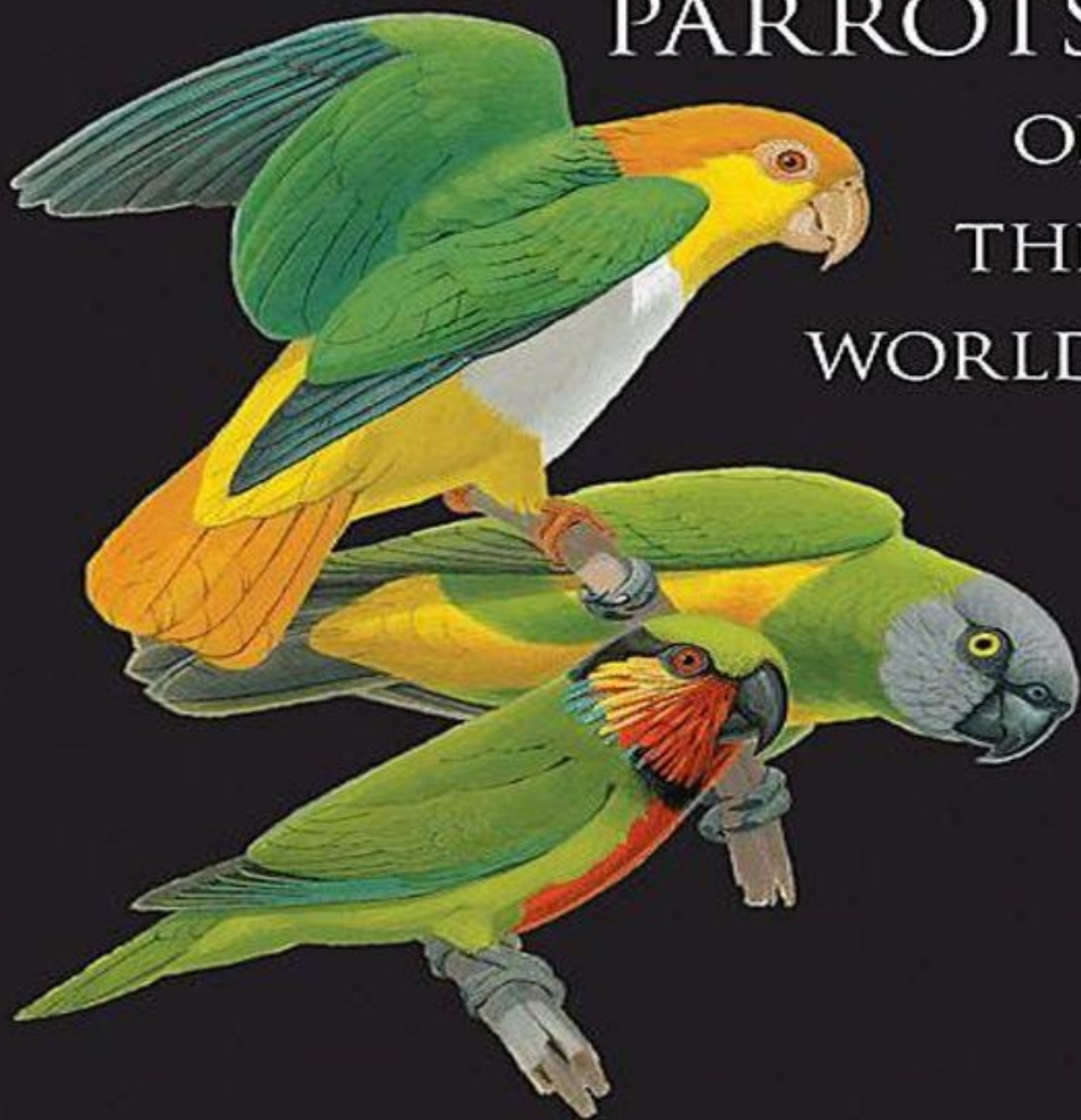


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PARROTS OF THE WORLD



JOSEPH M. FORSHAW

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PARROTS
OF THE WORLD



JOSEPH M. FORSHAW
Illustrated by Frank Knight

Princeton University Press

Princeton and Oxford

Dedicated to our wives, Beth and Heather,
in appreciation of their support, understanding, and patience

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PREFACE

As pointed out by Dean Amadon in his Foreword to my *Parrots of the World* (Lansdowne Editions 1973, 1981, 1989), parrots always have been of particular interest to mankind, mainly because of their popularity as pets. This popularity is well documented and dates from early times. It is possible that the Roseringed Parakeet *Psittacula krameri* from northern Africa was known to the ancient Egyptians, though there appear to be no records in their writings or art. Ctesias, a Grecian slave who became court physician to Artaxerxes II in 401BC, gave a fairly accurate description of the Plum-headed Parakeet *Psittacula cyanocephala* and wrote romantically of the bird's ability to speak the language of its native India and the claim that it could be taught to speak Greek. It probably was Alexander the Great who introduced to Europe tame parrots from the Far East, and Alexandrine Parakeet, the English name for *Psittacula eupatria*, honors the warrior king. Aristotle almost certainly based his description of parrots on birds brought back by the triumphant armies of his pupil, Alexander. Parrots, presumably *Psittacula* species from northern Africa and the Middle East and possibly the Gray Parrot *Psittacus erithacus* from tropical Africa, were well known to the ancient Romans, and talking birds were status symbols among the noble classes. Voyages of discovery to Asia and the Americas during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries resulted in new parrot species being brought back to Europe and trading in live birds soon commenced, eventually resulting in the domestication of some species, most notably the Budgerigar *Melopsittacus undulatus* and the Cockatiel *Nymphicus hollandicus* from inland Australia. Contrasting with this popularity of parrots as pets has been a longstanding indifference among ornithologists, researchers, and field observers towards the group, and only in recent decades has there been a change in attitude. Thankfully, the change has been quite dramatic, and it probably is true to say that at the present time parrots are one of the most intensely studied groups

of birds. Interest among fieldworkers also is very strong, with the focus often being on the conservation needs of rare or endangered species. Among birdwatchers there is increasing attention being given to parrots, and “parrot-watching” tours are becoming more commonplace. I have accompanied these tours in Australia, while in South America the spectacular aggregations of parrots at traditional “clay licks” have generated regional ecotourism enterprises.

To meet identification needs associated with this upsurge of interest in parrots, *Parrots of the World: An Identification Guide* (Princeton University Press 2006) was produced. In that book, Frank Knight and I attempted to address all aspects of identification, both in the field and at close quarters, the latter to meet the needs of researchers, museum or zoo curators, aviculturists, and officials administering national or international conservation programs, including the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). Because of its broad scope in the coverage of identification, that volume was designed as a handbook, so restricting its practical usage as a field guide. This shortcoming we now are addressing in production of this *Parrots of the World*, which is designed primarily for use in the field, though of course it will find a place in both private and institutional libraries. Preparation of the text and plates has been very much a collaborative effort, and together we gratefully acknowledge generous assistance received from a number of sources.

First, we express our appreciation to authors of the published works consulted in the course of preparing the plates and text. In addition to the published references, we have used unpublished information kindly made available by Thomas Arndt, Jessica Eberhard, Leo Joseph, José Vicente Rodríguez-Maheca, Thomas Schulenberg, Luis Fábio Silveira, Louise Warburton, and Carlos Yamashita.

Assistance with selecting “localities” for observing species was kindly given by Thomas Arndt, D. Avinandan, Donald Brightsmith, Enrique Bucher, Robert Clay, Adrián S. Di Giacomo, Bennett Hennessey, Thomas Jenner, Lee Jones, Olivar Komar, Jeremy Minns, Salvadora Morales, Fábio Olmos, John O’Neill, John

Penhallurick, Aasheesh Pittie, Craig Robson, José Vicente Rodríguez-Maheca, Thomas Schulenberg, Luís Fábio Silveira, Andréa Ulian, Barry Walker, Louise Warburton, and Carlos Yamashita.

Curators and staffs facilitated study by both author and illustrator of specimens in collections at the American Museum of Natural History, New York, U.S.A.; the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, U.S.A.; the Australian Museum, Sydney, Australia; and the Australian National Wildlife Collection, Canberra, Australia. Additional studies of specimens were made by the author at the Western Foundation of Vertebrate Zoology, Camarillo, California, U.S.A., and the Museum of Victoria, Melbourne, Australia. Ken Mays assisted the author with the examination of specimens at the American Museum of Natural History, New York, and the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, and Rae Anderson similarly assisted with the examination of specimens at the Western Foundation of Vertebrate Zoology, Camarillo. Data from specimens were kindly provided by Mary LeCroy, Paul Sweet, Shannon Kenney, and Margaret Hart (American Museum of Natural History, New York), Leo Joseph and Nate Rice (Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia), and Robin Panza (Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania). Interinstitutional loans of specimens were arranged through the Australian Museum, Sydney, and the Australian National Wildlife Collection, Canberra, and we are grateful to Walter Boles, Leo Joseph, and Robert Palmer for arranging these loans. For loans of specimens we thank directors, curators, and collection managers at the American Museum of Natural History, New York; Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia; Australian Museum, Sydney; Australian National Wildlife Collection, Canberra; Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago; Macleay Museum at University of Sydney; Museum of Victoria, Melbourne; National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.; Peabody Museum at Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, U.S.A.; Queensland Museum, Brisbane, Australia; and Western Foundation of Vertebrate Zoology, Camarillo, California.

Particularly helpful in preparing the colored plates were digital

images of specimens kindly supplied by Mark Adams (British Museum of Natural History, Tring, U.K.); Renato Gaban-Lima (Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil); Shannon Kenney and Margaret Hart (American Museum of Natural History, New York); Julie Reich (Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia); Christopher Millensky (National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.); and John O'Neill (Louisiana State University Museum of Zoology, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, U.S.A.). For the same purpose, photographs of living birds were provided by Cyril Laubscher, Alan Lieberman, Rainer Niemann (Arndt-Verlag, Germany), and Matthias Reinschmidt (Loro Parque, Tenerife, Spain). The illustrator prepared working sketches of living birds housed at the aviaries of Peter Gowland in Canberra.

Research associated with this project was undertaken by the author as Research Associate in the Department of Ornithology at the Australian Museum, Sydney, and support given by the trustees, director, and staff at the museum is gratefully acknowledged. Particularly helpful was the provision of library facilities, and copies of important references were supplied by Walter Boles. Literature searches were undertaken in the library at the Western Foundation of Vertebrate Zoology, Camarillo, and copies of references from publications held at that library were supplied by Jon Fisher and Linnea Hall. Special thanks go to Robert Kirk and colleagues at Princeton University Press for bringing the project to fruition.

Finally, we pay special tribute to our wives and families for the support, encouragement, and understanding given to us when so much of our time was being directed to this project.

Joseph M. Forshaw
Canberra, Australia
1 November 2009

PLAN OF THE BOOK

Because this field guide is intended primarily for use in the field, species are arranged geographically instead of taxonomically, so bringing together some species that are likely to be encountered in the same area. In addition to being more useful in the field, a geographical arrangement offers continuity, for currently there are ongoing investigations into the phylogeny of parrots, mostly involving biochemical analyses, and intraordinal arrangements probably will remain unresolved for some time.

Parrots occur mostly in the Southern Hemisphere, and are most prevalent in tropical regions. Following extinction of the Carolina Parakeet *Conuropsis carolinensis* in North America, the Slaty-headed Parakeet *Psittacula himalayana* is the most northerly distributed species, occurring at lat. 34°N in eastern Afghanistan, and now that the Red-fronted Parakeet *Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae* is no longer present on Macquarie Island the southern limit of distribution is on Tierra del Fuego, where the Austral Conure *Enicognathus ferrugineus* ranges south to lat. 55°S. For convenience, the worldwide range may be divided into three geographical components, which I have identified as the Australasian Distribution, the Afro-Asian Distribution, and the Neotropical Distribution, and these are shown in [figure 1](#). The Neotropical Distribution is well set apart, but separation of the Australasian and Afro-Asian Distributions is to some extent arbitrary. I have adopted the modified Wallace's Line as the boundary, so incorporating Wallacea, west to the Lesser Sunda Islands, and the Philippine Islands. *Loriculus* hanging parrots occur on both sides of this boundary, so species are treated in both Distributions according to their ranges. Extinct or presumed extinct species from throughout the worldwide range are illustrated on plates 145 and 146.

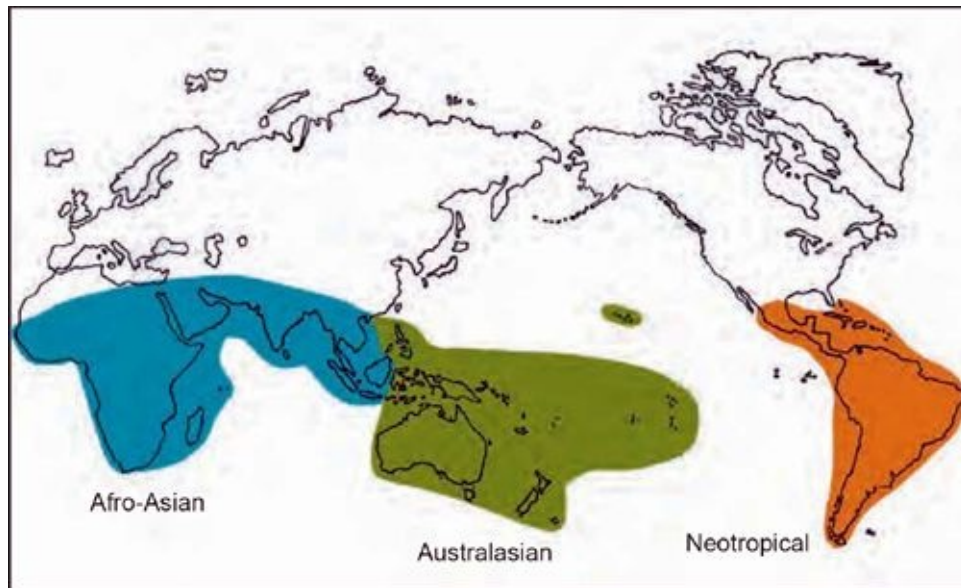


Figure 1. Units of geographical distribution of parrots adopted in this book.

Parrots are very well represented in the Pacific Distribution and show marked endemism centered on Australia, the predominant land mass, New Guinea, New Zealand, and neighboring islands. Insular forms restricted to one or few islands are prevalent in Polynesia and the Indonesian Archipelago. Lorikeets and cockatoos are restricted entirely to the Pacific Distribution, and there is strong diversity among other parrots. This diversity is in marked contrast to the uniformity found elsewhere in the worldwide range, and often is reflected in Australia being referred to as the “land of parrots.”

In the Afro-Asian Distribution, which extends from Africa and Madagascar east to Indochina, the Malay Peninsula, and the Greater Sunda Islands, parrots are poorly represented and divergence above specific level is slight. Africa and the Indian subcontinent are the major land masses, and it is on these that most parrots occur. *Psittacula* is the only genus occurring in both Africa and Asia, with the Rose-ringed Parakeet *P. krameri* being the most widely distributed of all parrots. We have evidence that in at least one region—the Mascarene Islands in the Indian Ocean—parrots formerly were more numerous and apparently comprised a dominant component of the avifauna. The critically endangered Mauritius

Parakeet *Psittacula echo* is the only endemic species surviving on these islands, but Newton's Parakeet *P. exsul* from Rodrigues and the Mascarene Parrot *Mascarinus mascarinus* are known from specimens. Also, fossil remains from these islands indicate that the number of parrot species and the high endemism that formerly occurred there is remarkable for such a small archipelago.

Although characterized by a lack of diversity, parrots are very well represented in the Neotropical Distribution, where are found some of the most familiar groups such as the large, spectacular *Ara* macaws, the short-tailed, stolid *Amazona* parrots, and the slim, narrow-tailed *Aratinga* conures. The dominant geographical component is the South American continent, where most species occur, and here the distribution of parrots is influenced strongly by two major topographical features—the Andes and the Amazon River basin. The influence of the Andes is reflected in the association of some species with one or more of three forested zones: tropical (up to 1000m), subtropical (1000 to 2500m), or temperate (2500m up to the tree line at about 3500m), and altitudinal limits in the distribution of parrots are more pronounced in South America than elsewhere in the worldwide range. Rainforests in the Amazon River basin are frequented by many species, some of which do not occur elsewhere and may be restricted to certain types of forest.

Color Plates and Their Descriptive Texts

Descriptive texts and distribution maps accompany the color plates, on which are illustrated all extant species and the more divergent subspecies, with significant sex or age differences also being depicted. In many instances, sightings in the field are of parrots in flight, and often it is in flight that diagnostic plumage features, notably wing and tail patterns, are most conspicuous. Thus where relevant and helpful, upperside and underside flight images are included, though these are not to scale.

On the color plates all birds not identified as juveniles or subadults are adults, and the sex is indicated only if the species is sexually dimorphic. For example, “♂” indicates that the bird is an adult male, and “♀” indicates that it is an adult female. No symbol is given for

adults without visual sex differences, so read “adult ♂♀ “ for all birds not otherwise identified. Similarly, “juv ♂” and “juv ♀” indicate that there are sexual differences in the plumages of juveniles, but “juv” denotes that juveniles of both sexes are alike.

English Names

For most species, I have retained English names used in *Parrots of the World: An Identification Guide* (Princeton University Press 2006), and again have adopted “conure” as a collective name for species in *Aratinga*, *Pyrrhura*, and allied genera. Together with “macaw” and “amazon,” which are widely accepted, “conure” has a long history of almost universal usage in avicultural literature, and well identifies a distinctive assemblage of neotropical parrots.

Mention should be made of the terms “parrot” and “parakeet,” and “lory” and “lorikeet,” because they can cause some confusion. There is no biological basis for distinguishing “parrots” from “parakeets” or “lories” from “lorikeets.” In general terms, “parrots” and “lories” are larger birds with short, squarish tails, and “parakeets” and “lorikeets” are smaller parrots with long, graduated tails, but in many instances these distinctions do not hold. Indeed, in Australia the terms “parakeet” and “lory” are not used. I have not been consistent with the use of these terms, being content to accept whichever is in common usage.

Scientific Nomenclature

Not unexpectedly, ongoing research into the phylogeny of parrots, mostly involving advanced investigatory techniques, brings about changes in nomenclature, especially at the genus and species levels. Contributing to this instability is the present trend of elevating distinctive isolates from subspecies to species and affording generic differentiation to “species groups” when subgeneric differentiation probably is more appropriate. I suspect that already we have too many species and genera of neotropical parrots, which really do constitute a most homogeneous assemblage of forms. While acknowledging these difficulties, I have attempted to adopt in this

book a nomenclature that reflects current thinking on relationships up to genus level. For the most part, I have accepted the nomenclature adopted in *The Howard and Moore Complete Checklist of the Birds of the World* (Dickinson 2003), but have incorporated some changes proposed in recent studies, most of which have focused on neotropical species. References for these studies are listed at the end of this section.

Descriptive Texts

A standard format is followed in the brief descriptive texts, although slightly different sequences are employed for monotypic and polytypic species. Key distinguishing plumage features are stated, with sexual differences or differences in juveniles being noted. Morphological features referred to in these descriptions are shown in [figure 2](#). Where relevant to field identification, vocalization, habitat preferences, and behavioral characteristics are itemized. Distribution of the species then follows and altitudinal limits to the range are included. An absence of altitudinal data indicates either that the species occurs at all altitudes within its range (most likely for lowland species) or that altitudinal limits have not been determined. The status is given, with particular attention being focused on species that are endangered and those that are listed on CITES Appendix I. Criteria set out by BirdLife International (2004) are adopted for threatened or endangered species. For polytypic species there follows a statement on the number of subspecies together with a comment on the ease of field identification; poorly differentiated subspecies are separated by minor differences, mainly size, that cannot be detected by observation, discernible subspecies often can be differentiated only by close or persistent observation, and well-marked subspecies are readily distinguished in the field. Unless stated otherwise, the nominate subspecies is described first, and descriptions of other subspecies relate to that of the nominate or another named subspecies. The numbering of subspecies is merely to indicate the degree of geographical variation, which can be relevant when determining identification.

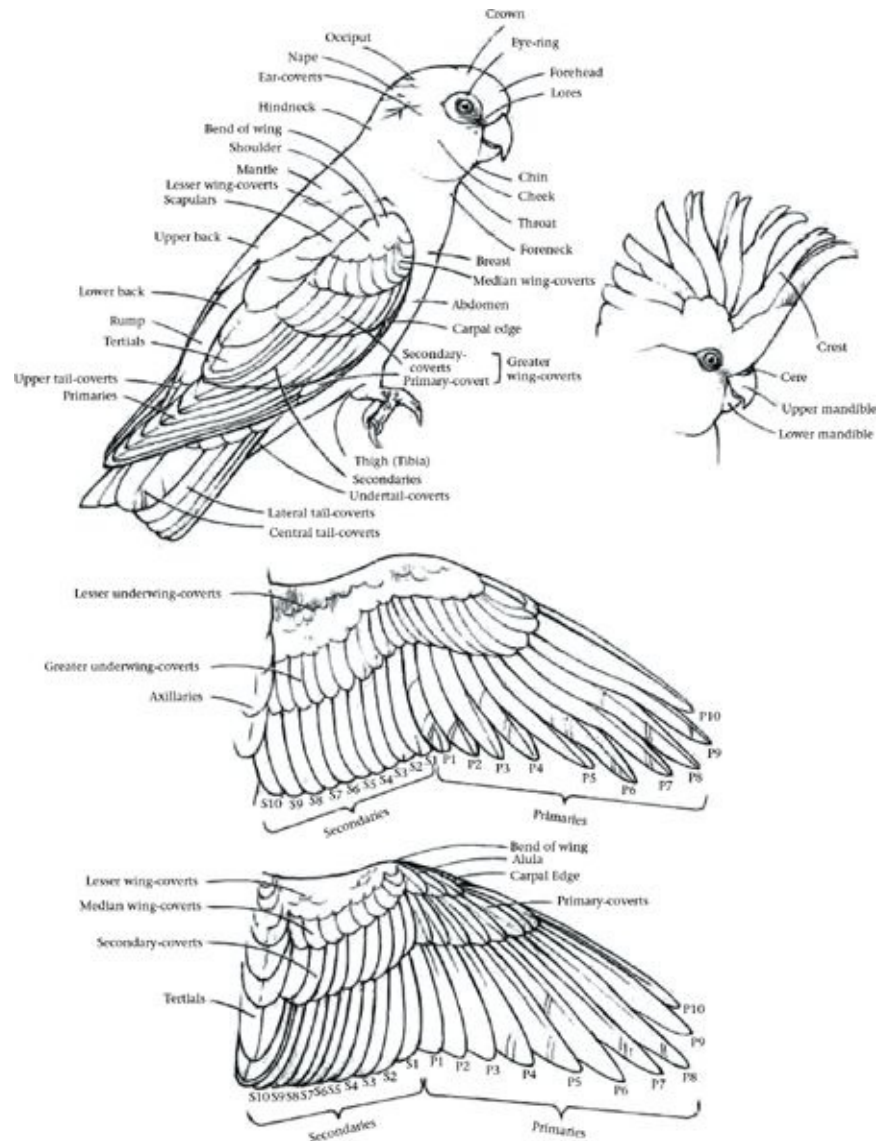


Figure 2. Descriptive features of a parrot with terms used in the text.

Top: external features of a Galah *Eolophus roseicapilla* (left); head of a Sulphur-crested Cockatoo *Cacatua galerita* (right).

Below: underside of wing (top) and upside of wing (bottom).

There are parrots of unmistakable appearance and conspicuous occurrence. Others, most notably on islands, are the sole parrot inhabitants of their ranges. In these situations little or no difficulty should be experienced with field identification. However, occurrences of two or more species of similar appearance in the same area are commonplace, so where relevant I have listed key

distinguishing features of look-alike species.

When nominating localities that are especially promising for observing particular parrots, I have given preference to national or state parks, nature reserves or game parks, forest reserves, and commercially operated lodges or guesthouses catering to birdwatchers. A number of these lodges or guesthouses are featured on the World Wide Web, and some include bird lists on their websites. National or regional birding associations also can provide up-to-date information on prime localities for parrot-watching, and hiring professional guides often can make the difference between success or failure in searches for rare or elusive species. Localities in Australia, and some places in New Zealand and Papua New Guinea, are suggested on the basis of personal experience, but for localities elsewhere I have relied on literature records and recommendations from local fieldworkers or tour operators.

Distribution Maps

Ranges of all subspecies, and of all monotypic species, are shown on maps facing the color plates, and for some widely distributed polytypic species there is an additional map showing the total range of the species. There always is some valid basis for finding fault with distribution maps, especially where the only available data from which they can be prepared are meager or poorly documented. A species cannot be expected to occur uniformly throughout its range, for dispersal often is patchy and determined by the availability of suitable habitat. Also, there is a likelihood of a species or subspecies occurring irregularly outside the normal range, and even within its normal range local occurrences may be influenced by seasonal or long-term changes in food availability. Nevertheless, maps are quite helpful as indicators of likely areas of occurrence, and are particularly valuable for demonstrating sympatry or allopatry, especially in the ranges of “look-alike” species.

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INTRODUCTION

Few groups of birds are more easily recognized by even the most casual observer than the parrots, and this is due largely to the universal popularity of some species as pets, most notably the Budgerigar *Melopsittacus undulatus* and the Cockatiel *Nymphicus hollandicus*. The most conspicuous external feature making all species easily recognizable as parrots is the short, blunt bill with a downcurved upper mandible fitting neatly over a broad, upturned lower mandible. Also prominent is the zygodactylous foot with two toes pointing forward and two turned backward. Other less obvious characteristics include the proportionately large, broad head and short neck, the thick and prehensile tongue, and nostrils set in a bare or feathered fleshy cere at the base of the upper mandible. Despite the strong homogeneity of morphological features separating parrots from other birds, it will be apparent from illustrations in this book that parrots come “in all shapes and sizes.” This variation in external appearances is the key to field identification.

Size alone distinguishes the largest and smallest species. Being so much larger than other species, the *Anodorhynchus* and Ara macaws are instantly recognizable, the majestic Hyacinth Macaw *Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus* measuring approximately 100cm in total length. Weighing up to 3kg, the Kakapo *Strigops habroptila* from New Zealand is the largest parrot by weight, and its bulkiness is quite obvious in the field. At the other extreme, the diminutive *Micropsitta* pygmy parrots of New Guinea are less than 9cm in total length and thus easily overlooked or often mistaken for small passerines. Size can be the key factor in distinguishing parrots of similar appearance, and this is particularly evident with the two *Coracopsis* species on Madagascar, the Red-tailed Black Cockatoo *Calyptorhynchus banksii* and the Glossy Black Cockatoo *C. lathamii* in eastern Australia, and with *Amazona* and *Pionus* species in the neotropics.

Obvious mostly in overhead flight, various characteristic shapes derive mainly from structure of the wings and tail. To illustrate these identifying features, diagrams of the flight silhouettes of some species are shown in [fig. 3](#). As depicted in these diagrams, wings can be long, narrow, and pointed, as in the Cockatiel *Nymphicus hollandicus*, the Swift Parrot *Lathamus discolor*, and most *Psittacula* species, broad and pointed, as in many lorries or lorikeets, or broad and rounded, as in *Eclectus* and *Amazona* parrots. Tails are particularly variable, being long or short, narrow or broad, and rounded, squarish, wedge-shaped, or pointed. Tails also may feature specially structured feathers, such as markedly elongated central feathers in the Papuan Lorikeet *Charmosyna papou* and Long-tailed Parakeet *Psittacula longicauda*, or the bare-shafted, spatulate-tipped central feathers in *Prioniturus* species. Long, pointed wings, often opened in a backward-swept formation, together with a long, narrow, pointed tail produce a characteristically streamlined appearance in flight, whereas broad, rounded wings and a short squarish or rounded tail produce a very different “top-heavy” flight silhouette, and these differences are important for field identification.

Of course, plumage coloration is the feature most relied upon for identification. Apart from the cockatoos, most parrots have a predominantly green plumage. Cockatoos stand apart because of the absence of green in their coloration, as also do a few, normally unmistakable “non-green” parrots. Red, yellow, and blue feature consistently in distinguishing markings, which tend to be concentrated on the head, upper-sides of the wings, and rump to upper tail-coverts, thus producing color patterns that are of prime importance in identifying most species. Accurate identification often is determined by certain prominent features, such as frontal bands, cheek-patches, ear-coverts, nuchal collars, or “wing-patches,” and this is particularly true when separating closely-allied species. Among peculiarly distinctive plumage features are the bare face or head of Pesquet’s Parrot *Psittarchas fulgidus*, the Vulturine Parrot *Gypopsitta vulturina*, and the Orange-headed Parrot *G. aurantiocephala*. Extreme sexual dimorphism distinguishes the Eclectus Parrot *Eclectus roratus*, and erectile, elongated nuchal feathers are present only on the Hawk-headed Parrot *Deroptyus*

accipitrinus. Colors of the bill, iris, and feet also can be important elements in field identification. Colored bills, notably red, orange, or yellow, are present in many species occurring in both the Australasian and Afro-Asian Distributions, but are decidedly uncommon in neotropical species.

Obvious modifications in bill structure can aid identification, but other anatomical differences normally are inconspicuous. An enormous, projecting bill is diagnostic of the Palm Cockatoo *Probosciger aterrimus*, and the peculiarly bulbous bill of the Glossy Black Cockatoo *Calyptorhynchus lathamii* usually is discernible when birds are observed while feeding. Narrow, protruding bills with elongated, less decurved upper mandibles are conspicuous distinguishing features of the Slender-billed Corella *Cacatua tenuirostris*, the Western Corella *C. pastinator*, the Red-capped Parrot *Purpureicephalus spurius*, and the Slender-billed Conure *Enicognathus leptorhynchus*. Conversely, bill differences that separate the very similar Carnaby's Black Cockatoo *Calyptorhynchus latirostris* and Baudin's Black Cockatoo *C. baudinii* seldom are obvious to field observers. Likewise, the "brush-tipped" tongues of lorries and lorikeets can be seen only when a feeding bird is observed at close quarters, and identification of these nectar-feeding parrots normally is made from their behavior.

1. Broad, pointed wings and short, pointed or wedge-shaped tail.
2. Broad, pointed wings and short, squarish or rounded tail.
3. Broad, pointed wings and long, graduated tail.
4. Broad, pointed wings and long, rounded tail.
5. Broad, rounded wings and short, squarish or rounded tail.
6. Broad, rounded wings and long, graduated tail.
7. Narrow, pointed wings and long, sharply graduated tail.

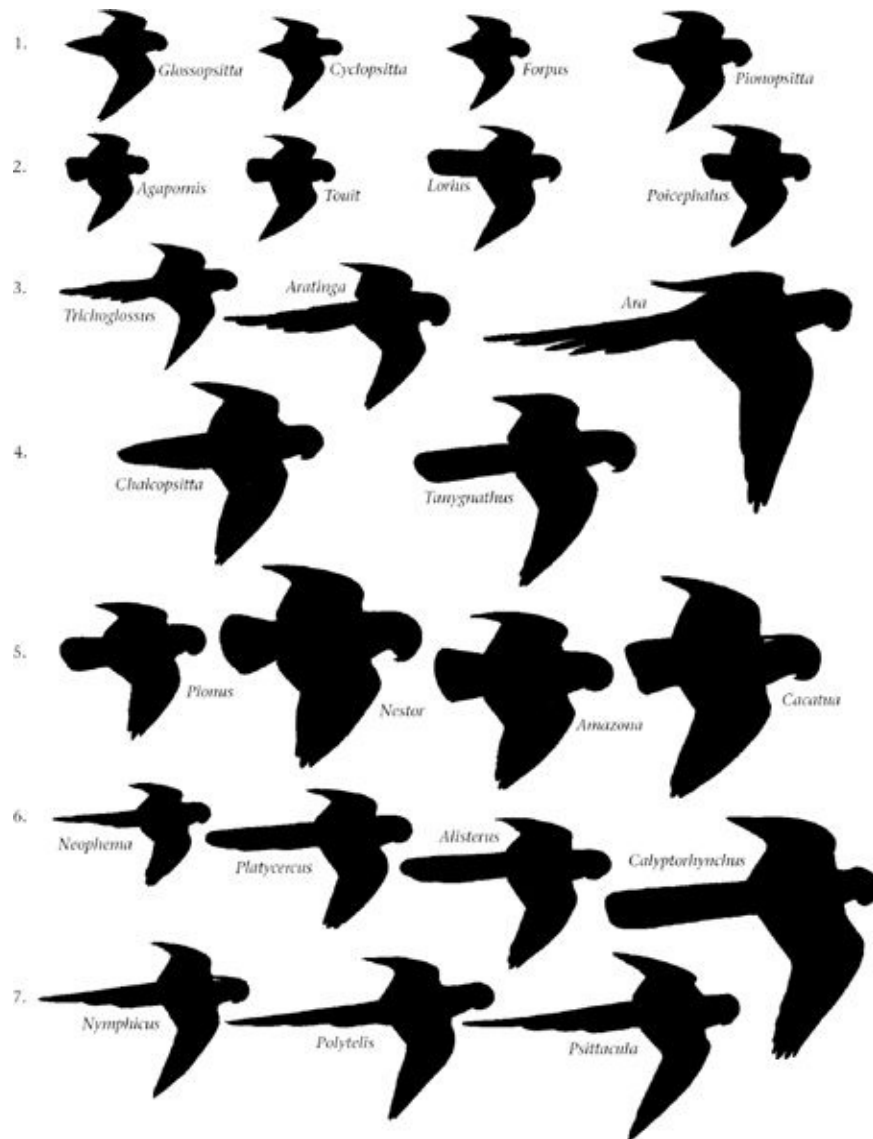


Figure 3. Some examples of principal flight silhouettes for parrots. (The drawings are not to scale.)

Vocalization

The sharply metallic call-notes of parrots are distinctly harsh and unmelodic. Generally, they are based on a short, simple syllable or combination of simple syllables, and variation lies primarily in the timing of repetition. Apart from the shrill, sibilant notes given by *Micropsitta* pygmy parrots, *Cyclopsitta* fig parrots, *Loriculus* hanging parrots, and some small lorikeets, calls normally are disproportionately loud relative to the size of the birds, and can be

heard from afar, often well before the parrots come into view. In general, larger species have lower-pitched calls, as evidenced by the hoarse, guttural cries of *Ara* macaws and the discordant screeches of most cockatoos, but there are interesting exceptions. Australian platycercine parrots have pleasant, whistle-like calls, and one species, the Red-rumped Parrot *Psephotus haematonotus*, often emits a prolonged series of trills or whistling notes, almost a song. Other species with unusually musical calls include the Singing Parrot *Geoffroyus heteroclitus* from the Solomon Islands and the Purple-bellied Parrot *Triclaria malachitacea* from southeastern Brazil, whereas the Amazonian Hawk-headed Parrot *Deroptyus accipitrinus* has a remarkably wide repertoire of piping notes, musical whistles, and chatterings or squawks. Such distinctive call-notes are excellent aids to field identification.

Descriptions of calls given in this book have been sourced mostly from published texts.

Habitats

Lowland, tropical rainforest is the habitat in which parrots are particularly prevalent, and they seem to be more common along the edges of forest where it borders a watercourse or track, or where it adjoins open clearings. Of course, this apparent preference for edge habitats could be due to a greater ease of observation in more open situations. Although generally showing a close association with trees, especially those lining watercourses, parrots that inhabit open country tend to have a broader habitat tolerance than forest-dwelling species, and sometimes become residents or regular visitors in urban parks and gardens. There are some distinctive highland forms, but parrots generally are less common at higher altitudes, and those species that do occur there normally are absent from, or scarce in neighboring lowlands.

In both forested and open country habitats, subtle differences in preferences can be shown by some, often closely-related species, and an awareness of these preferences can be very helpful in field identification. In Amazonia, some *Ara* macaws and *Amazona* amazons favor either wet, seasonally inundated (*várzea*) forests or

drier (terra firme) forests on elevated ground. Similar preferences for humid, wet forests or drier broadleaved forests are shown by some *Psittacula* species in Southeast Asia. Likewise in open country habitats, more densely wooded areas are preferred by some parrots, while other species favor grasslands or shrublands with widely spaced stands of trees. Additionally, there are species that occur in very specialized habitats. One such species is the terrestrial Ground Parrot *Pezoporus wallicus*, which in southern Australia is found only in coastal and contiguous mountain heathlands, a very restricted habitat that is rapidly disappearing. Also in southern Australia, the Rock Parrot *Neophema petrophila* occurs along the seaboard and nests in crevices under overhanging rocks above high-water level. Dominance of particular plants or vegetation communities that serve as primary sources of food or of nesting sites is a habitat requirement for some species. In Amazonia, local occurrences of some macaws and *Aratinga* conures are dependent on the presence of *Mauritia* palms, while farther south Red-spectacled Amazons *Amazona pretrei* and Slender-billed Conures *Enicognathus leptorhynchus* are largely confined to *Araucaria* forests, and Tucumán Amazons *Amazona tucumana* occur mostly in *Alnus* forests or woodlands. Similarly in southeastern Australia, the Glossy Black Cockatoo *Calyptorhynchus lathami* is found only where *Allocasuarina* trees, its primary food source, are present, and in the southwest the range of the Red-capped Parrot *Purpureicephalus spurius* coincides with the distribution of marri *Corymbia calophylla*, an important food tree. Less obvious are reasons for the virtual restriction of Black-cheeked Lovebirds *Agapornis nigrigenis* to *Colophospermum* woodland in southern Africa.

For the most part, I have used self-explanatory, simplified terms, such as savanna woodland, cultivation, and urban parklands, in habitat descriptions, but explanations are needed for the following, sometimes peculiarly regional, descriptive terms:

caatinga (northeastern Brazil): semiarid to arid scrubland with sparse groundcover of few grasses and dominated by cacti and deciduous, often spiny trees and bushes remaining leafless for many months and with characteristically pale gray bare branches;

cerrado (inland Brazil): semiarid scrubland with sparsely scattered low trees and bushes having characteristically gnarled or twisted branches bearing thick, grooved bark and leathery leaves (arboreal termitaria, which provide nesting sites for many parrots, are prevalent);

gallery forest or woodland: narrow strips of forest or woodland bordering watercourses, usually in grassland or open woodland;

igapó forest (Amazonia): humid or wet lowland forest flooded by stationary water along riverbanks and sometimes occurring along streams in terra firme forest;

mallee scrubland (Australia): semiarid to arid scrubland with woody shrubs of low to medium height and widely spaced multi-stemmed or “mallee” eucalypts;

mallee woodland (Australia): low semiarid to arid woodland (closed or open) on red sandy soil and dominated by multi-stemmed or “mallee” eucalypts;

pantanal (southern South America): a vast expanse of seasonally inundated grassland across floodplains of mid reaches of the Rio Paraná

tepui (eastern Amazonia): spectacular vertical-walled, flat-topped mountains that remain heavily shrouded in fog at higher elevations and bear stunted, mostly endemic vegetation;

terra firme forest (Amazonia): humid or wet lowland forest on elevated, dry ground and not subject to inundation;

várzea forest (Amazonia): humid or wet lowland forest seasonally flooded for several months once or twice each year and situated mainly on floodplains of major rivers.

Habits

Recovery data for marked birds (usually fitted with leg rings or bands) are available for very few parrots, mostly Australian species, so information on movements has been compiled mostly from observational records. Only two Australian species—the Swift Parrot

Lathamus discolor and the Orange-bellied Parrot *Neophema chrysogaster*—are known to be totally migratory; both of these species breed only in Tasmania and move across Bass Strait to overwinter in southeastern mainland Australia. Blue-winged Parrots *Neophema chrysostoma* also leave Tasmania to overwinter in southeastern mainland Australia, where there is another resident breeding population. Conversely, only a few parrots restricted to small islands are known to be totally sedentary, but even among these species there are some that regularly move between islands. The vast majority of parrots undertake some movements, varying from seasonal shifts in altitudinal range to regular or irregular dispersals over large distances or merely local wandering in search of food. This predilection for wandering causes some unpredictability in local occurrences of even resident species.

Most parrots are gregarious, associating during much of the year in flocks of varying sizes. Flocks tend to be smaller during the breeding season, while pairs are occupying nesting territories, and reach peak numbers with the return of those pairs and their offspring at the end of the breeding season.

Only the Kakapo *Strigops habroptila* from New Zealand and the Night Parrot *Pezoporus occidentalis* from mainland Australia are known to be nocturnal, though other species have been observed flying about and calling on moonlit nights. In inland Australia, Bourke's Parrot *Neopsephotus bourkii* regularly comes to watering places well after nightfall and before sunrise. Daily activities generally follow a consistent routine, commencing at sunrise with much loud calling accompanying departure from communal nighttime roosts, the birds often traveling high along regular flight paths to distant feeding grounds. Feeding takes place during early to mid morning, the middle of the day then being spent sheltering amidst the shading foliage of trees or bushes. Feeding resumes in the late afternoon, followed by visits to favored watering places, and at dusk the birds return to the communal roosts, where preroosting aerobatics and loud vocalizing often precede settling down for the night. These communal nighttime roosts often are traditional, remaining in use for many years, and are ideal sites for observing the occupants.

The strong flight of most parrots often is undertaken with rapid, shallow wingbeats and, in addition to distinguishing silhouettes of flying birds (see [fig. 3](#)), variable flight patterns, with differences in speed, straight or weaving direction, undulation, gliding, and so on, can aid identification. For example, the flight of *Eclectus*, *Pionus* and *Amazona* species is characterized by wingbeats entirely below body level, and flying Red-tailed Black Cockatoos *Calyptorhynchus banksii* drift noticeably from side to side, as if being blown alternatively off and then back on course. The strangely raptor-like flight of the Hawk-headed Parrot *Deroptyus accipitrinus* from Amazonia is a particularly good characteristic for field identification of that species.

Lorikeets and *Loriculus* hanging parrots feed on nectar and pollen, and *Micropsitta* pygmy parrots apparently feed on lichen and fungus, but the diet of other parrots comprises mainly fruits, seeds, nuts, and berries. Insects and their larvae are important food items for some species, especially some *Calyptorhynchus* cockatoos, and have been recorded even in stomach contents from species that normally feed on grass seeds. It is noteworthy that feeding on the ground is prevalent among Australian parrots, but elsewhere food is procured mostly in trees or shrubs. A local presence of parrots may be dependent on available food supplies, and concentrated food sources, such as profusely flowering or fruiting trees and expanses of seeding grasses, can attract large numbers of birds, so offering excellent observational opportunities. Similarly, large numbers of parrots regularly gather at traditional “clay-licks” to take mineral-rich soil.

Nesting usually takes place in hollows in trees or holes in arboreal or terrestrial termitaria, and occasionally in holes in earth-banks or cliff-faces, or in crevices among rocks. If in termitaria, the tunnel and nesting chamber are excavated by the parrots, while natural hollows in trees or old nesting holes of other birds, such as woodpeckers or barbets, frequently are enlarged and altered by chewing away at the walls or entrance. *Cyclopsitta* fig parrots, *Geoffroyus* parrots, and the Red-breasted Pygmy Parrot *Micropsitta bruijnii* are among the few parrots known to excavate nesting holes in rotting tree stumps.

These excavated holes and the tunnels dug into termitaria are good telltale signs of the local presence of nesting parrots. More conspicuous than the noisy parrots themselves are the large communal nests of interwoven sticks built by Monk Parakeets *Myiopsitta monachus* in tree tops scattered across the pantanal of South America.

Status and Conservation

Disappearance in 2000 of the last known Spix's Macaw *Cyanopsitta spixii* from the wild in northern Brazil and rediscovery in July 2002, in the mountains of western Colombia, of a small remnant population of the Indigo-winged Parrot *Hapalopsittaca fuyesii*, lost since its initial finding in 1913, epitomizes the parlous status of many parrots, especially in the neotropics. Of the 356 extant species recognized by Birdlife International, no fewer than 123 species, or 34.6 percent, are listed as being near-threatened to endangered, thus making parrots one of the most threatened groups of birds (Birdlife International 2004).

Parrots are not immune from the pressures affecting all wildlife, and already there are signs that some species, including the Gang Gang Cockatoo *Callocephalon fimbriatum* of southeastern Australia, are being affected adversely by global warming. Habitat interference is, by far, the most serious threat to parrots, with the great majority of endangered populations facing varying degrees of habitat loss, degradation, or fragmentation. Of particular concern is the widespread destruction of tropical and subtropical rainforests, which are preferred habitats for many species. In tropical regions, land clearance often is motivated by economic forces, with logging concessions, for example, featuring prominently in national and international commerce. Mining and the conversion of lands to pastoral or agricultural use can be primary factors in land clearance or can thwart any hopes of rehabilitating logged areas. These practices are prevalent in Southeast Asia and Equatorial Africa, where there is intense pressure for rapid commercial gain and greatly increased food production, but it would be tragic if in the process insufficient effort was made to preserve viable stands of the

magnificent rainforest, which for centuries has been identified with these regions. Already rapid declines in parrot populations have taken place throughout the Indonesian Archipelago and in the Philippine Islands, where a number of species have become critically endangered. Similarly in the Congo River basin and in West Africa, the Gray Parrot *Psittacus erithacus* has disappeared from parts of its former range because of widespread land clearance. In the neotropics too, there is a major, ongoing transformation of the Amazonian landscape, where mining and agricultural or pastoral activities are bringing about the fragmentation of previously extensive tracts of tropical rainforest. Even more damaging has been extensive deforestation in coastal Brazil, where the long-term survival of a number of endemic species is dependent on the sustained viability of protected stands of forest in reserves and national parks.

Parrots with specialized habitat requirements are especially at risk from habitat loss. *Araucaria* forests in southeastern Brazil, home of the Red-spectacled Amazon *Amazona pretrei*, are being cleared at an alarming rate, and in the Andean highlands of northern Ecuador and western Colombia, where the spectacular Yellow-eared Conure *Ognorhynchus icterotis* is virtually restricted to stands of *Ceroxylon* palms, almost total destruction of the palms has brought the parrots to the brink of extinction. The terrestrial Ground Parrot *Pezoporus wallicus*, a specialized inhabitant of coastal heathlands in southern Australia, is threatened by expanding urbanization and agricultural development along the seaboard.

The particularly high vulnerability of parrots confined to small, isolated islands is well demonstrated by the fact that 16 of the 18 species listed as extinct in 1981 had been endemic to islands, and many currently endangered parrots are restricted to islands. Of concern is the threatened status of endemic *Amazona* species in the Lesser Antilles, West Indies, the endangered status of some Eos lorries and *Cacatua* cockatoos in the Indonesian Archipelago, and the disappearance of *Vini* lorries from islands they formerly inhabited in the South Pacific Ocean. Similarly at risk are species found only within very restricted ranges on continental landmasses. A disproportionately high concentration of such species occurs in the

highlands of Colombia and Ecuador, where the Yellow-eared Conure *Ognorhynchus icterotis*, the Golden-plumed Conure *Aratinga branickii*, several *Hapalopsittaca* species, and some *Pyrrhura* conures are among parrots seriously threatened by continued clearing of highly fragmented upland forests.

Much has been said of the love/hate relationship between humans and parrots, a relationship manifested primarily in the unequaled popularity of parrots as cagebirds and in the impact of some species on agriculture. Damage to crops by parrots has been reported from a number of countries, but to date there has been little evaluation of the problem. When looking at conflicts between parrots and agriculture, attention often is unduly focused on Australia, where crop damage is regularly cited as a reason for relaxing the prohibition on exports of live birds. I am amazed that any credence at all is given to the claim that trapping and export of so-called “pest species” would alleviate conflicts with agriculture, for the two issues are totally divorced from each other; export certainly would not reduce crop damage and could pose very serious environmental and economic risks in importing countries. It is unlikely that crop damage can be eliminated, but trials undertaken in Australia have demonstrated that damage levels can be reduced significantly by modifications of farming practices or by adopting crop-protection measures based on sound ecological principles.

Although not wishing to detract from the significance of capture for the live-bird trade as a pressure adversely affecting parrot populations, I must stress that little is to be gained by prohibiting capture if the effects of habitat loss are neglected—the two are complementary! Capture for the live-bird market seldom is a primary pressure threatening the survival of a species, but as a secondary pressure it takes on a much greater significance when the species is already affected adversely by a primary pressure such as habitat loss. Too often does rarity give rise to increased demand, with high prices being offered by “collectors” who want birds simply because they are rare, and will take any measures, legal or illegal, to acquire them.

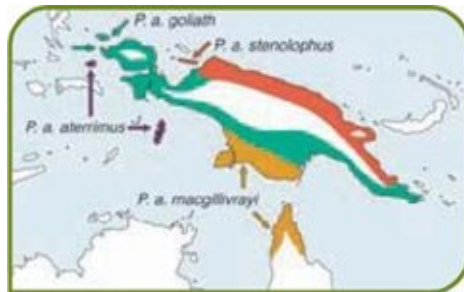
Surveys and monitoring programs are being carried out on

endangered parrots in a number of countries, particularly in the neotropics and the Indonesian Archipelago, and detailed studies of the breeding biology of *Ara* macaws in Costa Rica and Amazonia will provide vital information on potential recruitment levels in local populations. As essential prerequisites for effective conservation or management programs, these surveys and investigations are dependent on the compilation of reliable field data, which in turn relies on accurate identification. By assisting with identification, I trust that this field guide can contribute to the conservation of parrots.

COLOR PLATES

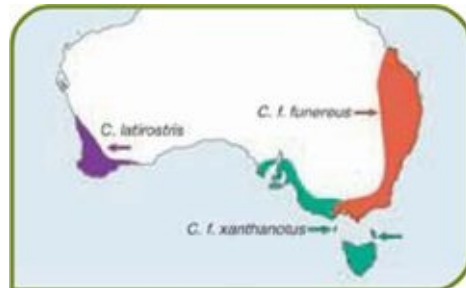
PLATE 1 BLACK COCKATOOS (in part)

Large black cockatoos with or without colored tail-bands; mostly arboreal; forests and woodlands; seeds, fruits, and insect larvae in diet; labored flight with deep wingbeats; harsh screeches and shrill whistles.



PALM COCKATOO *Probosciger aterrimus* 60cm

Unmistakable; no colored tail-band; prominent crest; enormous bill; red naked face; sexes alike, JUV with yellow barring on underside; loud *keer-eeeow* whistle, and harsh *raark*. Rainforest and adjacent woodland; pairs or small groups. **DISTRIBUTION** New Guinea and adjacent islands, and northernmost Queensland, Australia; up to 1350m; declining, CITES I. **SUBSPECIES** three poorly differentiated and one distinctive subspecies. 1. *P. a. aterrimus* smaller size. *Range* Aru Islands and Misool in western Papuan Islands, Indonesia. 2. *P. a. macgillivrayi* larger than *aterrimus*. *Range* southern New Guinea, between Fly and Balim Rivers, and Cape York Peninsula, northernmost Queensland, Australia. 3. *P. a. goliath* larger than *macgillivrayi*. *Range* western Papuan Islands, except Misool, and southern New Guinea. 4. *P. a. stenolophus* like *goliath*, but narrower crest feathers. *Range* northern New Guinea. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Pesquet's Parrot *Psitttrichas fulgidus* (plate 45) red underparts, no crest. Red-tailed Black Cockatoo *Calyptorhynchus banksii* (plate 2) tail-band red (♂) or barred orange (♀), different call. **LOCALITIES** Iron Range National Park, Cape York Peninsula, northernmost Queensland, Australia. Crater Mountain Research Station, Chimbu Province, Papua New Guinea.



YELLOW-TAILED BLACK COCKATOO

Calyptorhynchus funereus 67cm

Unmistakable; yellow tail-band and ear-coverts; bill black (♂) or white (♀); eye-ring pink (♂) or gray (♀), JUV like ♀; loud *keee-ow* whistle. Pairs or flocks; attracted to *Pinus* plantations. **DISTRIBUTION** eastern Australia; up to 2000m; increasing. **SUBSPECIES** two subspecies differentiated mainly by size. 1. *C. f. funereus* larger size and longer tail with dark flecking. *Range* central Queensland south to eastern Victoria. 2. *C. f. xanthanotus* smaller size; shorter tail with little dark flecking. *Range* Tasmania and Bass Strait islands, where only black cockatoo, and eastern Victoria to southeastern South Australia. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Red-tailed *C. banksii* and Glossy *C. lathami* Black Cockatoos (plate 2) tail-band red (♂) or barred orange (♀); different calls. **LOCALITIES** Werrikimbe National Park, New South Wales. Cradle Mountain National Park, Tasmania.

CARNABY'S BLACK COCKATOO *Calyptorhynchus latirostris* 55cm

One of two almost indistinguishable black cockatoos with white tail-band and white ear-coverts; black (♂) or white (♀) bill without elongated upper mandible; eye-ring pink (♂) or gray (♀), JUV like ♀; loud *wy-lah* cry. Pairs or small flocks; attracted to *Pinus* plantations. **DISTRIBUTION** (see map above) southwestern Australia; endangered. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Baudin's Black Cockatoo *C. baudinii* (see below) with elongated upper mandible. Red-tailed Black Cockatoo *C. banksii* (plate 2) see above. **LOCALITIES** Yanchep, Moore River, and Lesueur National Parks, Western Australia.

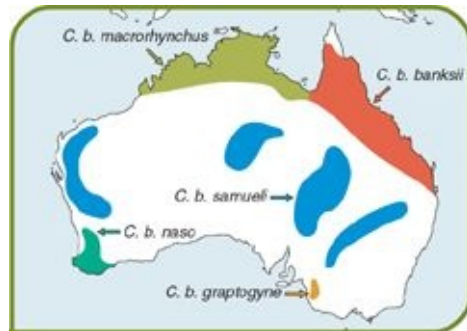


BAUDIN'S BLACK COCKATOO *Calyptorhynchus baudinii* 56cm

Distinguishable from Carnaby's Black Cockatoo only at close quarters; bill with elongated upper mandible; more prolonged *wy-lah* call. Not attracted to *Pinus* plantations. **DISTRIBUTION** extreme southwestern Australia; near-threatened. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Carnaby's Black Cockatoo *C. latirostris* (see above) without elongated upper mandible. Red-tailed Black Cockatoo *C. banksii* (plate 2) see above. **LOCALITIES** Leeuwin-Naturaliste and D'Entrecasteaux National Parks, Western Australia.



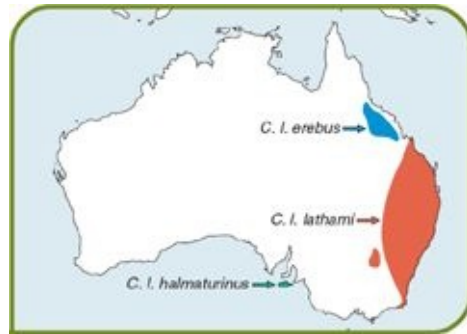
PLATE 2 BLACK COCKATOOS (in part)



RED-TAILED BLACK COCKATOO

Calyptorhynchus banksii 60cm

Larger of two similar black cockatoos with tail-band red (♂) or barred orange (♀ & JUV); prominent recumbent crest; far-carrying, screeching *kree-ee* or *krur-rr*. Noisy and conspicuous; often in flocks feeding on ground. **DISTRIBUTION** mainland Australia; common in north, scarce in south. **SUBSPECIES** five subspecies differ in size and female plumage. 1. *C. b. banksii* large size; ♂ uniformly black; bill dark gray; ♀ & JUV head and upper wing-coverts spotted pale yellow, underparts barred yellow, tail-band barred orange, and bill white. *Range* north Queensland to northeastern New South Wales, northeastern Australia. 2. *C. b. macrorhynchus* large size; ♂ like *banksii*; ♀ & JUV like *banksii*, but pale barred tail-band, head and upper wing-coverts spotted palest yellow, and pale barring on underparts. *Range* Kimberleys to Gulf of Carpentaria, northern Australia. 3. *C. b. samueli* smaller than *banksii*. *Range* four isolated populations across inland eastern, central, and western Australia. 4. *C. b. graptogyne* like *samueli*, but ♀ & JUV with head, upper wing-coverts and underparts more heavily marked with darker yellow. *Range* isolated in southwestern Victoria and southeastern South Australia; endangered. 5. *C. b. naso* like *samueli*, but larger bill; ♀ & JUV with head, upper wing-coverts, and underparts more heavily marked yellow. *Range* extreme southwestern Australia; near-threatened. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Glossy Black Cockatoo *C. lathami* (see below) smaller with inconspicuous, short crest; bulbous bill; ♀ with yellow patches, not spots on head, no yellow barring on underparts; quiet, inconspicuous; different call. Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo *C. funereus* (plate 1) yellow tail-band and ear-coverts; different call. Carnaby's *C. latirostris* and Baudin's *C. baudinii* Black Cockatoos (plate 1) white tail-band and ear-coverts; different call. **LOCALITIES** Kakadu National Park, Northern Territory. Lakefield National Park, Queensland.



GLOSSY BLACK COCKATOO

Calyptorhynchus lathami 48cm

Smaller black cockatoo with tail-band red (♂) or barred orange (♀ & JUV); very short, inconspicuous crest; peculiarly bulbous bill; soft, wheezy *taar-red*. Feeds exclusively on seeds of casuarinas, so always in or near these trees; pairs or family trios; arboreal; quiet and unobtrusive.

DISTRIBUTION coastal and subcoastal eastern Australia, including Kangaroo Island. **SUBSPECIES** three doubtful subspecies differ by bill size. 1. *C. l. lathami* head and underparts sooty brown; ♀ with yellow feathers on head; JUV with yellow spots on upper wing-coverts and sides of head, and lower underparts barred pale yellow. *Range* southeastern Queensland to eastern Victoria; uncommon. 2. *C. l. halmaturinus* like *lathami*, but larger bill. *Range* Kangaroo Island, South Australia; endangered. 3. *C. l. erebus* like *lathami*, but smaller bill. *Range* Paluma Range to Dawson-Mackenzie-Isaac Rivers basin, northeastern Queensland; scarce. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Red-tailed Black Cockatoo *C. banksii* (see above) larger with prominent crest; ♀ & JUV yellow spotted; noisy and conspicuous; different call. Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo *C. funereus* (plate 1) yellow tail-band and ear-coverts; different call. **LOCALITIES** Werrikimbe National Park, New South Wales. Western River Conservation Park, Kangaroo Island, South Australia.

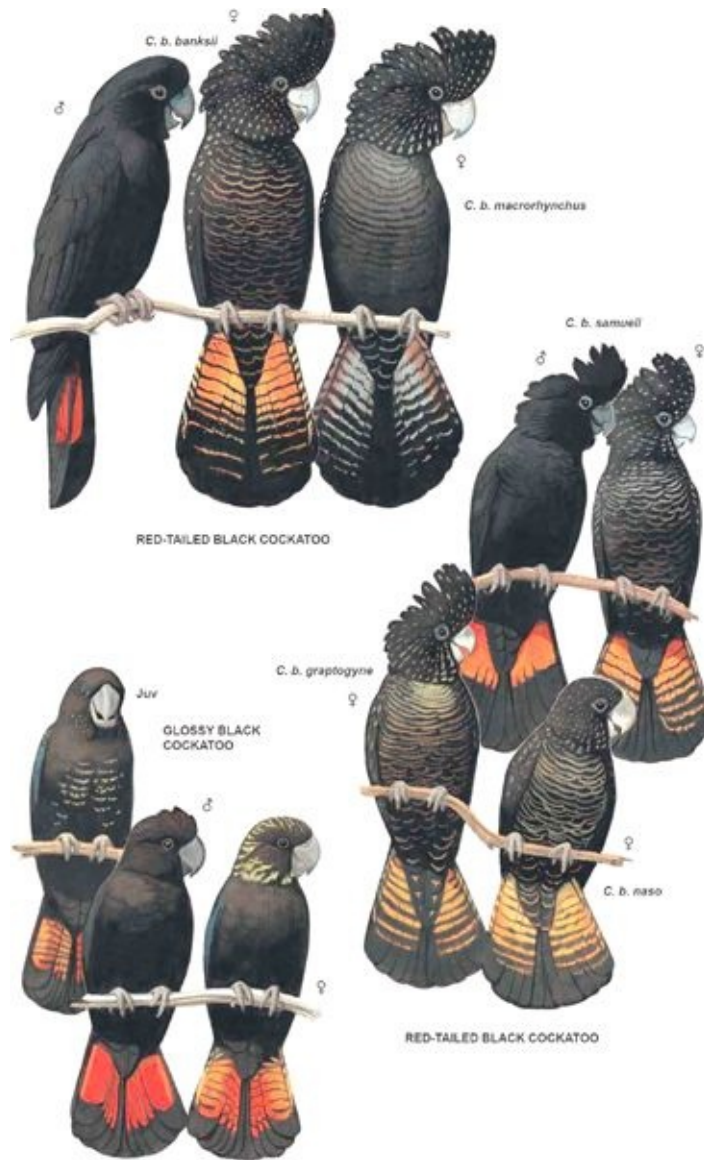


PLATE 3 GRAY AND PINK COCKATOOS



GANG GANG COCKATOO

Callocephalon fimbriatum 35cm

Unmistakable; mid-sized pale-barred gray cockatoo with forward-curving filamentary crest; head and crest red (♂) or gray (♀ & JUV); distinctive rasping call like rusty hinge. Cooler mountain and lowland forests, visiting urban gardens; pairs or small groups; arboreal; confiding and easily approached; “owl-like” flight with deep wingbeats. **DISTRIBUTION** southeastern mainland Australia from lat. 32°S south to southeastern South Australia; up to 2000m; locally common, generally uncommon; introduced to Kangaroo Island, South Australia. **LOCALITIES** National Botanic Gardens, Canberra. Kosciuszko National Park, New South Wales.

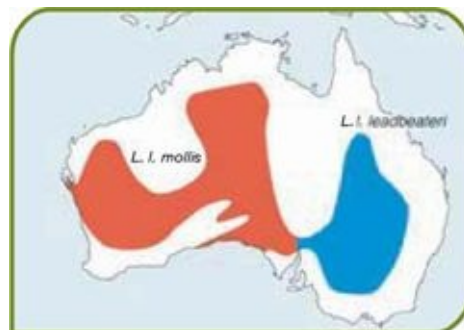


GALAH

Eolophus roseicapilla 35cm

Unmistakable; midsized pink and gray cockatoo with short, recumbent crest; carunculated bare eye-ring; iris dark brown (♂), pink-red (♀), or pale brown (JUV); distinctive *chet* and *tit-ew*. All wooded areas except dense forests; common in urban parklands; ubiquitous family groups to large flocks; feeds mostly on ground; strong flight with full, rhythmic wingbeats.

DISTRIBUTION Australia generally, chiefly inland; mostly below 1300m; abundant in expanding range. **SUBSPECIES** two distinctive and one poorly differentiated subspecies. 1. *E. r. roseicapilla* crown and crest pale pink; eye-ring gray-white. *Range* western and central Australia, south of Great Sandy Desert and east to southern Northern Territory. 2. *E. r. albiceps* crown and crest white; eye-ring dull red. *Range* eastern Tasmania and eastern mainland Australia, north to about lat. 20°S and west to Simpson Desert. 3. *E. r. kuhli* generally paler than *albiceps*; shorter crest. *Range* northern Australia, from Kimberley division of Western Australia east to north Queensland. **LOCALITIES** easily seen throughout range.



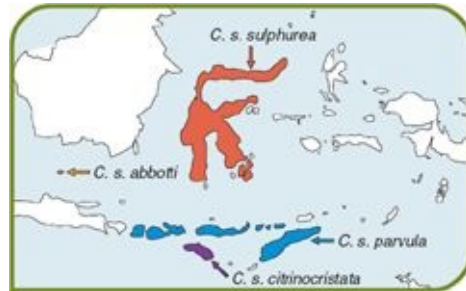
MAJOR MITCHELL'S COCKATOO

Lophocroa leadbeateri (formerly *Cacatua leadbeateri*) 35cm

Unmistakable; midsized pink and white cockatoo with forward-curving multicolored crest; yellow band in crest narrow (♂) or broad (♀); iris dark brown (♂), pink-red (♀), or pale brown (JUV); quavering *creek-ery-cree*. Arid and semiarid woodlands; pairs or small flocks; feeds in trees or on ground; wary; flapping wingbeats with brief gliding. **DISTRIBUTION** inland Australia, except northeast; up to 300m; uncommon. **SUBSPECIES** two poorly differentiated subspecies. 1. *L. l. leadbeateri* crest scarlet with prominent yellow band. *Range* inland southeastern Australia, from southwestern Queensland and western New South Wales to northwestern Victoria and central-eastern South Australia. 2. *L. l. mollis* crest darker red with little or no yellow band (♂) or ill-defined yellow band (♀). *Range* inland western and central Australia, east to Eyre Peninsula and Lake Eyre basin, South Australia. **LOCALITIES** Currawinya National Park, Queensland. Hattah-Kulkyne National Park, Victoria. Eyre Bird Observatory, Western Australia.



PLATE 4 YELLOW-CRESTED WHITE COCKATOOS

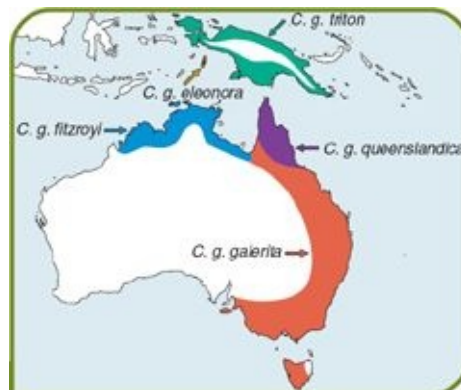


YELLOW-CRESTED COCKATOO

Cacatua sulphurea 33cm

Smaller of two white cockatoos with yellow forward-curving crest and black bill; yellow undersides of wings and tail; bare eye-ring cream-white; sexes alike, and JUV resembles adults; loud, harsh screeches. Forests, woodlands, plantations; pairs or small groups; mostly arboreal; wary; shallow wingbeats with gliding.

DISTRIBUTION Sulawesi to Lesser Sunda Islands and islands in Flores and Java Seas, Indonesia; up to 1200m; critically endangered; introduced to Hong Kong and Singapore. **SUBSPECIES** three poorly differentiated and one distinctive subspecies. 1. *C. s. sulphurea* yellow ear-coverts and yellow bases to feathers of head and underparts. *Range* Sulawesi and adjacent islands and islands in Flores Sea; introduced to Hong Kong and Singapore. 2. *C. s. parvula* paler yellow ear-coverts and less yellow on head and underparts. *Range* Nusa Penida and Lesser Sunda Islands, except Sumba. 3. *C. s. abbotti* larger than *parvula*. *Range* Masalembu Island in Java Sea; near extinction. 4. *C. s. citrinocristata* (Citron-crested Cockatoo) crest and ear-coverts orange. *Range* Sumba, Lesser Sunda Islands. **LOCALITIES** Komodo National Park, Komodo Island. Langgaliru-Manipeu, Sumba Island.



SULPHUR-CRESTED COCKATOO

Cacatua galerita 50cm

Larger than Yellow-crested Cockatoo; little yellow on ear-coverts or bases to feathers of head and underparts; raucous *raa-aach*. All wooded lands and many urban areas; mostly arboreal in north, ground-feeding in south; common cagebird; large flocks in south, mostly pairs and small groups in north; very noisy and conspicuous; shallow wingbeats with gliding. **DISTRIBUTION** northern and eastern Australia, New Guinea, and western Papuan and Aru Islands, Indonesia; up to 2000m; abundant in south, less numerous in north; introduced to southwestern Australia, New Zealand, Palau Islands in Micronesia, Kai Islands and some islands of East Moluccas, Indonesia, and Taiwan. **SUBSPECIES** five poorly differentiated subspecies. 1. *C. g. galerita* yellow suffusion on ear-coverts; white eye-ring. *Range* eastern and southeastern Australia, from Tasmania and southeastern South Australia north to north Queensland. 2. *C. s. queenslandica* smaller size; broader, ridged bill. *Range* Cape York Peninsula and southern Torres Strait islands, northernmost Queensland. 3. *C. g. fitzroyi* larger than *queenslandica*; eye-ring blue. *Range* northern Australia, from Kimberley division of Western Australia east to Gulf of Carpentaria, north Queensland. 4. *C. g. triton* like *fitzroyi*, but broader crest feathers. *Range* western Papuan Islands, Indonesia, and New Guinea; introduced to Palau Islands, some islands of East Moluccas, Indonesia, and probably the subspecies in Taiwan. 5. *C. g. eleonora* smaller than *triton*. *Range* Aru Islands; introduced to Kai Islands. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Corellas (plate 6) no yellow crest; white bill; different calls. **LOCALITIES** easily seen in range in Australia.



BLUE-EYED COCKATOO

Cacatua ophthalmica 50cm

Large white cockatoo with backward-curving yellow crest, and only cockatoo in range; eye-ring blue; sexes alike, JUV resembles adults; nasal *aa-aa* or *naa-aa*. Forest canopy; arboreal; pairs or small groups; noisy and conspicuous; fluttering wingbeats with gliding. **DISTRIBUTION** New Britain, eastern Papua New Guinea. **LOCALITY** Wide Bay, eastern New Britain.



PLATE 5 FAN-CRESTED COCKATOOS



SALMON-CRESTED COCKATOO

***Cacatua moluccensis* 52cm**

Unmistakable, and only cockatoo in range; large salmon-pink cockatoo with backward-curving, deeper salmon-pink fan-like crest; black bill; eye-ring cream-white; sexes alike, JUV resembles adults; discordant, harsh screech. Forests and tall secondary growth; pairs and small groups; arboreal, wary; noisy and conspicuous; rapid, shallow wingbeats with short glides. **DISTRIBUTION** Seram, Haruku, and Saparua, in South Moluccas, Indonesia; also nearby Ambon, where possibly introduced; up to 900m; vulnerable and declining; CITES I. **LOCALITIES** Manusela National Park, Seram, and Hitu Peninsula, Ambon.



WHITE-CRESTED COCKATOO

Cacatua alba 46cm

Unmistakable, and only cockatoo in range; large white cockatoo with backward-curving, all-white fan-like crest; black bill; eye-ring cream-white; sexes alike, JUV resembles adults; very nasal, high-pitched screech. Forests, woodlands, plantations; pairs, small groups or roosting flocks; arboreal; fairly tame, but wary where hunted; noisy and conspicuous; rapid, shallow wingbeats with short glides. **DISTRIBUTION** Halmahera and adjacent islands, North Moluccas, Indonesia; birds on Obi and Bisa, Central Moluccas, probably escaped pets; up to 900m, mostly below 600m; vulnerable and declining; introduced to Taiwan. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Sulphur-crested Cockatoo *C. galerita* (plate 4) sympatric feral population in Taiwan; prominent forward-curving yellow crest. **LOCALITY** Kali Batu Putih, Halmahera, North Moluccas.

SALMON-CRESTED COCKATOO



WHITE-CRESTED COCKATOO



PLATE 6 CORELLAS (in part)

Midsized to large white cockatoos with short, recumbent crest and white bill; yellow underwings and undertail; prominent bare eye-ring; sexes alike, JUV resembles adults. Noisy and conspicuous; often in large flocks, especially at roosts near water; fluttering wingbeats with short glides.



SLENDER-BILLED CORELLA

Cacatua tenuirostris 37cm

Smaller of two corellas with elongated, sharply-pointed bill; frontal band, lores, band across foreneck, and bases to feathers of head and breast scarlet; blue eye-ring more extensive beneath eye; quavering *curr-ur-rup*. Woodlands and farmlands; feeds on ground, digging up seeds, roots, and bulbs. **DISTRIBUTION** southeastern mainland Australia from southeastern South Australia to central Victoria and southwestern New South Wales; up to 400m; feral populations in or near many urban centers outside natural range; very common. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Little Corella *C. sanguinea* (see below) no scarlet band on foreneck; short, blunt bill. **LOCALITIES** Deniliquin, New South Wales. Grampians National Park, Victoria.

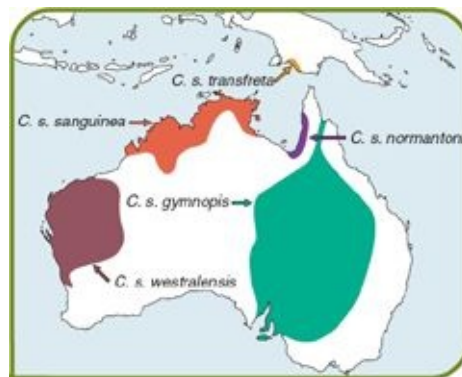


WESTERN CORELLA*Cacatua pastinator* 45cm

Larger than Slender-billed Corella and without scarlet band across foreneck; trisyllabic chuckling. Forests, woodlands and farmlands; feeds on ground. **DISTRIBUTION** southwestern Australia; up to 400m.

SUBSPECIES two subspecies differentiated by size. 1. *C. p. pastinator* larger size. *Range* extreme southwest, mostly near Lake Muir; endangered. 2. *C. p. derbyi* smaller size. *Range* wheatbelt from Geraldton south to about lat. 32°S; common and increasing.

SIMILAR SPECIES Little Corella *C. sanguinea* (see below) distinguishable only at close quarters when short, blunt bill visible. **LOCALITIES** Lake Muir Reserve and Watheroo National Park, Western Australia.



LITTLE CORELLA *Cacatua sanguinea* 38cm

One of four smaller corellas with short, blunt bill, but only one with dark blue eye-ring extending underneath eye; chuckling *curr-ur-rup*. Open woodlands, farmlands, urban parklands; feeds mostly on ground.

DISTRIBUTION southern New Guinea and inland Australia; up to 400m; introduced to Tasmania; feral populations in coastal Australia; abundant in expanding range. **SUBSPECIES** five slightly differentiated subspecies.

1. *C. s. sanguinea* pale pink-orange lores and bases to feathers of head. *Range* Kimberley division of Western Australia east to Gulf of Carpentaria, Queensland, northern Australia. 2. *C. s. normantoni* smaller than *sanguinea*. *Range* western Cape York Peninsula, north Queensland. 3. *C. s. transfreta* brownish-yellow underwings and undertail. *Range* southern New Guinea between Kumbe and lower Fly Rivers. 4. *C. s. gymnopsis* more extensive darker pink-orange on lores and bases to feathers of head and breast. *Range* inland eastern Australia, west to about long. 133°E. 5. *C. s. westralensis* orange-red lores and bases to feathers of head and underparts; deeper yellow underwings and undertail. *Range* coastal and inland central-western Australia, east to about long. 123°E. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Slender-billed Corella *C. tenuirostris* (see above) scarlet band across foreneck; elongated, sharply-pointed bill. Western Corella *C. pastinator* (see above) elongated, sharply-pointed bill. **LOCALITIES** Kakadu National Park, Northern Territory, Kinchega National Park, western New South Wales, and Hattah-Kulkyne National Park, northwestern Victoria, Australia.

SLENDER-BILLED CORELLA



WESTERN CORELLA

LITTLE CORELLA



C. s. sanguinea

C. s. westralensis

C. s. gymnopsis

PLATE 7 CORELLAS (in part) AND COCKATIEL



DUCORPS'S CORELLA *Cacatua ducorpsii* 31cm

Only white cockatoo in range; smaller corella with short, blunt bill, white lores and prominent blue eye-ring; harsh *eerk-eerk*. Primary forest, tall secondary growth, village gardens; pairs and small flocks; mostly arboreal; wary; erratic flight with jerky wingbeats and gliding.

DISTRIBUTION Bougainville and Buka Islands, easternmost Papua New Guinea, and Solomon Islands east to Malaita, but apparently absent from San Cristobal group; up to 1700m, mostly below 700m; common.

LOCALITIES Loloru Crater, Bougainville. Komarindi Catchment Conservation Area, Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands.



GOFFIN'S CORELLA *Cacatua goffiniana* 32cm

Another smaller corella with short, blunt bill; lores and bases to feathers of head salmon-pink; palest blue, almost white eye-ring; harsh monosyllabic screeches and nasal, quavering cry. Primary and secondary forest; also urban parklands and gardens in Singapore and Taiwan; pairs or flocks; rapid, shallow wingbeats with gliding.

DISTRIBUTION Yamdena and Larat, Tanimbar Islands; Indonesia; near-threatened, CITES I; introduced to Singapore, where common, and to Taiwan.

SIMILAR SPECIES Yellow-crested Cockatoo *C. sulphurea* (plate 4) sympatric feral population in Singapore; prominent forward-curving yellow crest; black bill; different calls. Sulphur-crested Cockatoo (plate 4) sympatric feral population in Taiwan; larger with forward-curving yellow crest; black bill; different calls.

LOCALITIES Yamdena, Tanimbar Islands. Sentosa and St. John's Islands, Singapore (feral population).



RED-VENTED CORELLA

Cacatua haematuropygia 31cm

Unmistakable; only white cockatoo in range; red undertail-coverts; undersides of wings and tail suffused yellow; circle of bare white eye-skin; sexes alike, JUV like adults; raucous *eeeeek* to *owwwwk* or *rouuuk*. Forests, secondary growth, mangroves, cultivation; singly, pairs, small flocks, no longer large flocks; noisy and conspicuous; swift, direct flight with rapid wingbeats. **DISTRIBUTION** formerly widespread in Philippine Islands, but now extirpated in much of range; mainly lowlands; critically endangered, CITES I. **LOCALITIES** Rajah Sikatuna National Park, Bohol, and Mount Apo National Park, Mindanao, Philippines. St. Paul's Subterranean National Park and Calauit Wildlife Sanctuary, Palawan, Philippines.



COCKATIEL *Nymphicus hollandicus* 32cm

Unmistakable; small gray cockatoo with prominent white “wing-patches”; fine, tapering crest; long, strongly graduated tail uniformly gray (♂) or finely barred white with outermost feathers yellow barred gray (♀ & JUV); prolonged *queel-queel*. Open woodlands, farmlands, urban parks, and gardens; small to large flocks; noisy and conspicuous in flight, but can pass undetected while feeding on ground; swift, direct flight with distinctive “streamlined” silhouette; domesticated cagebird with many color mutations. **DISTRIBUTION** mainland Australia, chiefly the interior; up to 400m. **LOCALITIES** Macquarie Marshes Nature Reserve, central New South Wales. Diamantina National Park, western Queensland. Uluru National Park, southern Northern Territory.



DUCORPS'S CORELLA



GOFFIN'S CORELLA



RED-VENTED CORELLA



COCKATIEL



PLATE 8 *CHALCOPSITTA* LORIES

Adapted for feeding on nectar, pollen, and fruits, lories and lorikeets are arboreal and move about, often in noisy, swift-flying flocks, searching for flowering or fruiting trees and shrubs. *Chalcopsitta* species are midsized lories with long, rounded tails; black eye-ring and black bare skin at base of bill; sexes alike, JUV duller with pale eye-ring and skin at base of bill. Forests, secondary growth, woodlands, plantations; screeching and twittering calls. Species replace each other geographically.



BLACK LORY *Chalcopsitta atra* 32cm

Unmistakable; only black parrot with blue rump and black bill.

DISTRIBUTION western New Guinea and adjacent islands, Indonesia; up to 200m; common. **SUBSPECIES** three well-marked subspecies. 1.

C. a. atra all-black with blue rump and olive-yellow undertail. *Range* Batanta and Salawati, western Papuan Islands, and western Vogelkop Peninsula.

2. *C. a. bernsteini* reddish purple on forehead and thighs. *Range* Misool, western Papuan Islands. 3. *C. a. insignis* (Rajah Lory) face, thighs, and underwing-coverts red. *Range* eastern Vogelkop, Rumberpon Island, and Onin and Bombrai Peninsulas, West Papua.

LOCALITIES Beachfront on Salawati, and Sorong district, Vogelkop.



YELLOW-STREAKED LORY *Chalcopsitta sintillata* 31cm

Green prominently streaked yellowish; dark face and red forecrown; black bill. **DISTRIBUTION** Aru Islands, Indonesia, and southern New Guinea; up to 800m; common. **SUBSPECIES** two well-marked and one slightly differentiated subspecies. 1. *C. s. sintillata* underwing-coverts red. *Range* southern New Guinea east to lower Fly River, western Papua New Guinea. 2. *C. s. chloroptera* underwing-coverts green. *Range* southern Papua New Guinea east from lower Fly River. 3. *C. s. rubrifrons* like *sintillata*, but broader, orange-yellow streaking. *Range* Aru Islands. **LOCALITIES** Brown River and Veimauri Forest Reserves, near Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea.



BROWN LORY *Chalcopsitta duivenbodei* 31cm

Unmistakable; only brown parrot with yellow face and blue rump; black bill. **DISTRIBUTION** northern New Guinea; up to 200m; locally common.

SUBSPECIES two poorly differentiated subspecies 1. *C. d. duivenbodei* mid-brown head and back. *Range* northwestern New Guinea, east to Aitape district, Papua New Guinea. 2. *C. d. syringanuchalis* darker brown head and back, sometimes glossed violet. *Range* Aitape district east to Astrolabe Bay, northern Papua New Guinea. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Dusky Lory *Pseudeos fuscata* (plate 9) orange or yellow underparts; buff-white rump; orange bill. **LOCALITY** Puwani River district, south of Vanimo, northwestern Papua New Guinea.



CARDINAL LORY *Chalcopsitta cardinalis* 31cm

Only all-red parrot in range; orange-red bill. **DISTRIBUTION** New Hanover and islands to Buka and Bougainville, easternmost Papua New Guinea, and Solomon Islands south to San Cristobal; up to 1200m; very common. **LOCALITIES** easily seen in most of range.

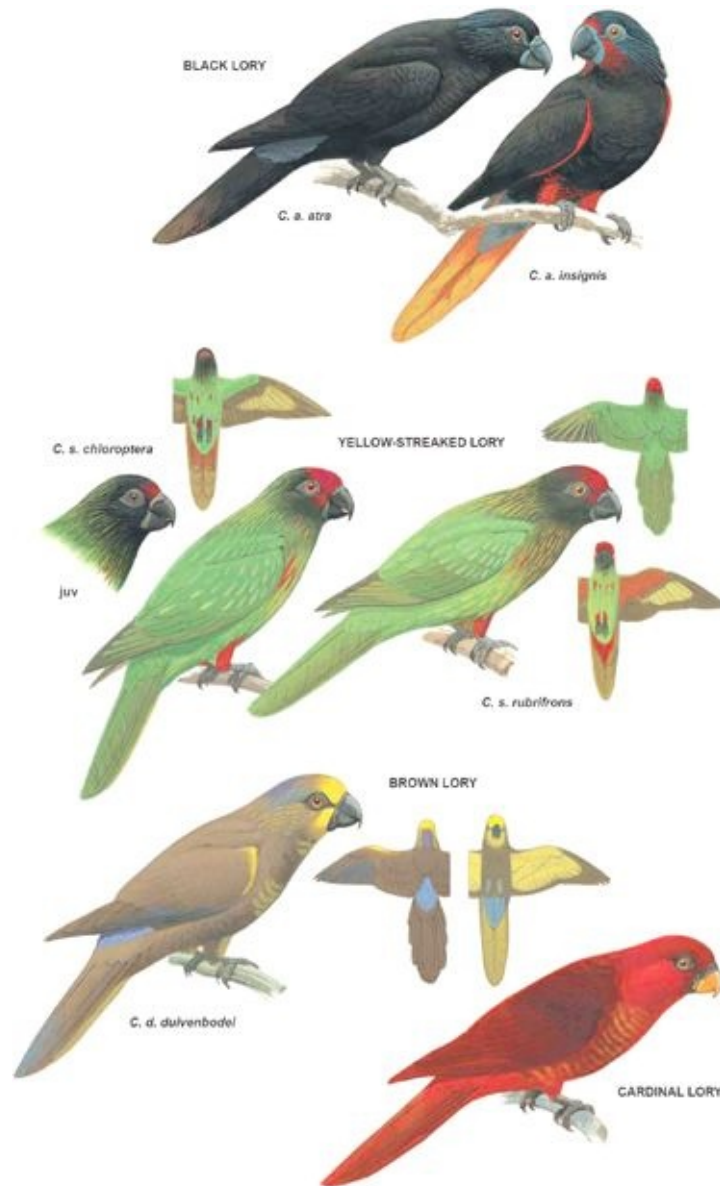


PLATE 9 *PSEUDEOS* AND *EOS* LORIES (in part)



DUSKY LORY *Pseudeos fuscata* 25cm

Midsized lory with short, rounded tail; distinctive brown-and-yellow (yellow phase) or brown-and-orange (orange phase) plumage coloration with buff-white rump; bill and bare skin at base of bill orange; sexes alike, JUV duller; harsh screeching. Forests, secondary growth, plantations, parks or gardens. **DISTRIBUTION** New Guinea, including Yapen Island in Geelvink Bay and western Papuan Islands; up to 2400m; very common. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Brown Lory *Chalcopsitta duivenbodei* (plate 8) uniformly brown underparts; blue rump; black bill. **LOCALITIES** Kau Wildlife Area, Baitabag, Madang Province, and Lake Kutubu, Southern Highlands, Papua New Guinea.

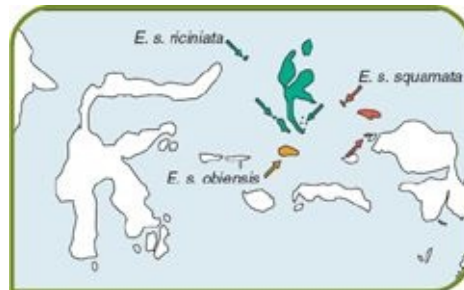
EOS LORIES (in part)

Midsized red lories with black and blue markings; short, rounded tail; sexes alike, JUV duller and often with dusky margins to feathers; shrill screeches and chattering. Forests, secondary growth, plantations, village gardens, mangroves; pairs or small groups where scarce, larger flocks where common.



BLACK-WINGED LORY *Eos cyanogenia* 31cm

Only Eos lory with all-black wing-coverts and thighs; violet-blue ear-coverts. **DISTRIBUTION** islands in Geelvink Bay, except Yapen Island, West Papua, Indonesia; up to 460m; vulnerable. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Black-capped Lory *Lorius lory* (plate 18) black crown and green wings; blue underwing-coverts and yellow underwing-band. **LOCALITIES** Biak-Utara and Pulau Supiori Nature Reserves, West Papua.



VIOLET-NECKED LORY *Eos squamata* 27cm

One of two *Eos* lorries lacking blue ear-coverts; variable violet-blue neck collar. **DISTRIBUTION** western Papuan Islands and North Moluccas, Indonesia; up to 1220m; common. **SUBSPECIES** three identifiable subspecies. 1. *E. s. squamata* neck collar well developed in some birds, almost lacking in others; abdomen deep purple; scapulars dull purple tipped black. *Range* Gebe, Waigeu, Batanta, and Misool, western Papuan Islands. 2. *E. s. riciniata* broad neck collar extending up to hindcrown; scapulars red. *Range* Morotai to Bacan and Damar, North Moluccas, Widi Islands, and Mayu Island in Molucca Sea. 3. *E. s. obiensis* like *riciniata*, but scapulars black. *Range* Obi, North Moluccas. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Chattering Lory *Lorius garrulus* (plate 19) green wings and thighs; green underwing-coverts and orange underwing-band. **LOCALITIES** Kali Batu Putih and Akejailolo, Halmahera, North Moluccas.



BLUE-STREAKED LORY *Eos reticulata* 31cm

Unmistakable; only red lory with prominent blue streaking on back. Most wooded habitats, favoring low, fairly open monsoon forest.

DISTRIBUTION Yamdena and Larat, Tanimbar Islands, and Babar Island, Indonesia; introduced to Kai Islands, where possibly extirpated, and Damar Island; fairly common on Yamdena; near-threatened.

LOCALITY easily seen on Yamdena.

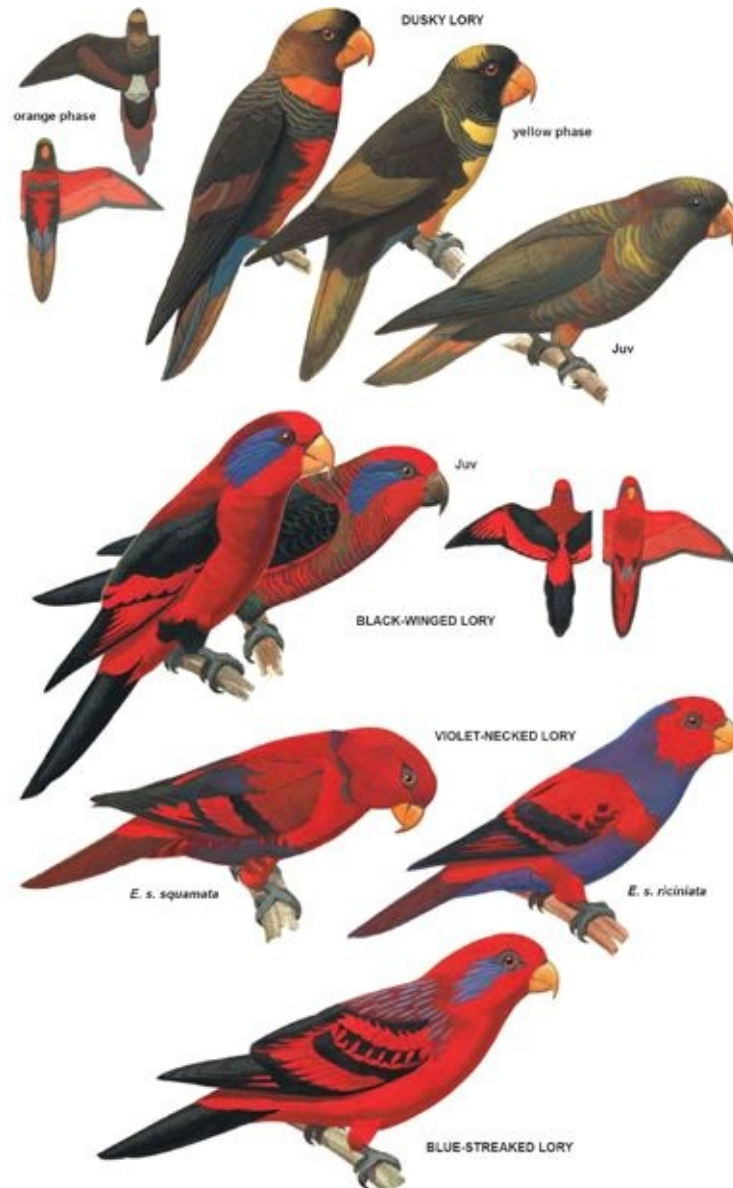


PLATE 10 *EOS LORIES* (in part)



RED AND BLUE LORY *Eos histrio* 31cm

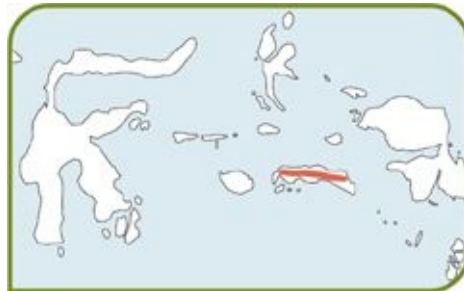
Only Eos lory with combination of blue breast-band and blue band from eye through ear-coverts. **DISTRIBUTION** Sangihe, Talaud, and Miangas Islands, Indonesia; endangered; CITES I. **SUBSPECIES** two well-marked and one slightly differentiated subspecies. 1. *E. h. histrio* blue band from eye through ear-coverts and sides of neck to meet blue of mantle and upper back; upper wing-coverts red tipped black. *Range* Sangihe Islands; possibly survives only on Sangihe. 2. *E. h. talautensis* less black on wing-coverts. *Range* Talaud Islands; escapes recorded on Sangihe Island. 3. *E. h. challengerii* blue band from eye and ear-coverts does not meet blue mantle; less extensive blue breast-band intermixed red. *Range* Miangas Island. **LOCALITY** Last recorded communal nighttime roost near Tuabatu village, central Karakelong, Talaud Islands.



RED LORY *Eos bornea* 31cm

(sometimes *Eos rubra*, but nomenclature unresolved) Less red and blue markings than other *Eos* species. **DISTRIBUTION** South Moluccas to Kai Islands, Indonesia; up to 1250m; common; introduced to Taiwan.

SUBSPECIES two well-marked subspecies. 1. *E. b. bornea* variation in size and plumage coloration; secondaries and secondary-coverts tipped black; primaries black with red speculum; lower tertials and undertail-coverts blue. *Range* Boano, Seram, Ambon, Haruku, Saparua, Seramlaut Islands, Watubela Islands, Banda Islands, Tayandu Islands, and Kai Islands. 2. *E. b. cyanonothus* much darker red. *Range* Buru, South Moluccas. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Blue-eared Lory *E. semilarvata* (see below) blue upper cheeks to ear-coverts and band down sides of neck; usually at higher altitudes on Seram. Purple-naped Lory *Lorius domicella* (plate 19) black cap and green wings; blue underwing-coverts and yellow underwing-band. **LOCALITIES** Manusela National Park, Seram, and Danau Rana, Buru, Indonesia.



BLUE-EARED LORY *Eos semilarvata* 24cm

Identified by combination of violet-blue cheeks to ear-coverts and sides of neck together with blue lower underparts; smaller. **DISTRIBUTION** Seram, South Moluccas, Indonesia; mostly above 1200m; common. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Red Lory *E. bornea* (see above) no blue on abdomen or sides of face; usually at lower altitudes on Seram. Purple-naped Lory *Lorius domicella* (see above). **LOCALITY** Gunung Binaia, Manusela National Park, Seram, Indonesia.

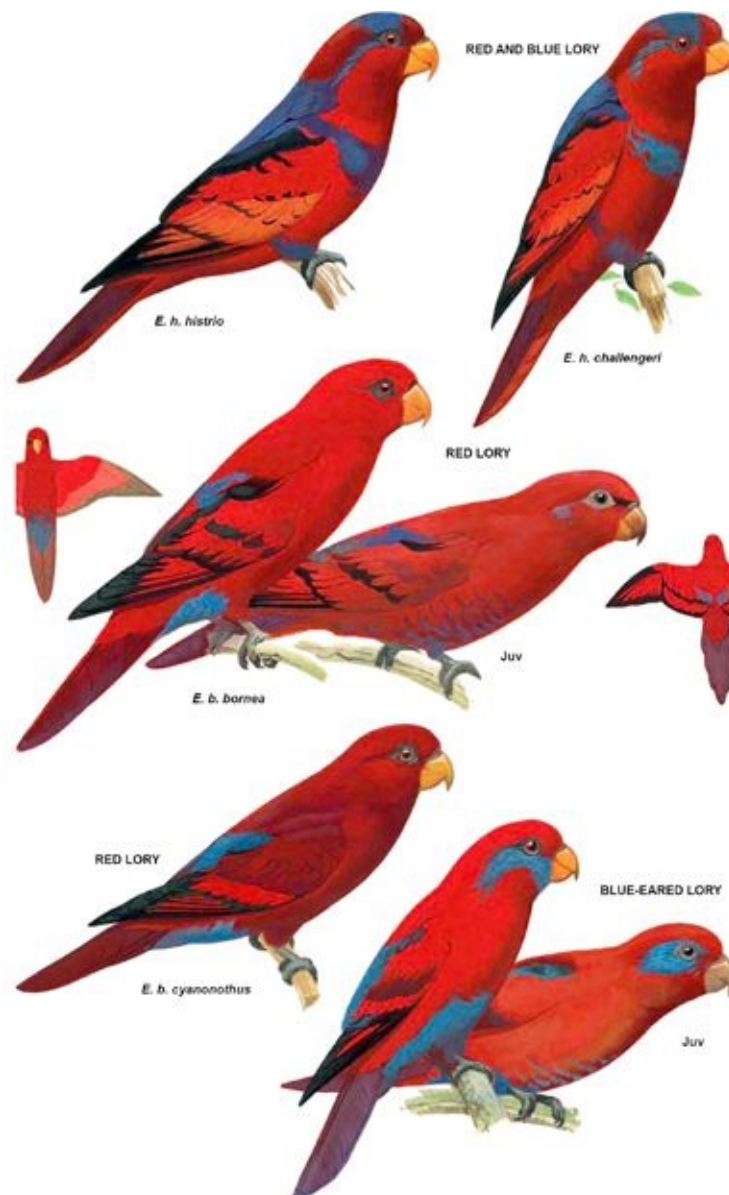


PLATE 11 *TRICHOGLOSSUS* LORIES (in part)

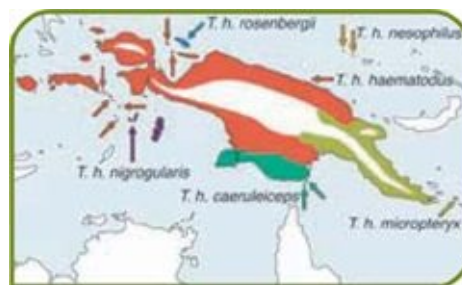
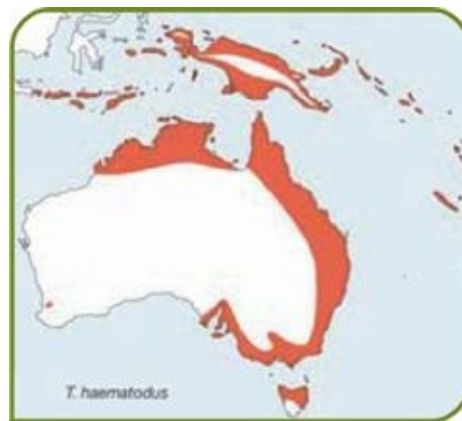
Midsized lorries with graduated tails and orange bills; sexes alike, JUV resembles adults but with dark bill. All timbered habitats, including urban parks and gardens; arboreal; noisy and conspicuous; pairs or flocks coming to flowering trees and shrubs; shrill screeching.



ORNATE LORIKEET

Trichoglossus ornatus 25cm

Distinctive head pattern featuring dark blue crown to ear-coverts and scarlet lores to cheeks; yellow band down side of hindneck; breast red barred dusky blue. **DISTRIBUTION** Sulawesi and most larger offshore islands, including Togian, Peleng, Banggai, and Tukangbesi Islands, Indonesia; up to 1500m, mostly 300 to 1000m; common; possibly introduced to Sangihe Island. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Yellow and Green Lorikeet *T. flavoviridis* (plate 14) no red in plumage, so appears all-green; breast green scalloped yellow; smaller. **LOCALITIES** Lore Lindu and Dumoga-Bone National Parks, Sulawesi.



RAINBOW LORIKEET *Trichoglossus haematodus* 26cm

Widespread, polytypic lory with marked geographical variation; prominent streaking on head and well-defined nuchal collar; mostly yellow to red breast with or without dark barring. **DISTRIBUTION** Bali and islands in Flores Sea east through South Moluccas and Lesser Sunda Islands, Indonesia, to New Guinea and adjacent islands, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, New Caledonia, and Loyalty Islands, and northern and eastern Australia; up to 2400m; very common. **SUBSPECIES** up to 20 slightly differentiated to well-marked subspecies in two groupings identified by presence (1—11) or absence (12—20) of barring on breast; within plain-breasted group, two subgroups—yellow-to green-breasted forms (12—16) and red-breasted forms (17—20); divergent forms sometimes treated as separate species. 1. *T. h. haematodus* (Coconut Lory, Green-naped Lorikeet) head brownish-black streaked blue on face; breast red barred blue-black; abdomen dark green; underwing-coverts orange; underwing-band yellow. *Range* Tayandu, westernmost Kai Islands, west through Watubela and Seramlaut Islands to Seram, Ambon, and Buru, South Moluccas, and western Papuan Islands to islands in Geelvink Bay, except Biak, and western New Guinea, east in north to Astrolabe Bay, Papua New Guinea, and in south to upper Fly River, westernmost Papua New Guinea; also Manam and possibly Schouten Islands, north Papua New Guinea. 2. *T. h. rosenbergii* wide yellow nuchal collar; abdomen dark purple; underwing-band orange. *Range* Biak Island, West Papua. 3. *T. h. micropteryx* like *haematodus*, but paler; narrower barring on breast. *Range* eastern Papua New Guinea, west to Huon Peninsula, central ranges about Lake Kutubu, and Hall Sound; also Misima Island in Louisiade Archipelago. 4. *T. h. caeruleiceps* crown and sides of head streaked blue; breast finely barred bluish black; upper abdomen black, lower abdomen orange-red barred bluish black. *Range* southern New Guinea between lower Fly River, westernmost Papua New Guinea, and Princess Marianne Straits, southeastern West Papua; also Boigu and Saibai, Torres Strait Islands, Queensland, Australia. 5. *T. h. nigrogularis* larger than *caeruleiceps*. *Range* Aru and eastern Kai Islands, Indonesia. 6. *T. h. nesophilus* yellow nuchal collar; occiput reddish brown; breast orange-red with little bluish-black barring; abdomen green. *Range* Hermit and Ninigo Islands, northern Papua New Guinea.



ORNATE LORIKEET



T. h. haematodus

RAINBOW LORIKEET



T. h. rosenbergii



RAINBOW LORIKEET

T. h. caeruleiceps



PLATE 12 *TRICHOGLOSSUS* LORIES (in part)



RAINBOW LORIKEET

Trichoglossus haematodus (cont.)

SUBSPECIES (in part; see also plates 11, 13) 7. *T. h. flavicans* plumage variable; upperparts, undertail-coverts and tail bronze-yellow to dull green; yellow nuchal collar; occiput reddish brown; lores and around eyes streaked violet-blue, remainder of head black streaked grayish green; breast bright red with little dark barring. *Range* New Hanover, Admiralty Islands, and apparently Nuguria Islands, eastern Papua New Guinea. 8. *T. h. massena* like *haematodus*, but occiput and nape strongly suffused brown; narrower nuchal collar; breast paler red more narrowly barred bluish black. *Range* Karkar Island and Bismarck Archipelago, eastern Papua New Guinea, east through Bougainville and Solomon Islands to Vanuatu. 9. *T. h. deplanchii* differs from *massena* by more blue streaking on head; less brown on occiput and nape; breast more strongly barred bluish black; bluish-black markings on upper abdomen. *Range* New Caledonia and Loyalty Islands. 10. *T. h. moluccanus* (sometimes treated as separate species) entire head strongly streaked violet-blue; breast yellowish orange with little or no dark barring; abdomen deep purple-blue. *Range* southeastern and eastern Australia from Gulf of Carpentaria and southern Cape York Peninsula, north Queensland, south to southern Victoria and southeastern South Australia, including Kangaroo Island; extraliminally to Tasmania, and introduced to Perth district, southwestern Australia. 11. *T. h. septentrionalis* like *moluccanus*, but brighter, more violet-blue streaking on head; shorter tail. *Range* Torres Strait Islands, except Boigu and Saibai, where replaced by *caeruleiceps*, and Cape York Peninsula, south to Endeavour and Daintree Rivers, north Queensland, where meets *moluccanus*.

RAINBOW LORIKEET

T. h. flavicans



T. h. massena



T. h. deplanchii



T. h. moluccanus

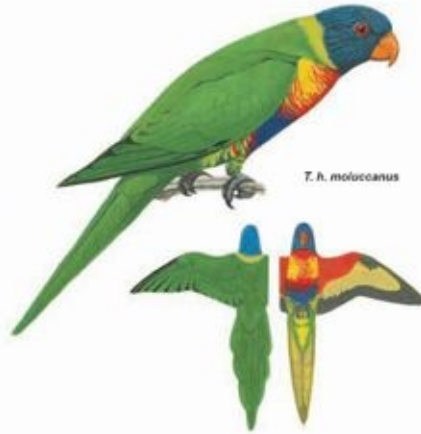


PLATE 13 *TRICHOGLOSSUS* LORIES (in part)



RAINBOW LORIKEET

Trichoglossus haematodus (cont.)

SUBSPECIES (in part; see also plates 11, 12) 12. *T. h. rubritorquis* (Red-collared Lorikeet, sometimes treated as separate species) head strongly streaked violet-blue except on black throat and foreneck; broad orange-red nuchal collar extending down sides of neck to meet unbarred orange-red breast; hindneck violet-blue marked red; abdomen greenish black. *Range* northern Australia above lat. 18°S from Kimberley division of Western Australia east to Gulf of Carpentaria, north Queensland, but not reaching range of *moluccanus*. 13. *T. h. flavotectus* head green streaked violet-blue on forecrown to cheeks; breast varies from yellow to deep orange; broad yellow nuchal collar; abdomen dark green to greenish black; underwing-coverts yellow variably marked orange. *Range* Wetar, Romang, and Kisar Islands, north-east of Timor; birds from Romang and Kisar variable, some with dark underparts approaching *rubritorquis*. 14. *T. h. capistratus* (Edwards's Lorikeet, sometimes treated as separate species) like *flavotectus*, but nuchal collar more greenish; paler yellow breast; abdomen dark green. *Range* Timor. 15. *T. h. fortis* head blackish brown streaked violet-blue on forecrown to cheeks; lores, throat, line above to behind eye, and occiput green; unbarred breast bright yellow slightly marked orange-red; abdomen dark green, sometimes tinged blue-black; underwing-coverts yellow. *Range* Sumba, Lesser Sunda Islands. 16. *T. h. weberi* (Weber's Lorikeet, sometimes treated as separate species) general plumage green; forehead and lores very slightly streaked greenish blue, remainder of head streaked brighter green; underwing-coverts yellowish green; smaller size. *Range* Flores, Lesser Sunda Islands. 17. *T. h. forsteni* (Forsten's Lorikeet) head greenish black streaked violet-blue on forehead and cheeks; breast uniformly red without dark barring; yellowish-green nuchal collar bordered on hindneck by purple-blue; abdomen purple. *Range* Sumbawa, Lesser Sunda Islands. 18. *T. h. mitchellii* (Mitchell's Lorikeet, sometimes treated as separate species) head blackish brown streaked grayish green on crown to cheeks; occiput suffused rufous; breast uniformly red with little or no barring; small size. *Range* Bali and Lombok, Lesser Sunda Islands. 19. *T. h. djampeanus* doubtfully differentiated from *forsteni* by darker head more strongly streaked brighter violet-blue. *Range* Tanahjampea Island in Flores Sea. 20. *T. h. stresemanni* like *forsteni*, but breast paler orange-

red; occiput suffused green; yellowish-orange bases to feathers of mantle. *Range* Kalaotoa Island in Flores Sea. **SIMILAR SPECIES** *Chalcopsitta lories* (plate 8) larger and with broader, rounded tail; no blue on head and different underwing patterns. Scaly-breasted Lorikeet *T. chlorolepidotus* (plate 14) green head and green underbody; orange-red underwings. Olive-headed Lorikeet *T. euteles* (plate 14) olive-yellow head and uniformly green underparts. *Psittaculirostris* fig parrots (plates 33, 34) much shorter, wedge-shaped tail; green underwings. **LOCALITIES** ubiquitous and abundant, so easily seen throughout much of range.

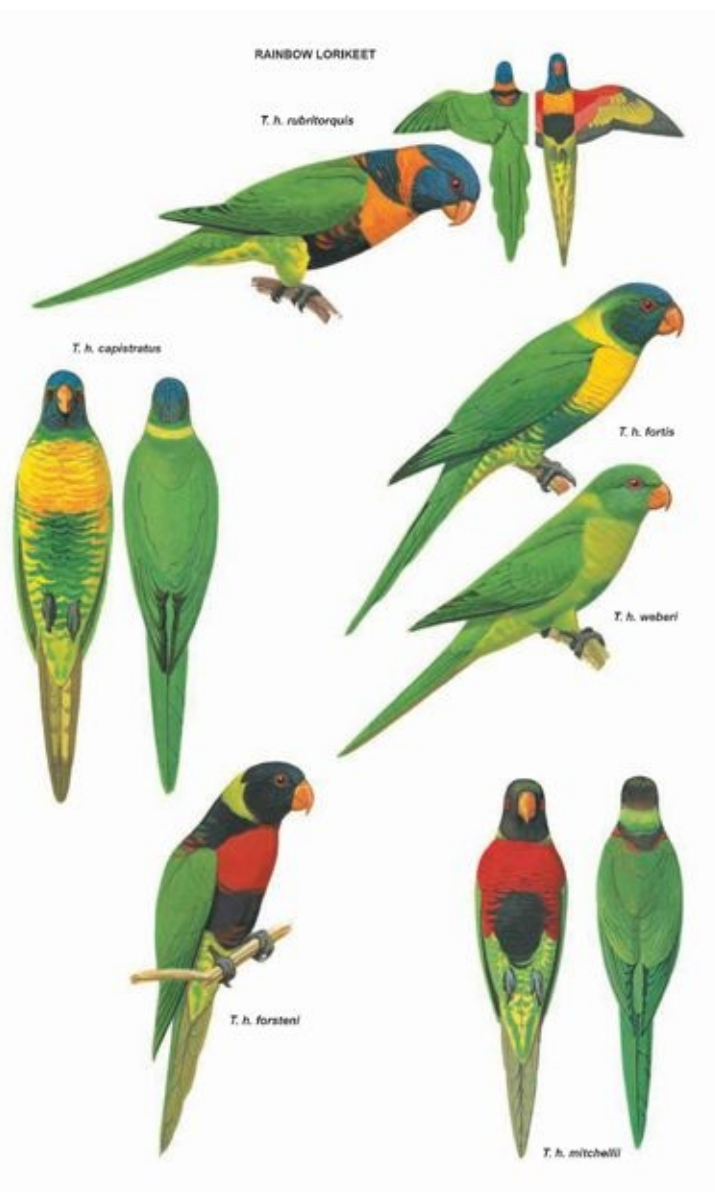


PLATE 14 *TRICHOGLOSSUS* LORIES (in part)



SCALY-BREASTED LORIKEET

Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus 23cm

Green with yellow scalloped underparts and distinctive orange-red underwings. **DISTRIBUTION** eastern Australia from Cooktown district, north Queensland, south to about lat. 33°S in eastern New South Wales; up to 600m; common; introduced to Melbourne district, southern Victoria.

SIMILAR SPECIES Rainbow Lorikeet *T. haematodus* (plate 12) blue head and red breast. Musk Lorikeet *Glossopsitta concinna* (plate 16) green underwings; red forecrown and ear-coverts. Swift Parrot *Lathamus discolor* (plate 16) red undertail-coverts and bright red underwings; fine, pointed tail. **LOCALITIES** Easily seen in and around most coastal towns or cities.



POHNPEI LORIKEET

Trichoglossus rubiginosus 24cm

Unmistakable; only all-maroon parrot with olive-yellow wings and tail, and only parrot on Pohnpei. **DISTRIBUTION** Pohnpei, Caroline Islands, Micronesia; up to 600m; easily seen on Pohnpei.



OLIVE-HEADED LORIKEET

***Trichoglossus euteles* 25cm**

Green with olive-yellow head. **DISTRIBUTION** Timor and eastern Lesser Sunda Islands from Lomblen east to Nila and Babar, Indonesia; up to 2400m; common. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Rainbow Lorikeet *T. haematodus* (plate 13) blue head and yellow to orange breast. Iris Lorikeet *Psitteuteles iris* (plate 15) red forecrown and violet band behind eye. **LOCALITY** Gunung Mutis, West Timor, Indonesia.

YELLOW AND GREEN LORIKEET *Trichoglossus flavoviridis* 20cm

Green with yellow scalloped underparts and yellow to brown head markings. **DISTRIBUTION** (see map above) Sulawesi and Sula Islands, Indonesia; mostly 800 to 2000m; common. **SUBSPECIES** two well-marked subspecies. 1. *T. f. flavoviridis* crown olive-yellow; brownish nuchal collar; bare eyering pink-orange. *Range* Sula Islands. 2. *T. f. meyeri* crown greenish brown; ear-coverts yellow; bare eyering gray. *Range* Sulawesi. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Ornate Lorikeet *T. ornatus* (plate 11) red face and breast; yellow underwing-coverts. *Loriculus* hanging parrots (plate 27) red rump and upper tail-coverts; very short, rounded tail; blue underwings; black bill. **LOCALITIES** Lore Lindu and Dumoga-Bone National Parks, Sulawesi.



MINDANAO LORIKEET

Trichoglossus johnstoniae 20cm

Green with distinctive head pattern and orange bill; sexes alike, JUV duller; *lish...lish* in flight, sharp *chick...chick-it*. **DISTRIBUTION** mountains of Mindanao, southern Philippine Islands. **SUBSPECIES** two poorly differentiated subspecies. 1. *T. j. johnstoniae* forecrown and cheeks rose-red; dark purple band from lores to occiput; underparts yellow scalloped green. *Range* Mounts Apo, Kitanglad, Matutum, and Piapayungan, central Mindanao. 2. *P. j. pistra* face darker, duller red; broader purple band from lores to occiput; more yellowish underparts. *Range* Mount Malindang, western Mindanao. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Guaiabero *Bolbopsittacus lunulatus* (plate 34) dumpy parrot with very short tail; no red on face; usually at lower elevations. Philippine Hanging Parrot *Loriculus philippensis* (plate 28) different pattern of red and blue on face; very short, rounded tail; blue underwings. **LOCALITY** Mount Apo National Park, Mindanao.

SCALY-BREASTED LORIKEET



POHNPEI LORIKEET

OLIVE-HEADED LORIKEET

YELLOW AND GREEN LORIKEET



T. l. flavoviridis

T. l. meyeri

MINDANAO LORIKEET



T. j. johnstoniae

T. j. pistrata

PLATE 15 *PSITTEUTELES* LORIKEETS

Small green lorikeets with short, graduated tail, distinctive head pattern and prominently streaked or barred; sexes alike, JUV duller than adults. Forests, secondary growth, open woodlands, plantations; pairs or small flocks; conspicuous in swift flight, but inconspicuous when feeding in treetops; soft screeching or wheezy calls.



VARIED LORIKEET *Psitteuteles versicolor* 19cm

Distinctive red crown and mauve-pink breast; prominent white eye-ring; bill orange-red; no underwing-band; juveniles with dull red forehead, but crown and breast green, no white eye-ring, and brownish bill.

DISTRIBUTION northern Australia from Kimberley division of Western Australia east to northeastern Queensland; locally common.

SIMILAR SPECIES Red-collared Lorikeet *Trichoglossus haematodus* (plate 13) blue head and orange-red breast; larger, with longer tail.

LOCALITIES Kakadu and Nitmulik (Katherine Gorge) National Parks, Northern Territory. Drysdale River National Park, Western Australia.



IRIS LORIKEET *Psitteuteles iris* 20cm

Underparts yellowish green barred darker green; red crown and purple-blue ear-coverts; bill orange-red; no underwing-band; JUV duller with less red on crown, paler blue ear-coverts, and brownish bill. **DISTRIBUTION** Timor and nearby Wetar Island, Lesser Sunda Islands, Indonesia; up to 1500m, mostly above 600m; near-threatened. **SUBSPECIES** two slightly differentiated subspecies. 1. *P. i. iris* crown uniformly red; purple-blue band from behind eye to ear-coverts; cheeks uniformly yellowish green. *Range* Timor. 2. *P. i. wetterensis* crown darker red intermixed grayish blue; darker purple-blue band from eye to ear-coverts; forecheeks suffused dull reddish-brown tinged blue. *Range* Wetar Island. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Olive-headed Lorikeet *Trichoglossus euteles* (plate 14) olive-yellow head without red or purple-blue. Rainbow Lorikeet *Trichoglossus haematodus* (plate 13) dark blue crown and face; yellow breast; larger. **LOCALITY** Gunung Mutis, West Timor, Indonesia.



GOLDIE'S LORIKEET *Psitteuteles goldiei* 19cm

Prominently streaked plumage; crown red; occiput blue; cheeks mauve-pink streaked blue; bill black; yellow underwing-band; JUV with dull red frontal band, but crown and occiput green suffused dull bluish gray.

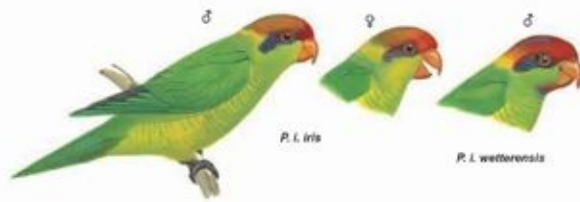
DISTRIBUTION highlands of New Guinea east from Weyland Mountains, West Papua; mostly 1000 to 2200m; generally uncommon.

SIMILAR SPECIES Yellow-streaked Lory *Chalcopsitta sintillata* (plate 8) similar plumage pattern, but much larger with broad, rounded tail. Striated Lorikeet *Charmosyna multistriata* (plate 21) head green; no yellow underwing-band; bicolored bill. Red-fronted Lorikeet *Charmosyna placentis* (plate 22) unstreaked plumage; male with red underwing-coverts, female with green head; red bill. Whiskered Lorikeet *Oreopsittacus arfaki* (plate 25) unstreaked plumage; different head pattern; red underwing-coverts and tail; smaller. **LOCALITY** Goroka township, Eastern Highlands, Papua New Guinea, where regular visitor to flowering eucalypts and grevilleas.

VARIED LORIKEET



IRIS LORIKEET



GOLDIE'S LORIKEET



PLATE 16 *GLOSSOPSITTA* LORIKEETS AND SWIFT PARROT

Small green lorikeets with short, wedge-shaped tail and fine black or bicolored bill; sexes alike, JUV resembles adults. Lorikeet-like Swift Parrot with long, narrow tail and pale bill; sexes alike, JUV duller than adults. Forests, woodlands, farmlands, orchards, urban parks and gardens; species with different call-notes.



MUSK LORIKEET *Glossopsitta concinna* 22cm

Distinctive red and blue head pattern and bicolored bill; shrill screeching.

DISTRIBUTION southeastern Australia, including Tasmania; up to 1600m; common. **SUBSPECIES** two poorly differentiated subspecies. 1.

G. c. concinna forehead and broad eye-stripe red; crown blue; underwing-coverts green; bill red with black at base. *Range* southeastern Queensland to southeastern South Australia, including Kangaroo Island.

2. *G. c. didimus* less blue on crown. *Range* Tasmania, occasionally King Island. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Other *Glossopsitta* lorikeets much smaller

and emit softer, more high-pitched metallic calls. Rainbow Lorikeet

Trichoglossus haematodus (plate 12) blue head and yellow-orange breast; orange and yellow underwings. Scaly-breasted Lorikeet *T.*

chlorolepidotus (plate 14) all-green head and orange underwings. Swift Parrot *Lathamus discolor* (see below) red underwings and narrow,

pointed red tail; different call-notes. **LOCALITIES** Grampians National Park, Victoria. Cleland Conservation Park, South Australia.



LITTLE LORIKEET *Glossopsitta pusilla* 15cm

Smaller all-green lorikeet with distinctive red facial mask and black bill; green underwing-coverts; tinkling notes. **DISTRIBUTION** eastern and southeastern mainland Australia; up to 1600m; locally scarce, generally common. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Purple-crowned Lorikeet *G. porphyrocephala* (see below) red underwings; blue breast and purple crown; distinctive *tsit-tsit* call. Musk Lorikeet *G. concinna* (see above) much larger; bicolored bill. Double-eyed Fig Parrot *Cyclopsitta diophthalma* (plate 32) yellow underwing-band; shorter tail and silver-gray bill. **LOCALITIES** Pilliga Nature Reserve, New South Wales. Whipstick National Park, Victoria.



PURPLE-CROWNED LORIKEET *Glossopsitta porphyrocephala*

Blue breast, purple crown and red underwing-coverts; orange-red forehead and orange-yellow ear-coverts; distinctive *tsit-tsit*.

DISTRIBUTION southeastern and southwestern mainland Australia; up to 600m; common. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Little Lorikeet *G. pusilla* (see above) green underwing-coverts and green breast; red face; different tinkling call.

LOCALITIES Cleland and Belair National Parks, South Australia. Flinders Chase National Park, Kangaroo Island, South Australia.



SWIFT PARROT *Lathamus discolor* 25cm

Lorikeet-like in habits, so easily misidentified; long, pointed wings, and very narrow, pointed tail conspicuous in flight; red face and red undertail-coverts; dark red bend of wing and underwings; pale bill; *kik-kik-kik* in flight. **DISTRIBUTION** southeastern Australia; migratory, breeding only in Tasmania and wintering in southeastern mainland; up to 1500m; endangered. **SIMILAR SPECIES** *Glossopsitta* lorikeets—see above. Scaly-breasted Lorikeet *Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus* (plate 14) see above. **LOCALITIES** Bruny Island, Tasmania (summer range). Wilson's Promontory National Park and Chiltern State Park Victoria (winter range).

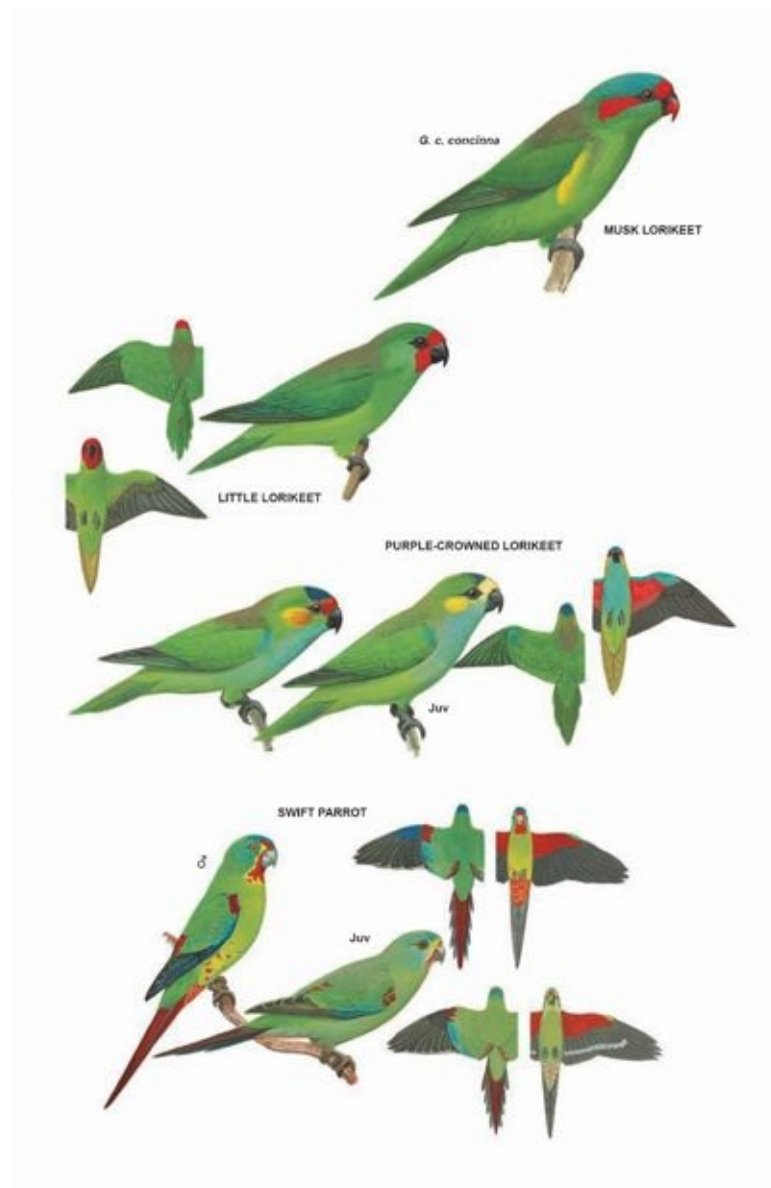
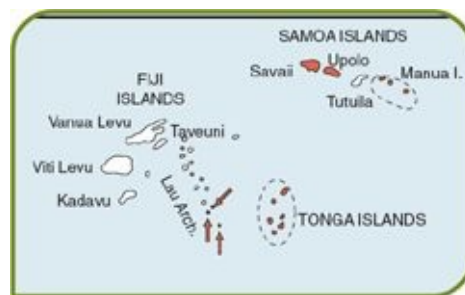


PLATE 17 VINI AND PHIGYS LORIKEETS

Small stocky green lorikeets with short rounded (*Vini*) or squarish (*Phigys*) tail and streaked, erectile crown feathers (*Vini*) or elongated nuchal feathers (*Phigys*), and orange-red bill; sexes alike, JUV duller and with dark bill. Forests, coconut plantations; pairs or small flocks in fast flight; shrill screeching and soft twittering; attracted to flowering *Erythrina* trees and coconut palms.



BLUE-CROWNED LORIKEET

Vini australis 19cm

Only parrot in range; red throat and abdomen; blue thighs and streaked feathers on crown; JUV less blue on crown, less red on throat and abdomen, and no blue on thighs. **DISTRIBUTION** Samoa and Tonga, including nearby islands in central Polynesia and islands in southern Lau Archipelago, Fiji, to Niue; locally common, generally uncommon. **LOCALITIES** Niuafo'ou Island, Tonga. Apo Cloud Forest Conservation Area, Savaii, Samoa.



KUHL'S LORIKEET *Vini kuhlii* 19cm

Only parrot in range; red underparts and dark red tail; greenish-yellow lower back to under tail-coverts; streaked green feathers on crown and streaked blue feathers on occiput; JUV underparts dull red with dusky margins to feathers. **DISTRIBUTION** Rimitara and possibly Tubuai, in Tubuai or Austral Islands, central Polynesia; introduced to Teraina, Tabueran, and Kiritimati in Line Islands, Kiribati, and to Atiu, in Cook Islands; endangered. **LOCALITIES** easily seen on Rimitara and Teraina.

STEPHEN'S LORIKEET *Vini stepheni* 19cm

Only parrot in range; red underparts with green and purple pectoral band; streaked green feathers on crown and occiput; tail greenish yellow; JUV underparts green with purple and red markings. **DISTRIBUTION** (see map above) Henderson Island, Pitcairn Group, eastern Polynesia; vulnerable. **LOCALITY** Coastal coconut palms on Henderson Island.

ULTRAMARINE LORIKEET *Vini ultramarina* 18cm

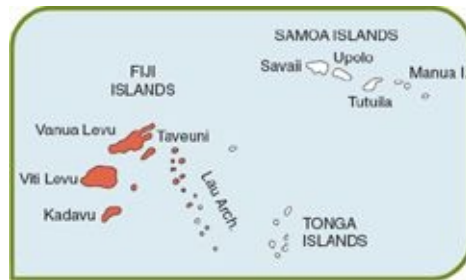
Unmistakable; only small two-tone blue parrot with white facial markings; JUV underparts dark blue, paler on flanks and sides of breast.

DISTRIBUTION (see map above) Marquesas Islands, French Polynesia; endangered, CITES I. **LOCALITY** Botanic Gardens, Ua Huka, Marquesas Islands.



BLUE LORIKEET *Vini peruviana* 18cm

Unmistakable; only small dark blue parrot with white face and throat; JUV underparts dark grayish blue. **DISTRIBUTION** Society Islands, and western Tuamotu Archipelago, French Polynesia; introduced to Aitutaki, Cook Islands; vulnerable. **LOCALITIES** Amuri village, Aitutaki, Cook Islands. Tatiavao, Rangiroa, Tuamotu Archipelago.



COLLARED LORY *Phigys solitarius* 20cm

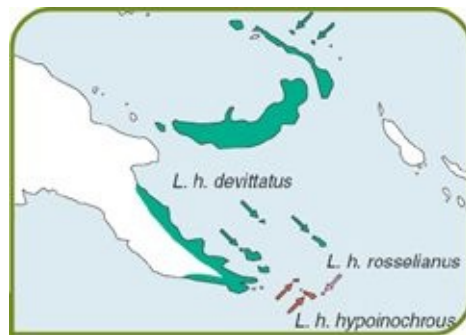
Red and green lorikeet with elongated feathers yellowish-green broadly tipped red covering nape and mantle; dark purple cap and lower underparts; JUV shorter collar of green feathers with little or no red tips.

DISTRIBUTION larger islands of Fiji Group, including northern Lau Archipelago; common. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Red-throated Lorikeet *Charmosyna amabilis* (plate 21) predominantly green with red throat; narrow, pointed tail; smaller. **LOCALITIES** Colo-i-Suva Forest Park, Viti Levu, and Bouma National Heritage Park, Taveuni, Fiji.



PLATE 18 *LORIUS* LORIES (in part)

Midsized stocky, red and green lories with short, squarish tail; prominent markings on head and underparts; broad underwing-band; red bill; sexes alike, JUV resembles adults. Forests, secondary growth, plantations, village gardens; pairs or small groups; direct flight with rapid, shallow wingbeats.



PURPLE-BELLIED LORY *Lorius hypoinochrous* 26cm

One of two species with black cap and purple on underparts; nasal *whoa-oa*. **DISTRIBUTION** southeastern Papua New Guinea, including eastern Papuan Islands and Bismarck Archipelago; up to 1600m; common.

SUBSPECIES three slightly differentiated subspecies. 1. *L. h. hypoinochrous* paler red breast contrasting with darker red upper abdomen; lower underparts purple; tail red broadly tipped green; underwing-coverts red tipped black; underwing-stripe yellow; cere white.

Range Tagula and Misima Islands, Louisiade Archipelago. 2. *L. h. rosselianus* breast and upper abdomen uniformly red. *Range* Rossel Island, Louisiade Archipelago. 3. *L. h. devittatus* underwing-coverts red not tipped black.

Range Trobriand and Woodlark Islands, D'Entrecasteaux and Bismarck Archipelagos, and southeastern Papua New Guinea, west in north to Huon Gulf and in south to Cape Rodney.

SIMILAR SPECIES Black-capped Lory *L. lory* (see below) blue band across hindneck; dark gray cere; different call. White-naped Lory *L. albidinucha* (plate 19) uniformly red underparts; yellow line on sides of breast; different call.

LOCALITIES Goodenough Island, Bismarck Archipelago. Amazon Bay, southeastern Papua New Guinea.

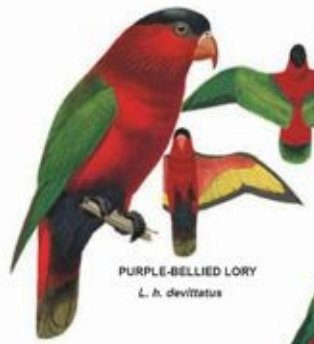


BLACK-CAPPED LORY *Lorius lory* 31cm

Second species with black cap and purple on underparts; raucous whistling and loud, ringing cries. **DISTRIBUTION** New Guinea, including some adjacent islands; up to 1000m, occasionally 1800m; common.

SUBSPECIES seven subspecies in two groupings—underwingcoverts red (1—3) or blue (4—7). 1. *L. l. lory* blue of underparts extending up sides of breast to meet blue band on hindneck; tail red broadly tipped blue; yellow underwing-band; cere dark gray. *Range* Waigeu, Batanta, Salawati, and Misool, in western Papuan Islands, and Vogelkop Peninsula, West Papua, Indonesia. 2. *L. l. erythrothorax* breast red; blue band on hindneck not meeting blue on abdomen. *Range* southern New Guinea, west in south to southern Geelvink Bay, West Papua, and in north to Huon Peninsula, Papua New Guinea. 3. *L. l. somu* no blue band on hindneck. *Range* western Papua New Guinea on southern side of central range. 4. *L. l. salvadorii* like *erythrothorax*, but underwingcoverts blue. *Range* northern Papua New Guinea from Astrolabe Bay to Aitape district. 5. *L. l. viridicrissalis* like *salvadorii*, but darker blue-black band on hindneck. *Range* northern West Papua, from Humboldt Bay west to Mamberamo River. 6. *L. l. jobiensis* breast rose-red; no yellow underwing-band. *Range* Yapen and Mios Num Islands, Geelvink Bay, West Papua. 7. *L. l. cyanuchen* no red on nape, blue of hindneck extending up to meet black crown. *Range* Biak Island, Geelvink Bay.

SIMILAR SPECIES Purple-bellied Lory *L. hypoinochrous* (see above) no blue collar on hindneck; cere white; different call. Larger red *Charmosyna* lorikeets (plates 23, 24) sleek body with long, pointed tail; no broad yellow underwing-band. **LOCALITIES** Brown River Forest Reserve, near Port Moresby, and Kau Wildlife Area, Baitabag, Madang Province, Papua New Guinea.



PURPLE-BELLIED LORY
L. h. devittatus



BLACK-CAPPED LORY
L. l. lory



L. l. erythrothorax

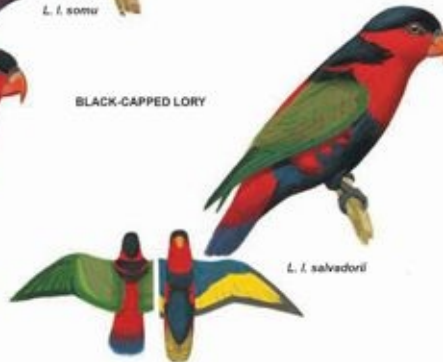


L. l. somu



L. l. cyanuchen

BLACK-CAPPED LORY



L. l. salvadori

PLATE 19 *LORIOUS LORIES* (in part)



PURPLE-NAPED LORY *Lorius domicella* 28cm

Only *Lorius* lory with all-red tail; black cap bordered behind by violet nuchal patch; variable yellow band across breast; blue thighs; underwing-band yellow; melodious call. **DISTRIBUTION** confirmed records only from Seram, North Moluccas, Indonesia; past records from Ambon and Buru, where possibly introduced; mostly 400 to 900m; vulnerable. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Red Lory *Eos bornea* (plate 10) all-red plumage without green wings and black cap. Moluccan King Parrot *Alisterus amboinensis* (♂, plate 46) long, wedge-shaped tail; no yellow underwing-band; different calls. **LOCALITIES** Manusela National Park and Wae Fufa catchment area, Seram, North Moluccas.



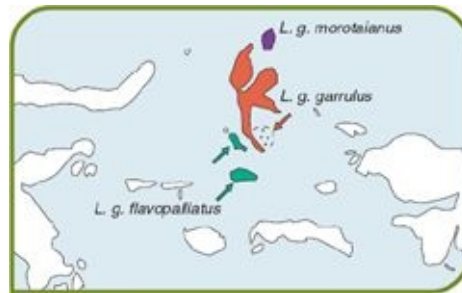
WHITE-NAPED LORY *Lorius albidinucha* 26cm

Only *Lorius* lory with all-red underparts, including thighs; black cap bordered behind by white nuchal patch; faint yellow line on each side of upper breast; tail red broadly tipped green; yellow underwing-band; weak *schweet-schweet*. **DISTRIBUTION** New Ireland, Bismarck Archipelago, eastern Papua New Guinea; mostly 500 to 2000m, replaced in lowlands by *L. hypoinochrous*; near-threatened and little-known. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Purple-bellied Lory *L. hypoinochrous* (plate 18) white cere; lower underparts purple-blue; no yellow line on sides of breast and no white nuchal patch.



YELLOW-BIBBED LORY *Lorius chlorocercus* 28cm

Black-capped *Lorius* lory with well-defined yellow pectoral band and crescentic black patch on sides of foreneck; blue thighs; tail red broadly tipped green; underwing-coverts blue and underwing-band orange; shrieking *chuik-lik* or *chu-er-wee*. **DISTRIBUTION** eastern Solomon Islands, from Savo and Guadalcanal to San Cristobal and Rennell; up to 1000m; common. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Cardinal Lory *Chalcopsitta cardinalis* (plate 8) all-red without green wings or black cap. Duchess Lorikeet *Charmosyna margarethae* (plate 23) smaller, slim lorikeet with narrow, finely pointed all-red tail; black only on hindcrown to occiput; different call. **LOCALITY** Komarindi Catchment Conservation Area, Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands.



CHATTERING LORY *Lorius garrulus* 30cm

Only *Lorius* lory with all-red head and green thighs. **DISTRIBUTION** North Moluccas, Indonesia; up to 1300m; endangered. **SUBSPECIES** two well-marked and one slightly differentiated subspecies. 1. *L. g. garrulus* no yellow on red mantle; bend of wing and underwing-coverts green; tail red broadly tipped green; underwing-band rose-red. *Range* Halmahera and Widi Islands, North Moluccas. 2. *L. g. flavopalliatus* well-defined yellow patch on mantle. *Range* Bacan and Obi, North Moluccas. 3. *L. g. morotaianus* like *flavopalliatus*, but on mantle duller yellow patch suffused green. *Range* Morotai and Rau, North Moluccas. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Violet-necked Lory *Eos squamata* (plate 9) red and blue without green wings; smaller with short, rounded tail. Moluccan King Parrot *Alisterus amboinensis* (♂, plate 46) see above. **LOCALITIES** Kali Batu Putih and Lalobata district, Halmahera, North Moluccas.

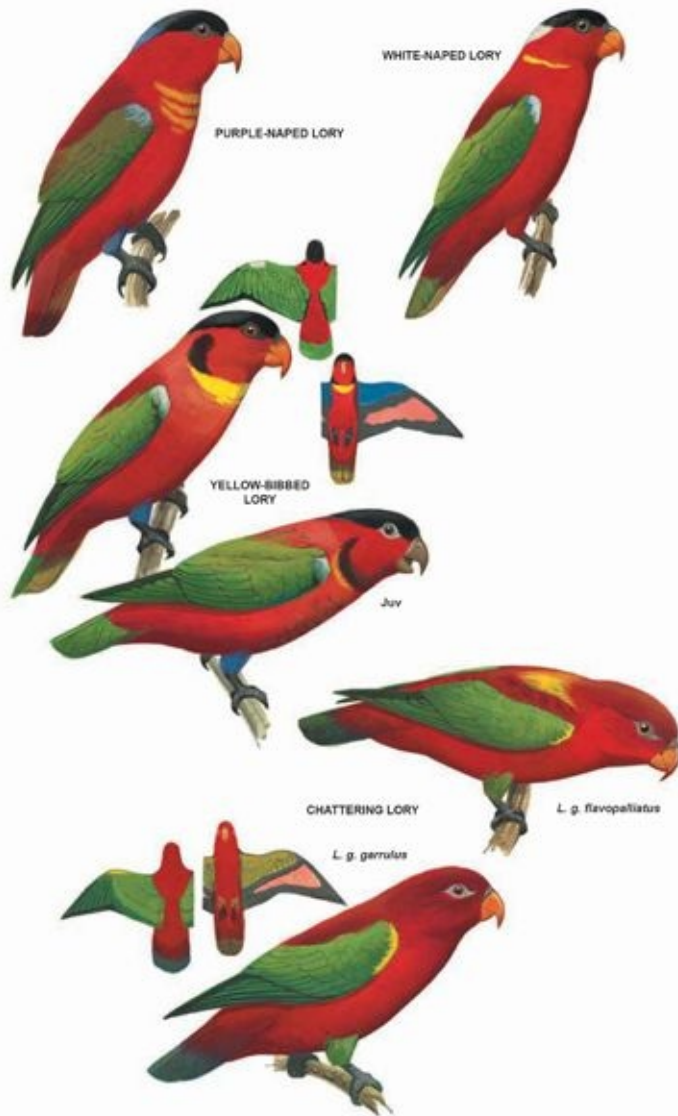
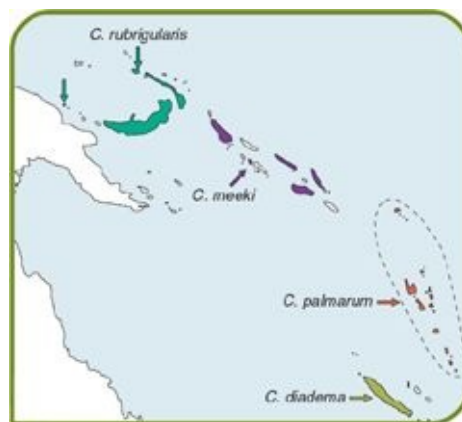


PLATE 20 *CHARMOSYNA* LORIKEETS (in part)

Small to midsized lorikeets with slender, sharply graduated tail and finely-pointed, compressed red or bicolored (in one species) bill; variable underwing-band; some sexual dimorphism, JUV usually resembles ♀. Forests, secondary growth, woodlands, plantations, village gardens; usually small flocks, sometimes large feeding flocks; swift, direct flight; high-pitched calls.



PALM LORIKEET *Charmosyna palmarum* 17cm

One of five small all-green lorikeets with red or blue head markings, and only small lorikeet in range; red chin, lores, and at base of bill; little or no underwing-band and no red at base of tail; iris yellow; sexes alike; *tswit-tswit-tswit*. **DISTRIBUTION** Santa Cruz, Duff, and possibly Reef Islands, easternmost Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu, including Banks Islands but not Torres Islands; mostly above 1000m; vulnerable. **LOCALITIES** Mount Tabwemasana, Espiritu Santo, and proposed Lake Letas Reserve, Gaua, Vanuatu.

RED-CHINNED LORIKEET *Charmosyna rubrigularis* 17cm

Another small all-green lorikeet with red on chin and at base of bill, but not extending to lores; red at base of tail and prominent yellow underwing-band; iris orange; sexes alike; soft szept. **DISTRIBUTION** (see map above) New Britain, New Ireland, and New Hanover, in Bismarck Archipelago, and Karkar Island, eastern Papua New Guinea; mostly 450 to 1300m; common. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Red-flanked Lorikeet *C. placentis* (plate 22) male with red flanks and underwing-coverts; female with yellow-streaked ear-coverts, but no red on face. **LOCALITY** Slopes of Karkar Volcano, Karkar Island, Papua New Guinea.

MEEK'S LORIKEET *Charmosyna meeki* 16cm

Small all-green lorikeet with grayish-blue crown; mantle suffused olive-brown; variable yellowish-white underwing-band; no red at base of tail; sexes alike; high-pitched *tweek-tweek*. **DISTRIBUTION** (see map above) Bougainville Island, eastern Papua New Guinea, and Santa Isabel, Kolombangara, Guadalcanal, and Malaita, in Solomon Islands; mostly 300 to 1200m; near-threatened. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Red-flanked Lorikeet *C. placentis* (plate 22) see above. Duchess Lorikeet *C. margarethae* (plate 23) red head and underparts. **LOCALITY** Slopes of Lake Loloru Crater, south Bougainville, Papua New Guinea.

NEW CALEDONIAN LORIKEET *Charmosyna diadema* 19cm

Known only from ♀; small all-green lorikeet with blue crown; yellow throat and red vent; mantle suffused olive-brown; thighs blue; red at base of tail, but no underwing-band. **DISTRIBUTION** (see map above) New Caledonia, where unconfirmed sightings in 1950s and 1976; critically endangered, possibly extinct. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Rainbow Lorikeet *Trichoglossus haematodus* (plate 12) blue-streaked head; orange-red breast and underwing-coverts; much larger. Red-fronted Parakeet *Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae* (plate 60) and Horned Parakeet *Eunymphicus cornutus* (plate 59) larger and with distinctive head patterns. **LOCALITIES** La Foa to Canala road, southern New Caledonia, and west of Mount Panie, in north, are localities of unconfirmed sightings.

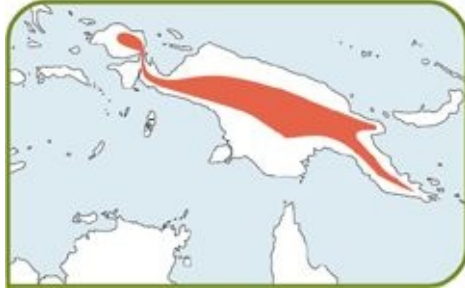


BLUE-FRONTED LORIKEET *Charmosyna toxopei* 16cm

Small all-green lorikeet with blue forecrown; red at base of tail; yellow underwing-band; sexes alike; very shrill *ti-ti-ti-ti*. **DISTRIBUTION** Buru, South Moluccas, Indonesia, where only small green lorikeet; mostly 600 to 1000m; critically endangered; rarely recorded. **LOCALITY** Danau Rana, Buru, the provenance of original specimens and locality of unconfirmed sighting.



PLATE 21 *CHARMOSYNA* LORIKEETS (in part)



PYGMY LORIKEET *Charmosyna wilhelminae* 13cm

Very small green lorikeet with crown to nape purple-brown, nape streaked blue; breast streaked yellow; mantle suffused olive-brown; lower back and underwings red (♂) or green (♀); red at base of tail; high-pitched *ts-ts-tsee*. **DISTRIBUTION** highlands of New Guinea, from Arfak Mountains, West Papua, east to Huon Peninsula and Owen Stanley Ranges, eastern Papua New Guinea; mostly 1000 to 2200m; uncommon. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Red-flanked Lorikeet *Charmosyna placentis* and Red-fronted Lorikeet *C. rubronotata* (plate 22) red on crown or face and violet-blue (♂) or yellow-streaked (♀) ear-coverts; yellow underwing-band; larger. Whiskered Lorikeet *Oreopsittacus arfaki* (plate 25) distinctive facial pattern; red undertail; black bill. *Micropsitta* pygmy parrots (plates 29, 30) short, broad tail, no streaking on breast; different facial pattern; forage on tree trunks. Orange-fronted Hanging Parrot *Loriculus aurantiifrons* (plate 26) very short, rounded tail; red throat; blue underwings; black bill. **LOCALITIES** Goroka district Central Highlands, and Veimauri River Forest Reserve, near Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea.



STRIATED LORIKEET *Charmosyna multistriata* 18cm

Small green lorikeet with prominent yellowish streaking on underparts; hindcrown and nape brown, streaked yellow on nape; red vent; red at base of tail; bicolored gray/orange bill; distinctive prolonged whistle.

DISTRIBUTION southern slopes of central range in western New Guinea, between Snow Mountains, West Papua, and Crater Mountain, Chimbu Province, Papua New Guinea; mostly 180 to 1800m; near-threatened; little known. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Red-flanked Lorikeet *C. placentis* (plate 22) see above. Goldie's Lorikeet *Psitteuteles goldiei* (plate 15) distinctive facial pattern featuring red, mauve-pink, and blue; black bill. **LOCALITY** Tabubil, Ok Tedi River region, westernmost Papua New Guinea.

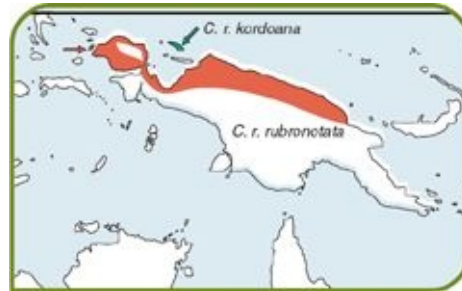


RED-THROATED LORIKEET *Charmosyna amabilis* 18cm

Small green lorikeet with red throat bordered below by narrow yellow band; dark red thighs; red at base of tail, but no underwing-band; high-pitched squeak. **DISTRIBUTION** Viti Levu, Vanua Levu, Taveuni, and possibly Ovalau, Fiji Islands; mainly above 500m; endangered and rarely observed. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Collared Lory *Phigys solitarius* (plate 17) stocky appearance; short, squarish tail; red underparts; larger. **LOCALITIES** Tomaniivi Nature Reserve, Viti Levu, and Des Voeux Peak, Taveuni, Fiji.

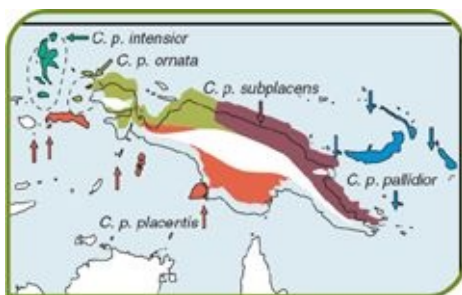


PLATE 22 *CHARMOSYNA* LORIKEETS (in part)



RED-FRONTED LORIKEET *Charmosyna rubronotata* 17cm

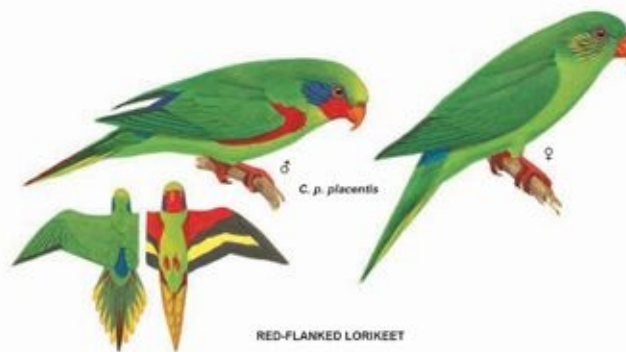
One of two similar small green lorikeets with blue-streaked (♂) or yellow-streaked (♀) ear-coverts, and ♂ with red on forecrown or throat and on underwing-coverts to sides of breast; JUV like ♀, but ♂ with red underwing-coverts; soft *queet-queet*. **DISTRIBUTION** Salawati and Biak Islands, West Papua, Indonesia, and northwestern New Guinea; up to 900m; uncommon. **SUBSPECIES** two poorly differentiated subspecies. 1. *C. r. rubronotata* ♂ forecrown red; red on upper tail-coverts, but rump green; ♀ forecrown and underwing-coverts to sides of breast green. *Range* Salawati, western Papuan Islands, and northwestern New Guinea, east to Ramu River, Madang Province, Papua New Guinea. 2. *C. r. kordoana* ♂ paler red more extensive on crown; ear-coverts more blue, less violet. *Range* Biak Island, in Geelvink Bay, West Papua. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Red-flanked Lorikeet *C. placensis* (see below) ♂ green forecrown, but red throat; ♀ probably indistinguishable in field. Pygmy Lorikeet *C. wilhelminae* (plate 21) no blue or yellow ear-coverts; yellow streaking on breast; smaller. Fairy Lorikeet *Charmosyna pulchella* (plate 23) red head and underparts. **LOCALITY** Biak Island, Geelvink Bay, West Papua, Indonesia.



RED-FLANKED LORIKEET *Charmosyna placentis* 17cm

Like *C. rubronotata*, but ♂ with green forecrown, red throat and red extending from sides of breast to flanks; ♀ & JUV with green upper tail-coverts; high-pitched *ts* or *seeet*. **DISTRIBUTION** Moluccas, Kai and Aru Islands, Indonesia, through New Guinea and some adjacent islands to Bougainville and Nuguria Islands, easternmost Papua New Guinea; up to 1600m; most common *Charmosyna* lorikeet. **SUBSPECIES** five subspecies in two groupings—with (1—3) or without (4 & 5) blue on rump. 1. *C. p. placentis* blue patch on rump in both sexes. *Range* South Moluccas through Kai and Aru Islands, Indonesia, to southern New Guinea. 2. *C. p. intensior* smaller blue patch on rump. *Range* North Moluccas, and Gebe in western Papuan Islands, West Papua. 3. *C. p. ornata* larger blue patch on rump. *Range* western Papuan Islands, except Gebe, and adjacent northwestern New Guinea. 4. *C. p. subplacens* no blue on rump. *Range* eastern New Guinea. 5. *C. p. pallidior* like *subplacens*, but generally paler, especially blue ear-coverts in ♂. *Range* Woodlark Island and Bismarck Archipelago to Nuguria and Nissan Islands, Buka and Bougainville, and also Lou and Pak in eastern Admiralty Islands, eastern Papua New Guinea. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Red-fronted Lorikeet *C. rubronotata* (see above) ♂ with red forecrown and upper tail-coverts, but green throat; ♀ probably indistinguishable in field, but with red upper tail-coverts. Red-chinned Lorikeet *C. rubrigularis* (plate 20) no blue or yellow ear-coverts; red only at base of bill. Meek's Lorikeet *C. meeki* (plate 20) no blue or yellow ear-coverts; no red on head. Pygmy Lorikeet *C. wilhelminae* (plate 21) see above. Fairy Lorikeet *C. pulchella* (plate 23) see above. Whiskered Lorikeet *Oreopsittacus arfaki* (plate 25) distinctive facial pattern; red undertail; black bill. **LOCALITIES** Brown River Forest Reserve, near Port Moresby, and Lae Botanic Gardens, Papua New Guinea. Manusela National Park, Seram. South Moluccas, Indonesia.

RED-FRONTED LORIKEET

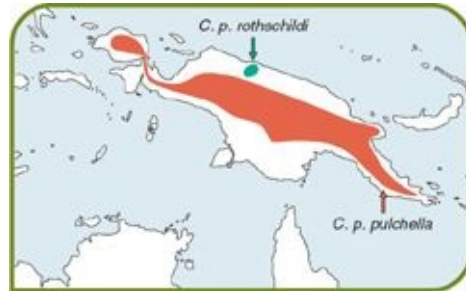


RED-FLANKED LORIKEET

C. p. subplacensis



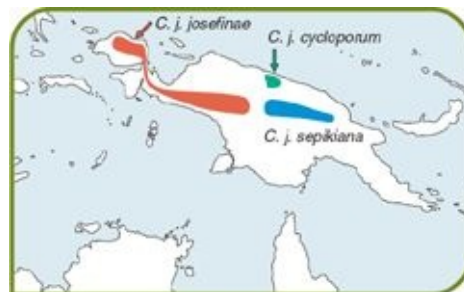
PLATE 23 *CHARMOSYNA* LORIKEETS (in part)



FAIRY LORIKEET *Charmosyna pulchella* 18cm

Smallest of red and green, sexually dimorphic *Charmosyna* lorikeets with black on hindcrown; JUV differs from adults; nasal ks or weak ss.

DISTRIBUTION mountains of mainland New Guinea; mostly 750 to 2300m; uncommon. **SUBSPECIES** two well-marked subspecies. 1. *C. p. pulchella* black on hindcrown not reaching eyes; breast streaked yellow; thighs black; sides of lower back to flanks red (♂) or yellow (♀); no underwing-band; tail green tipped red and yellow; JUV crown and nape dull green, breast suffused green with little or no yellow streaking, pale yellow underwing-band, and brownish bill. Range mountains of New Guinea, except Cyclops Mountains. 2. *C. p. rothschildi* black on hindcrown extends to eyes; breast green streaked yellow. *Range* Cyclops Mountains and northern slopes of mountains above Idenburg River, West Papua. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Other small *Charmosyna* lorikeets (plates 20—22) predominantly green. Josephine's Lorikeet *C. josefinae* (see below) no yellow streaking on breast; lower underparts black; red tail; larger. **LOCALITIES** Efogi district, Owen Stanley Range, and Wau Ecology Institute, Morobe Province, Papua New Guinea.



JOSEPHINE'S LORIKEET *Charmosyna josefinae* 24cm

Midsized red and green *Charmosyna* lorikeet without breast markings and with red tail; shrill *kris* and nasal *engg*. **DISTRIBUTION** mountains of western and central New Guinea; mostly 750 to 2200m; uncommon and little known. **SUBSPECIES** three slightly differentiated subspecies. 1. *C. j. josefinae* pale lilac-blue streaking on occiput; lower underparts black; blue patch on rump; lower back red (♂) or yellow (♀); JUV green suffusion on black thighs and abdomen, greenish streaking on occiput, and brownish bill. Range mountains of Vogelkop east to Snow Mountains, West Papua. 2. *C. j. cycloporum* little or no black on abdomen, and blue streaking on occiput lacking or faintly indicated. Range Cyclops Mountains, West Papua. 3. *C. j. sepikiana* more extensive black on abdomen; occiput streaked pale gray. Range mountains of western Papua New Guinea, in Sepik River region and in Western Highlands east to about Jimi River valley and Mount Bosavi. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Fairy Lorikeet *C. pulchella* (see above) breast streaked yellow; green and red tail; smaller. Papuan Lorikeet *C. papou* (plate 24) green tail with long, streamer-like central feathers; larger. **LOCALITIES** Ok Tedi River region, Western Province, and Ambua Lodge, Tari Gap, Southern Highlands, Papua New Guinea.



DUCHESS LORIKEET *Charmosyna margarethae* 20cm

Smaller red and green *Charmosyna* lorikeet with yellow pectoral band continuing as narrow collar on mantle; sides of rump red (♂) or yellow (♀); JUV dusky margins to feathers of head and underparts, greenish thighs, and brownish bill; *keek-keek-keek*. **DISTRIBUTION** Bougainville, eastern Papua New Guinea, and Gizo, Kolombangara, Guadalcanal, Malaita, and San Cristobal, Solomon Islands; mostly 100 to 1350m; near-threatened. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Meek's Lorikeet *C. meeki* (plate 20) and Red-flanked Lorikeet *C. placentis* (plate 22) green without yellow on breast. Yellow-bibbed Lory *Lorius chlorocercus* (plate 19) stocky appearance with short, squarish tail; black cap; larger. **LOCALITIES** Aku and Buin districts, southern Bougainville, Papua New Guinea. Komarindi Catchment Conservation Area, Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands.

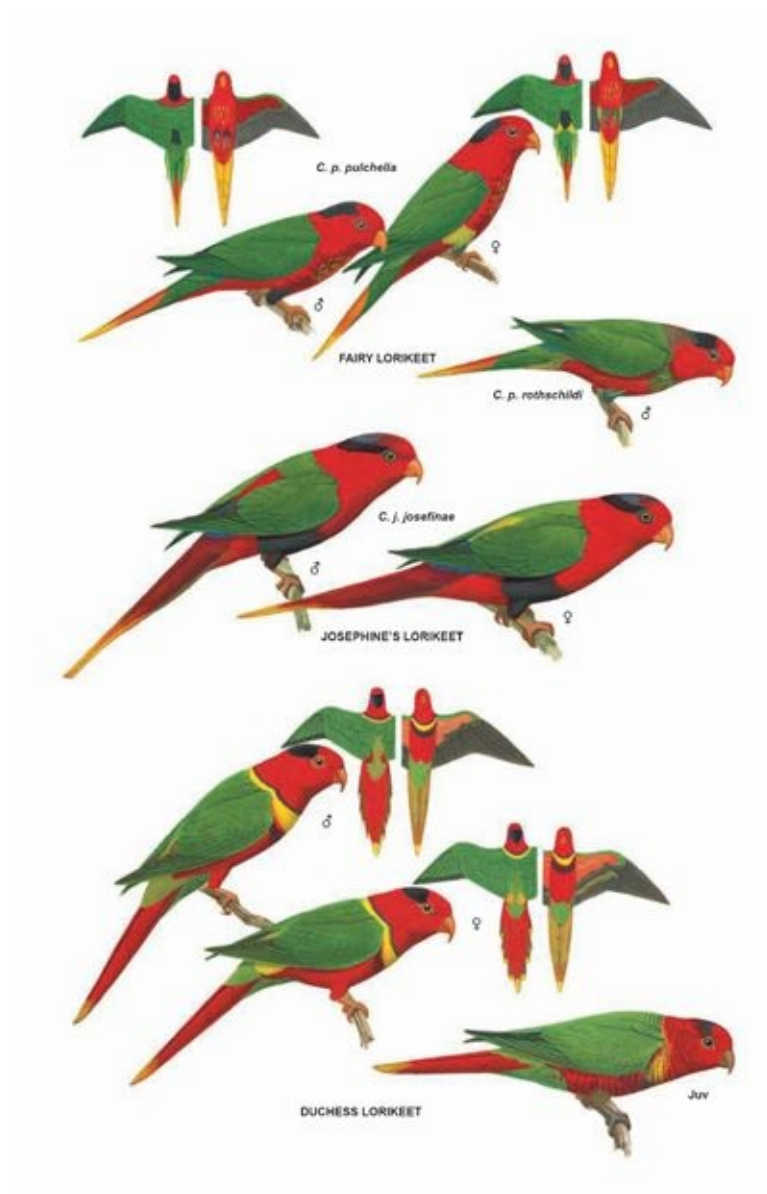
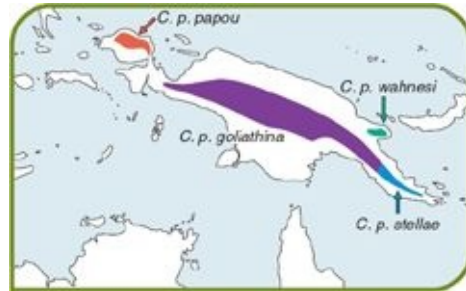


PLATE 24 *CHARMOSYNA* LORIKEETS (in part)



PAPUAN LORIKEET *Charmosyna papou* 25cm

Unmistakable; largest red and green *Charmosyna* lorikeet with elongated, streamer-like central tail feathers; two color phases in most populations; sexes differ, JUV differs from adults; loud *queea* and nasal *taaaa-aaan*. Pairs or small groups, not flocks; jerky actions, often flicking long tail-feathers. **DISTRIBUTION** mountains of mainland New Guinea; mostly 1500 to 3500m; common. **SUBSPECIES** three well-marked and one poorly differentiated subspecies. 1. *C. p. papou* sexes alike and no melanistic phase; black patch on occiput anteriorly streaked blue, and narrow black line across hindneck; yellow patches on flanks and sides of breast; thighs and abdomen black; rump blue, and tail green tipped yellow; JUV dusky margins to feathers of head and underparts, and shorter tail. *Range* mountains of Vogelkop Peninsula, West Papua, Indonesia. 2. *C. p. stellae* (Stella's Lorikeet) in melanistic phase red replaced by black; black from occiput to hindneck; no yellow on flanks or sides of breast; lower back and sides of rump red (♂) or yellow (♀); central tail-feathers green broadly tipped yellow-orange. *Range* mountains of eastern Papua New Guinea, west to Angabunga River and Herzog Mountains. 3. *C. p. goliathina* (Stella's Lorikeet) with melanistic phase; like *stellae*, but central tail-feathers broadly tipped paler yellow. *Range* mountains of western and central New Guinea, from head of Geelvink Bay, West Papua, east to central Papua New Guinea, where meets *stellae*. 4. *C. p. wahnesi* with melanistic phase; like *stellae*, but with yellow band across upper abdomen. *Range* mountains of Huon Peninsula, northern Papua New Guinea. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Josephine's Lorikeet *C. josefinae* (plate 23) shorter, red tail without elongated central feathers; smaller. *Lorius lories* (plate 18) stocky appearance with short, squarish tail; black cap and prominent yellow underwing-band. *Alisterus* king parrots (plate 46) different flight silhouette with long, broad tail; different calls. **LOCALITIES** Ambua Lodge, Tari Gap, Southern Highlands, and Mount Tomba, southern slopes of Hagen Range, Western Highlands, Papua New Guinea.

PAPUAN LORIKEET

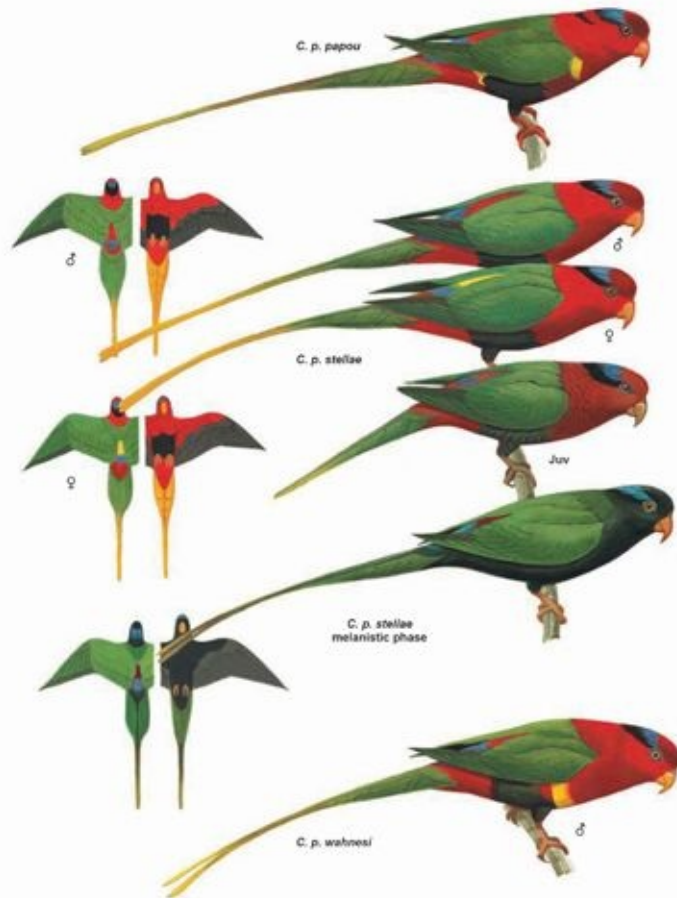
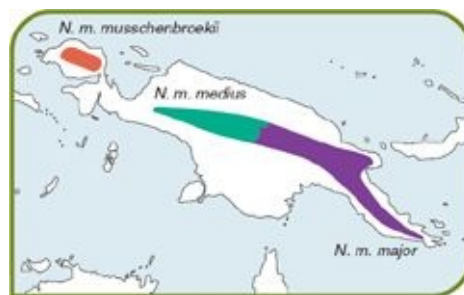


PLATE 25 NEW GUINEA HIGHLANDS LORIKEETS



WHISKERED LORIKEET *Oreopsittacus arfaki* 15cm

Small slim green lorikeet with long, graduated tail, distinctive facial pattern, and red underwing-coverts; sexes differ, JUV duller; soft twittering. **DISTRIBUTION** mountains of mainland New Guinea; mostly 2000 to 3750m; common. **SUBSPECIES** two well-marked and one poorly differentiated subspecies. 1. *O. a. arfaki* forecrown red (♂) or green (♀); lores and cheeks purple with two lines of white streaking; abdomen and lower flanks red; black bill; JUV narrow red (♂) or orange (♀) frontal band, crown green, and cheeks dusty mauve. *Range* mountains of Vogelkop Peninsula, West Papua, Indonesia. 2. *O. a. major* larger than *arfaki*. *Range* Snow Mountains, West Papua. 3. *O. a. grandis* like *major*, but abdomen and lower flanks green. *Range* mountains of Papua New Guinea, west to Huon Peninsula and Victor Emmanuel Range. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Small green *Charmosyna* lorikeets (plate 22) different facial patterns and orange-red bill. Goldie's Lorikeet *Psitteuteles goldiei* (plate 15) neck and underparts heavily streaked; underwing-coverts green; larger. **LOCALITIES** Ambua Lodge, Tari Gap, Southern Highlands, and Mount Tomba, southern slopes of Hagen Range, Western Highlands, Papua New Guinea.



MUSSCHENBROEK'S LORIKEET *Neopsittacus musschenbroekii*
23cm

One of two very similar small green lorikeets with red underparts, yellow streaking on head, and red underwings; sexes alike, JUV duller; musical *shree-daloo* and sharp *ks*. **DISTRIBUTION** mountains of mainland New Guinea; mostly 1250 to 2800m. **SUBSPECIES** three poorly differentiated subspecies. 1. *N. m. musschenbroekii* crown and nape olive-brown streaked yellow; cheeks olive-brown streaked pale green; tail green above, orange-yellow below; bill pale yellow. *Range* mountains of Vogelkop Peninsula, West Papua, Indonesia. 2. *N. m. medius* cheeks streaked more yellowish; larger. *Range* Snow Mountains, West Papua, east to mountains of central New Guinea. 3. *N. m. major* like *medius*, but generally paler; cheeks streaked greenish yellow. *Range* mountains of Papua New Guinea from Owen Stanley Range west to Huon Peninsula and Sepik River region. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Emerald Lorikeet *N. pullicauda* (see below) crown green and nape only slightly suffused olive-brown; olive-green undertail; orange bill. Small green *Charmosyna* lorikeets (plate 22) see above. **LOCALITIES** Ambua Lodge, Tari Gap, and Mount Tomba, Papua New Guinea.



EMERALD LORIKEET

Neopsittacus pullicauda 18cm

Differentiated from *N. musschenbroekii* by olive-green undertail and darker, orange bill; calls more high-pitched than *N. musschenbroekii*.

SUBSPECIES three poorly differentiated subspecies. 1. *N. p. pullicauda* crown green lightly streaked paler; nape slightly suffused olive-brown; cheeks streaked yellow. *Range* mountains of eastern Papua New Guinea west to Sepik River region. 2. *N. p. alpinus* paler orange-red breast contrasting with darker red abdomen; darker green upperparts. *Range* Snow Mountains, West Papua, east to upper Fly River region, western Papua New Guinea. 3. *N. p. socialis* upperparts and sides of head darker green; little olive-brown on nape. *Range* Herzog Mountains and mountains of Huon Peninsula, northern Papua New Guinea. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Musschenbroek's Lorikeet *N. musschenbroekii* and small green *Charmosyna* lorikeets (see above). **LOCALITIES** Ambua Lodge, Tari Gap, and Mount Tomba, Papua New Guinea.

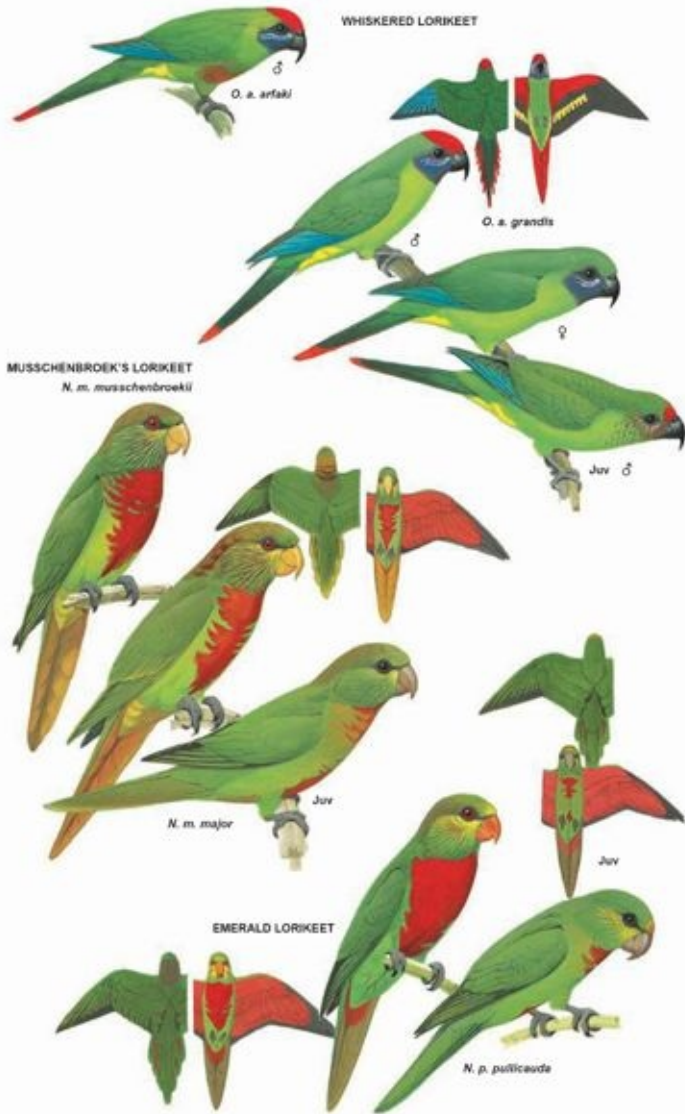
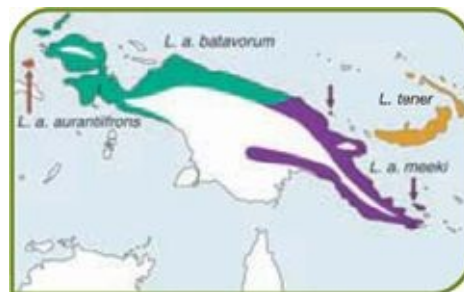


PLATE 26 HANGING PARROTS (in part)

Small green parrots with very short, rounded tail, very fine, sharply-pointed bill, and blue underwings; red rump and upper tail-coverts in all but one species; sexes differ, JUV like ♀. Forests, secondary growth, village gardens, plantations; arboreal; pairs or small parties in swift flight; lorikeet-like behavior, coming to flowering trees and shrubs to feed on nectar. Two species in Sulawesi, but elsewhere species replace each other geographically. Other hanging parrots occur in the Afro-Asian Distribution (plate 76).



ORANGE-FRONTED HANGING PARROT

Loriculus aurantiifrons 10cm

Very small black-billed hanging parrot with red throat; shrill *tseo-tseo-tseo*. **DISTRIBUTION** western Papuan Islands, West Papua, Indonesia, and New Guinea; up to 1200m; uncommon. **SUBSPECIES** three poorly differentiated subspecies. 1. *L. a. aurantiifrons* ♂ only hanging parrot with yellow forecrown; ♀ with green forecrown, and cheeks suffused blue; JUV lacks red throat. *Range* Misool, western Papuan Islands. 2. *L. a. batavorum* ♂ with less yellow on forecrown. *Range* Waigeu, western Papuan Islands, and northwestern New Guinea, east in north to Sepik River and in south to Setekwa River. 3. *L. a. meeki* larger than *batavorum*. *Range* Papua New Guinea, west in north to Sepik River region and in south to Fly River region, and on Fergusson, Goodenough, and Karkar Islands. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Small green *Charmosyna* and *Oreopsittacus* lorikeets (plates 22, 25) no yellow on forecrown and no blue underwings; longer, graduated tail. *Cyclopsitta* fig parrots (plates 31, 32) different facial patterns; no blue underwings. *Micropsitta* pygmy parrots (plates 29, 30) different facial patterns; pale bill; normally foraging on tree trunks. **LOCALITIES** Brown River and Veimauri River Forest Reserve, near Port Moresby, and Karkar Island, Papua New Guinea.

GREEN-RUMPED HANGING PARROT *Loriculus tener* 10cm

Only hanging parrot with green rump; red throat; sexes alike.

DISTRIBUTION (see map above) Bismarck Archipelago, eastern Papua New Guinea; up to 1200m; near-threatened. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Small green *Charmosyna* lorikeets and *Micropsitta* pygmy parrots (see above).

LOCALITIES not easily seen anywhere.



FLORES HANGING PARROT *Loriculus flosculus* 12cm

Small red-billed hanging parrot with brownish suffusion on nape; ♂ with red on throat; sharp *strrt* and *chi-chi-chi*. **DISTRIBUTION** Flores, Lesser Sunda Islands, Indonesia; mostly 400 to 1000m; endangered.

LOCALITIES Tanjung Kerita Mese Reserve and Gunung Egon, Flores.

YELLOW-THROATED HANGING PARROT *Loriculus pusillus* 12cm

Only hanging parrot with yellow throat in adults; shrill scree-ee.

DISTRIBUTION (see map above) Java and Bali, Indonesia. **SIMILAR**

SPECIES in westernmost Java possibly Blue-crowned Hanging Parrot *L. galgulus* (plate 76) blue crown; yellow mantle; black bill. **LOCALITIES**

Ujung Kulon and Gunung Pangrango National Parks, Java. Bali Barat National Park, Bali.



GREEN HANGING PARROT *Loriculus exilis* 11cm

Another small red-billed hanging parrot; on throat of ♂ red spot surrounded greenish blue; soft pssst. **DISTRIBUTION** Sulawesi, Indonesia; up to 1000m; near-threatened. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Maroon-rumped Hanging Parrot *L. stigmatus* (plate 27) ♂ with red forecrown; darker maroon rump; red carpal edge; black bill. **LOCALITIES** Dumoga Bone and Lore Lindu National Parks, and Tangkoko Nature Reserve, Sulawesi.

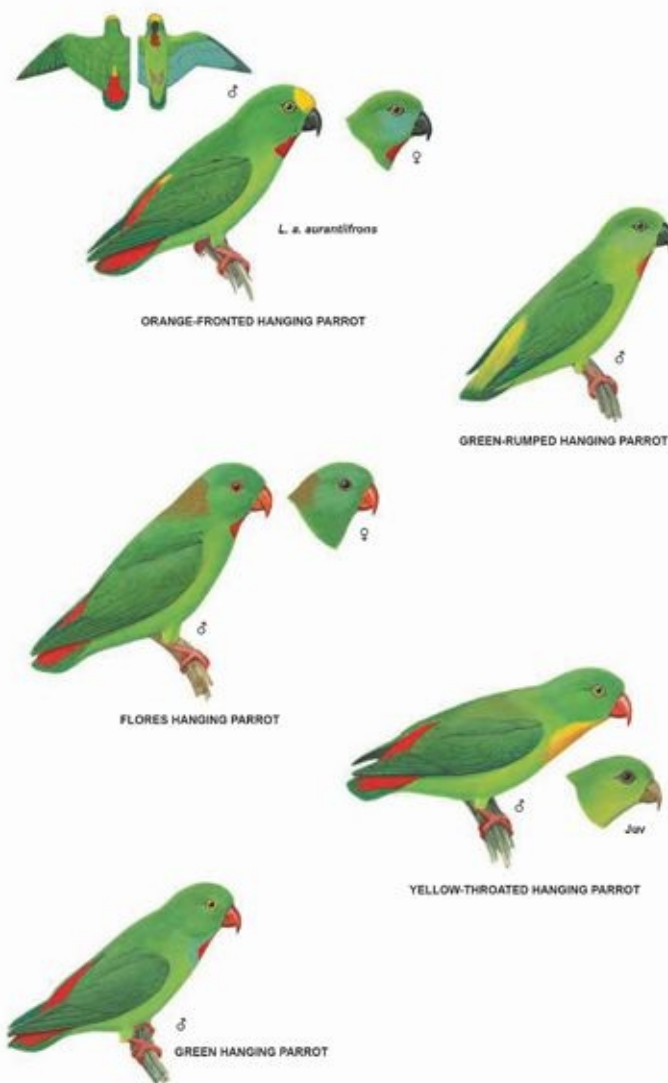


PLATE 27 HANGING PARROTS (in part)



MAROON-RUMPED HANGING PARROT

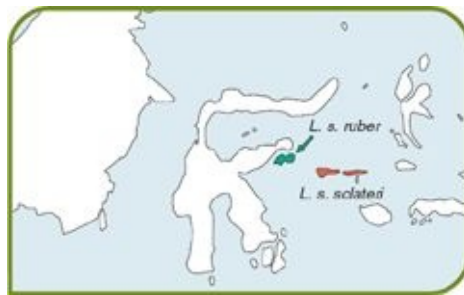
Loriculus stigmatus 15cm

Larger black-billed hanging parrot with dark maroon-red rump and upper tail-coverts; mantle suffused orange-brown; red “throat patch” and red on carpal edge of wing; forehead and crown red (♂) or green (♀ & JUV); high-pitched *tsu-tsee-tsee*. **DISTRIBUTION** Sulawesi, including nearby islands, Indonesia; up to 1000m; common. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Green Hanging Parrot *Loriculus exilis* (plate 26) no red on crown or carpal edge; red bill; smaller. Yellow and Green Lorikeet *Trichoglossus flavoviridis* (plate 14) underparts green scalloped yellow; greenish-brown crown; longer tail; red bill. **LOCALITIES** Dumoga-Bone and Lore Lindu National Parks, and Bantimurung-Karaenta Nature Reserve, Sulawesi.



MOLUCCAN HANGING PARROT *Loriculus amabilis* 11cm

Smaller black-billed hanging parrot differentiated from similar *L. stigmatus* by paler red rump and upper tail-coverts; carpal edge of wing yellow and red; ♂ red forehead and crown; weak tsee. **DISTRIBUTION** Morotai, Halmahera, Kasiruta, and Bacan, North Moluccas, Indonesia; up to 450m; fairly common. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Red-flanked Lorikeet *Charmosyna placensis* (plate 22) green crown; violet-blue (♂) or yellow-streaked (♀) ear-coverts; longer tail; red bill. **LOCALITY** Kali Batu Putih, Halmahera.



SULA HANGING PARROT *Loriculus sclateri* 15cm

Unmistakable; only black-billed hanging parrot with orange-yellow or scarlet mantle and upper back; sexes alike, JUV undescribed; weak *tseet*. **DISTRIBUTION** Sula, Peleng, and Banggai Islands, Indonesia; up to 450m; common. **SUBSPECIES** two subspecies, but difference may be age-related. 1. *L. s. sclateri* mantle and upper back orange-yellow; red “throat patch” and carpal edge of wing. *Range* Sula Islands. 2. *L. s. ruber* mantle and upper back scarlet. *Range* Peleng, Banggai, and Labobo Islands. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Yellow and Green Lorikeet *Trichoglossus flavoviridis* (plate 14) see above. **LOCALITY** Proposed Taliabu Nature Reserve, Taliabu, Sula Islands.



SANGIHE HANGING PARROT *Loriculus catamene* 12cm

Unmistakable; only hanging parrot with red undertail-coverts and red-tipped tail; forecrown red (♂) or green (♀); carpal edge of wing yellowish green; distinctive *tsw...tswee...tsweee-eee*. **DISTRIBUTION** Sangihe Island, Indonesia; up to 900m; endangered. **LOCALITY** Gunung Sahendaruman, Sangihe Island.

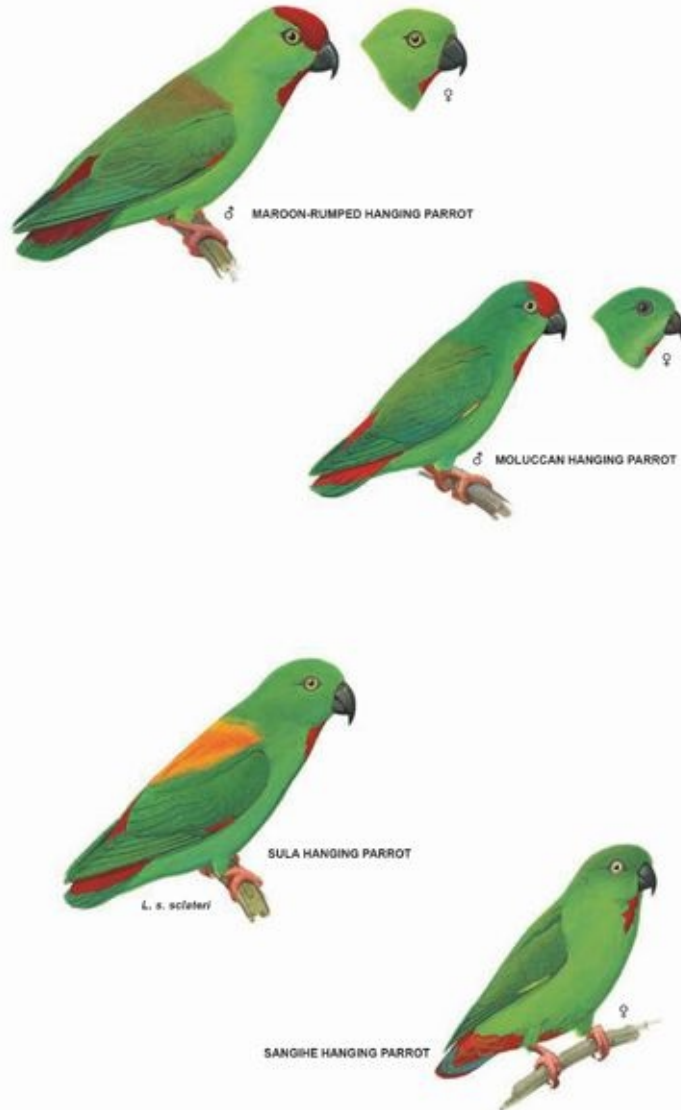


PLATE 28 HANGING PARROTS (in part)



PHILIPPINE HANGING PARROT *Loriculus philippensis* 14cm

Polytypic hanging parrot with blue on sides of rump and red forehead in both sexes; sharp twittering *twik...twik...twik*, disyllabic *seep-seep*.

DISTRIBUTION Philippine Islands; mostly up to 1000m, rarely 2500m; possibly extinct on Siquijor and Cebu, but fairly common elsewhere.

SUBSPECIES 11 slightly differentiated to well-marked subspecies. 1. *L. p. philippensis* ♂ forecrown red and occiput dusky yellow; orange-yellow band across nape; throat to center of upper breast red. ♀ throat to center of breast green; forecheeks blue. JUV like ♀, but little or no red on forecrown; dark bill. *Range* Banton, Catanduanes, Luzon, Marinduque, and Polillo, northern Philippines. 2. *L. p. mindorensis* ♂ only forehead red; faint orange band across nape; more extensive blue on sides of rump. ♀ throat to breast yellow. *Range* Mindoro, northern Philippines. 3. *L. p. bournsi* ♂ forehead red, and small yellow patch on forecrown; ♀ faint orange band across nape. *Range* Sibuyan, central Philippines. 4. *L. p. regains* ♂ red frontal band, and crown golden yellow; ♀ crown green suffused yellow. *Range* Guimaras, Masbate, Negros, Panay, Romblon, Tablas, and Ticao, central Philippines. 5. *L. p. chrysonotus* ♂ hindcrown to upper back orange-yellow; ♀ hindcrown to hindneck dull yellow. *Range* Cebu, central Philippines; may be extinct. 6. *L. p. warcesteri* ♂ crown scarlet, becoming orange on occiput, and mantle slightly suffused orange-yellow; ♀ crown and occiput as in ♂. *Range* Biliran, Bohol, Buad, Calicoan, Leyte, Maripipi, and Samar, central Philippines. 7. *L. p. siquijorensis* ♂ crown to hindneck green; ♀ more extensive blue on cheeks to ear-coverts. *Range* Siquijor, southern Philippines; possibly extinct. 8. *L. p. apicalis* ♂ entire crown scarlet, becoming orange on nape; mantle faintly suffused orange-yellow; rump to upper tail-coverts paler scarlet. ♀ crown and nape as in ♂; mantle faintly suffused orange-yellow. *Range* Bazol, Balut, Dinagat, Mindanao, and Siargao, southern Philippines. 9. *L. p. dohertyi* both sexes like *apicalis*, but mantle strongly suffused orange. *Range* Basilan, southern Philippines. 10. *L. p. camiguinensis* sexes alike; forehead and crown scarlet, but occiput green; lores to above and below eyes, forecheeks, and throat bright blue. *Range* Camiguin Sur, southern Philippines; sometimes treated as separate species. 11. *L. p. bonapartei* ♂ forecrown red, becoming orange on crown and orange-yellow on nape to hindneck; bill black; legs gray. ♀ forecrown to nape as in ♂; lores and forecheeks pale blue; bill black; legs gray. *Range* Sulu Archipelago,

southern Philippines; sometimes treated as separate species. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Guaiabero *Bolbopsittacus lunulatus* (plate 34) no red in plumage; greenish-yellow rump; prominent silver/gray bill. Mindanao lorikeet *Trichoglossus johnstoniae* (plate 14) different facial pattern; scalloped green-and-yellow underparts; larger with longer, pointed tail. *Prioniturus* racquet-tailed parrots (plates 40, 41) adults with central tail-racquets, but these lacking in JUV; longer, squarish tail gives different flight silhouette; blue underwings; no red bill; much larger. **LOCALITIES** Quezon National Park, Luzon, Rajah Sukituna National Park, Bohol, and Tawi Tawi, Sulu Archipelago.

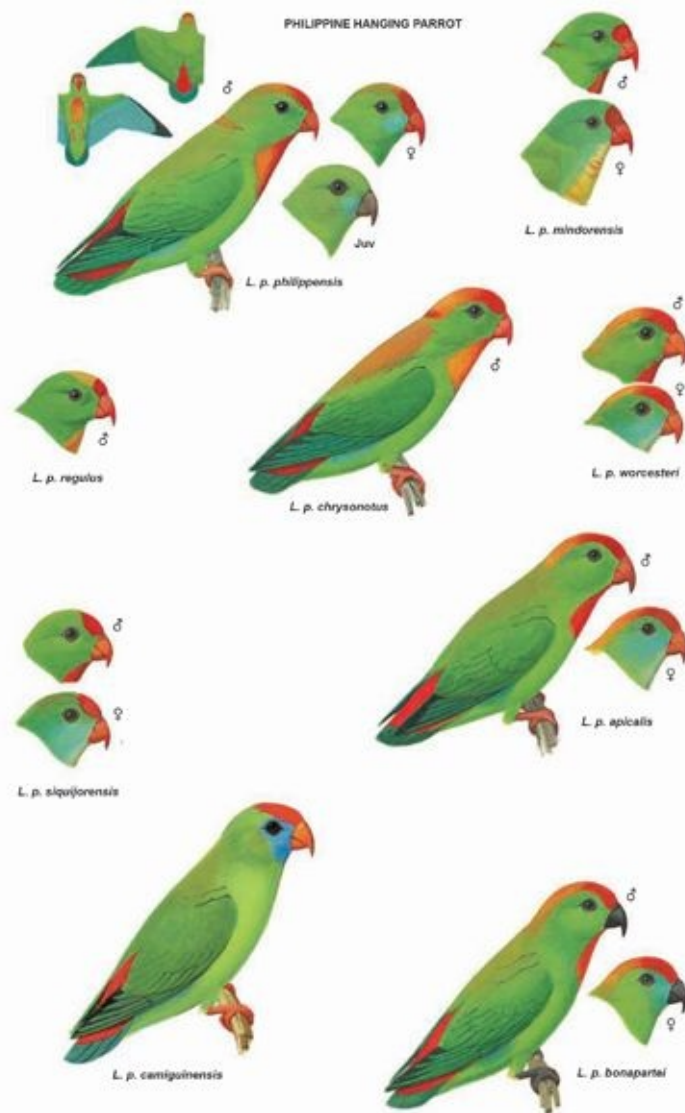
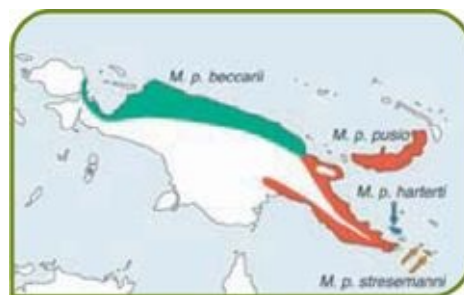


PLATE 29 PYGMY PARROTS (in part)

Diminutive green parrots with stiffened, projecting shafts of tail-feathers and long metatarsals with long claws for foraging “woodpecker-like” on surfaces of tree trunks and limbs; variable sexual dimorphism, JUV duller. Forests, secondary growth, village gardens, plantations; arboreal; easily overlooked because of small size and weak tseet or tsit calls.



BUFF-FACED PYGMY PARROT *Micropsitta pusio* 8.4cm

Buff to pale rufous face; blue crown not extending to eyes.

DISTRIBUTION northern to southeastern New Guinea, including Bismarck Archipelago; up to 900m; common. **SUBSPECIES** two discernible and two poorly differentiated subspecies. 1. *M. p. pusio* forehead and sides of head buff-brown, paler in ♀; crown and occiput blue, ♀ paler, JUV green. *Range* Bismarck Archipelago, east to Duke of York Island, and southeastern New Guinea, west in north to Astrolabe Bay, and in south to Lake Kutubu, Papua New Guinea. 2. *M. p. beccarii* forehead and face darker brown. *Range* northern New Guinea from Geelvink Bay, West Papua, east to Astrolabe Bay, Papua New Guinea. 3. *M. p. harterti* throat washed blue; duller head markings. *Range* Fergusson Island, D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago, eastern Papua New Guinea. 4. *M. p. stresemanni* like *harterti*, but more yellowish underparts; larger. *Range* Misima and Tagula Islands, Louisiade Archipelago, eastern Papua New Guinea. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Red-breasted Pygmy Parrot *M. bruijnii* ♀ (plate 30) buff-white face contrasting with dark lilac crown; normally at higher elevations. Pygmy Lorikeet *Charmosyna wilhelminae* (plate 21) narrow, sharply pointed tail; streaking on breast; red bill. Orange-fronted Hanging Parrot *Loriculus aurantiifrons* (plate 26) red throat; blue underwings; black bill. **LOCALITIES** Brown River Forest Reserve, near Port Moresby, and Kau Wildlife Area, Baitabag, Madang Province, Papua New Guinea.



YELLOW-CAPPED PYGMY PARROT *Micropsitta keiensis* 9.5cm

Like *M. pusio*, but no blue on crown. **DISTRIBUTION** Kai, Aru, and western Papuan Islands, West Papua, and western and southern New Guinea; up to 550m; locally common. **SUBSPECIES** two poorly differentiated and one well-marked subspecies. 1. *M. k. keiensis* crown yellow, brownish on forehead; brown face. *Range* Kai and Aru Islands. 2. *M. p. viridipectus* darker than *keiensis*; crown brownish tinged yellow; face brown. *Range* southern New Guinea between Mimika and Fly Rivers. 3. *M. k. chloroxantha* center of breast and abdomen orange-red (♂), green (♀ & JUV). *Range* western Papuan Islands and Vogelkop and Onin Peninsulas, West Papua. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Red-breasted Pygmy Parrot *M. bruijnii* ♀, Pygmy Lorikeet *Charmosyna wilhelminae*, and Orange-fronted Hanging Parrot *Loriculus aurantiifrons* (see above). **LOCALITIES** Ohalim village, near Elat, Kai Besar, Kai Islands. In coastal mangroves on Salawati, western Papuan Islands, and Sorong district, West Papua. Mount Bosavi district, Western Province, Papua New Guinea.



GEELVINK PYGMY PARROT *Micropsitta geelvinkiana* 9cm

Dark gray-brown head or crown. **DISTRIBUTION** islands in Geelvink Bay, West Papua; up to 300m; near-threatened. **SUBSPECIES** two well-marked subspecies. 1. *M. g. geelvinkiana* crown purple-blue extending to eyes; ♂ with yellow patch on occiput; center of underparts orange-yellow, ♀ & JUV paler. *Range* Numfor Island. 2. *M. g. misoriensis* no blue on crown. *Range* Biak Island. **LOCALITY** Biak Utara Protected Area, Biak.

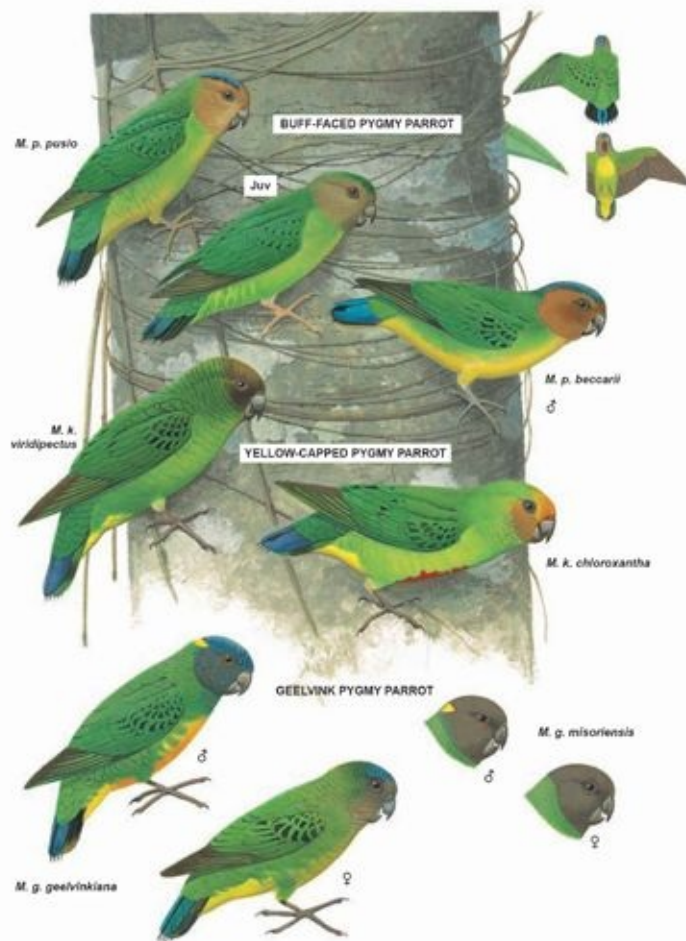
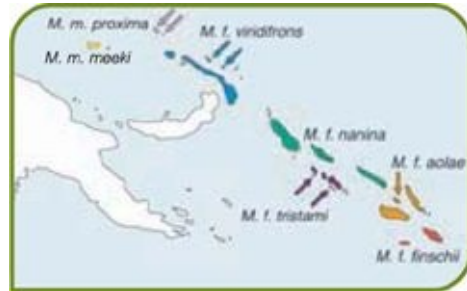


PLATE 30 PYGMY PARROTS (in part)



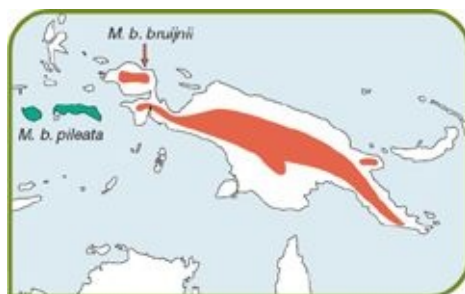
MEEK'S PYGMY PARROT *Micropsitta meeki* 10cm

Mottled gray-brown head, and yellow neck to underparts.

DISTRIBUTION Admiralty and St. Matthias Islands, Papua New Guinea; common. **SUBSPECIES** two discernible subspecies. 1. *M. m. meeki* head gray-brown mottled yellow. *Range* Admiralty Islands. 2. *M. m. proxima* yellow frontal band meeting yellow superciliary line. *Range* St. Matthias Islands. **LOCALITY** Manus, Admiralty Islands.

FINSCH'S PYGMY PARROT *Micropsitta finschii* 9.5cm

Only pygmy parrot with green head and neck. **DISTRIBUTION** (see map above) Bismarck Archipelago, Papua New Guinea, to Solomon Islands; up to 900m; common. **SUBSPECIES** five discernible subspecies. 1. *M. f. finschii* at base of bill blue ♂, pink ♀; abdomen orange-red ♂, green ♀. *Range* Ugi, San Cristobal, and Rennell, southern Solomon Islands. 2. *M. f. aolae* blue on crown; ♀ green abdomen. *Range* Guadalcanal, Malaita, Florida, and Russell, central Solomon Islands. 3. *M. f. tristami* like *finschii*, but ♂ green abdomen. *Range* Vella Lavella, Gizo, Kolombangara, New Georgia, Rubiana, and Rendova, western Solomon Islands. 4. *M. f. nanina* like *aolae*, but less blue on crown. *Range* Santa Isabel, Bugotu, and Choiseul, northern Solomon Islands, and Bougainville, eastern Papua New Guinea. 5. *M. f. viridifrons* like *aolae*, but cheeks blue. *Range* Lihir and Tabar Islands, New Hanover, and New Ireland, Bismarck Archipelago, eastern Papua New Guinea. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Red-breasted Pygmy Parrot *M. bruijnii* ♀ (see below) pale face contrasting with dark blue crown; normally at higher altitudes. Green-rumped Hanging Parrot *Loriculus tener* (plate 26) red throat-patch; blue underwings; black bill. **LOCALITIES** Slopes of Lake Loloru volcano, southern Bougainville, Papua New Guinea. Slopes of Mount Kubonitu, Santa Isabel, and Komarindi Catchment Conservation Area, Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands.



RED-BREASTED PYGMY PARROT

Micropsitta bruijnii 9cm

♂ unmistakable; ♀ & JUV with pale face and blue crown. **DISTRIBUTION** mountains of South Moluccas, Indonesia, and New Guinea to central Solomon Islands; 1000 to 2300m; locally common. **SUBSPECIES** four subspecies differentiated by plumage of ♂. 1. *M. b. bruijnii* ♂ buff-red crown, blue nape to sides of breast, and pale red underparts; ♀ blue crown, whitish face, and green underparts. *Range* New Guinea from Vogelkop, West Papua, east to Owen Stanley Range, Papua New Guinea; in Ok Tedi River region, ♂ possibly with yellow crown and undescribed subspecies. 2 *M. b. pileata* ♂ nape brownish red and narrow blue nuchal collar. *Range* Seram and Buru, South Moluccas. 3. *M. b. necopinata* ♂ crown yellowish brown, darker on nape; blue across foreneck; underparts orange-red, undertail-coverts yellow. *Range* New Britain and New Ireland, Bismarck Archipelago, eastern Papua New Guinea. 4. *M. b. rosea* ♂ crown reddish pink. *Range* Bougainville, eastern Papua New Guinea, and Kolombangara and Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands. **SIMILAR SPECIES** ♀ like lowland pygmy parrots, but with whitish face and dark blue crown. Orange-fronted Hanging Parrot *Loriculus aurantiifrons* and Green-rumped Hanging Parrot *L. tener* (plate 26) red throat-patch; blue underwings; black bill. **LOCALITIES** Gunung Kelapat Muda, Buru, South Moluccas, and near Nabire, West Papua, Indonesia. Tabubil, Western Province, and Hans Meyer Range, New Ireland, Bismarck Archipelago, Papua New Guinea.

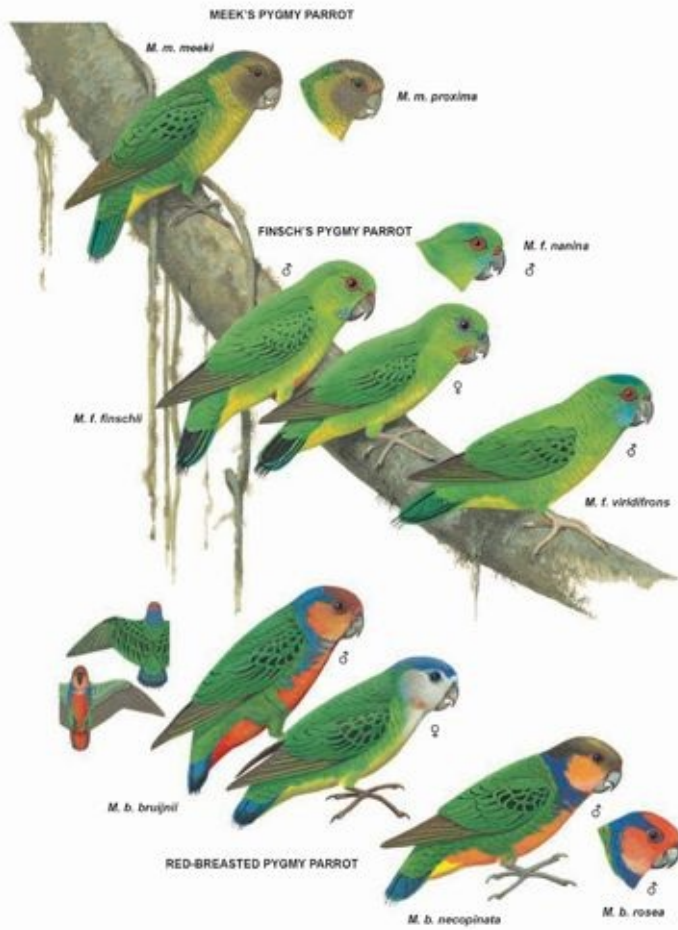
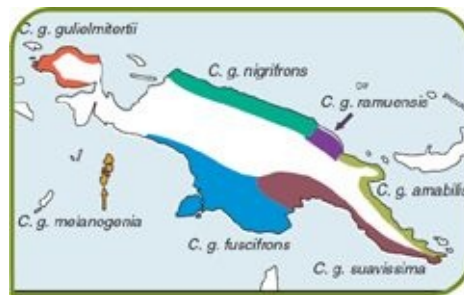


PLATE 31 FIG PARROTS (in part)

Small stocky green parrots with very short, wedge-shaped tail, broad, bulbous bill, and distinctive facial patterns; sexes differ, JUV like ♀. Forests and forest edges; arboreal; *Ficus* seeds principal food, so closely associated with fig trees; swift, direct flight; shrill *tseet*.



ORANGE-BREASTED FIG PARROT *Cyclopsitta guliemitertii* 13cm

Small fig parrot with black and yellow facial markings; yellow edges to innermost wing-coverts. **DISTRIBUTION** western Papuan and Aru Islands, Indonesia, and New Guinea; up to 1100m, mostly below 500m; common in south, scarce in north. **SUBSPECIES** five well-marked and two doubtful subspecies. 1. *C. g. guliemitertii* ♂ forecrown dark blue; throat and sides of head pale yellow; breast to upper abdomen orange; no underwing band. ♀ cheeks anteriorly pale yellow and posteriorly black; ear-coverts to sides of neck orange; all green underparts. *Range* Salawati, western Papuan Islands, and western Vogelkop Peninsula, West Papua, Indonesia. 2. *C. g. nigrifrons* like *guliemitertii*, but forecrown black. *Range* northern New Guinea, between Mamberamo and Sepik Rivers. 3. *C. g. ramuensis* like *amabilis*, but forecrown suffused blue and black. *Range* Ramu River district, northern Papua New Guinea; probably intermediate between *nigrifrons* and *amabilis*. 4. *C. g. amabilis* ♂ forecrown black; upper abdomen to breast and sides of head yellowish white. ♀ breast to upper abdomen orange; lower cheeks black. *Range* Huon Peninsula to Milne Bay, northeastern Papua New Guinea. 5. *C. g. sauvissima* ♂ forecrown dark blue; cheeks black; pale yellow behind and underneath cheeks; breast and upper abdomen orange. ♀ like ♂, but orange behind and underneath cheeks; breast and upper abdomen green tinged russet. *Range* southeastern Papua New Guinea, west to Gulf of Papua. 6. *C. g. fuscifrons* like *sauvissima*, but forecrown and cheeks brownish black. *Range* southern New Guinea, between Fly and Mimika Rivers. 7. *C. g. melanogenia* like *fuscifrons*, but ♀ paler green breast. *Range* Aru Islands, Indonesia; probably not separable from *fuscifrons*. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Double-eyed Fig Parrot *C. diophthalma* (plate 32) red and blue facial pattern; no orange on breast; where sympatric, *C. diophthalma* and *C. guliemitertii* tend to replace each other locally. *Psittaculirostris* fig parrots (plates 33, 34) different facial patterns with elongated ear-coverts; larger. Small green *Charmosyna* lorikeets (plates 21, 22) slim body shape with longer, sharply pointed tail; no orange on breast; red bill. Orange-fronted Hanging Parrot *Loriculus aurantiifrons* (plate 26) red throat and rump; blue underwings; fine black bill. **LOCALITIES** Brown River and Veimauri Forest Reserves, near Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea.

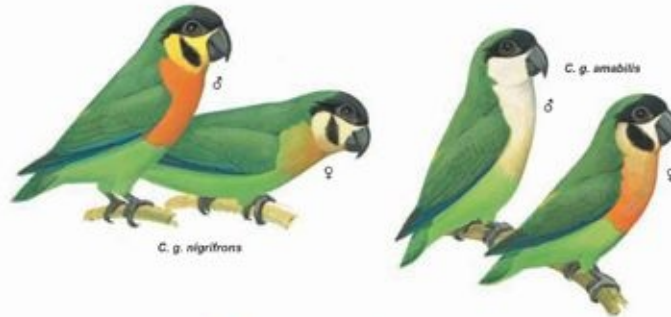
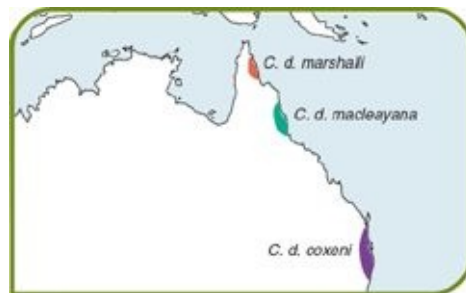
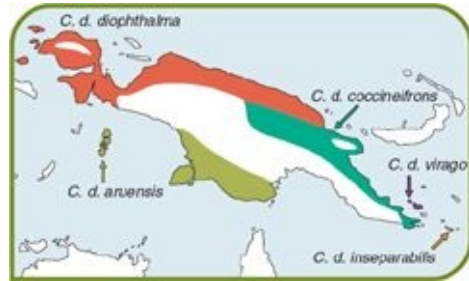


PLATE 32 FIG PARROTS (in part)



DOUBLE-EYED FIG PARROT

Cyclopsitta diophthalma 15cm

Small fig parrot with red and blue facial markings and orange-red edges to innermost wing-coverts. **DISTRIBUTION** New Guinea, including western and eastern Papuan Islands, Aru Islands, Indonesia, and northeastern Australia; up to 1600m; locally common in northern New Guinea, scarce elsewhere. **SUBSPECIES** six well-marked and two poorly differentiated subspecies. 1. *C. d. diophthalma* ♂ forecrown to cheeks red; orange-yellow band on hindcrown; blue above and in front of eye; mauve-blue band across lower cheeks. ♀ cheeks buff-brown. *Range* western Papuan Islands, West Papua, and northwestern New Guinea. 2. *C. d. coccineifrons* darker red on face; more pronounced yellow band on hindcrown. *Range* northeastern New Guinea, west to about Astrolabe Bay and long. 139°E in central highlands, Papua New Guinea. 3. *C. d. aruensis* ♂ paler greenish-blue above and in front of eye; mauve-blue band from lower cheeks to chin. ♀ red on face replaced by blue; no yellow band on hindcrown. *Range* Aru Islands and southern New Guinea between Fly and Balim Rivers. 4. *C. d. virago* ♂ paler red face; no blue above and in front of eye; mauve-blue spot on lower cheeks. ♀ red spot in center of blue forehead; crown and cheeks green. *Range* Goodenough and Fergusson Islands, D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago, eastern Papua New Guinea. 5. *C. d. inseparabilis* sexes alike; red spot in center of blue forehead; crown and cheeks green. *Range* Tagula Island, Louisiade Archipelago, eastern Papua New Guinea. 6. *C. d. marshalli* (Marshall's Fig Parrot) ♂ like *aruensis*, but paler red face; mauve-blue band across lower cheeks only. ♀ like *aruensis*, but forecrown and lower cheeks darker blue. *Range* eastern Cape York Peninsula, northern Queensland, Australia. 7. *C. d. macleayana* (Red-browed Fig Parrot) ♂ center of forehead and lower cheeks to ear-coverts red; lores to around eyes blue. ♀ lower cheeks buff-brown. *Range* Cooktown to Townsville districts, northeastern Queensland. 8. *C. d. coxeni* (Coxen's Fig Parrot) sexes alike; center of forehead blue; no blue above or in front of eye; larger. *Range* Blackall and Conondale Ranges, or possibly Rockhampton district, southeastern Queensland, south to Hastings River valley, northeastern New South Wales; critically endangered, CITES I. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Orange-breasted Fig Parrot *C. guliemitertii* (plate 31) yellow and black facial pattern; orange breast; where sympatric *C. diophthalma*

and *C. guillemitertii* tend to replace each other locally. Small green *Charmosyna* lorikeets (plates 21, 22) slim body with longer, sharply pointed tail; red bill. *Psittaculirostris* fig parrots (plates 33, 34) different facial patterns; larger. Orange-fronted Hanging Parrot *Loriculus aurantiifrons* (plate 26) red throat and rump; blue underwings; fine black bill. Little Lorikeet *Glossopsitta pusilla* in Australia (plate 16) entirely red facial mask without blue; fine black bill. **LOCALITIES** Crater Mountain Research Station, Chimbu Province, Papua New Guinea. Iron Range and Daintree National Parks, north Queensland, Australia.

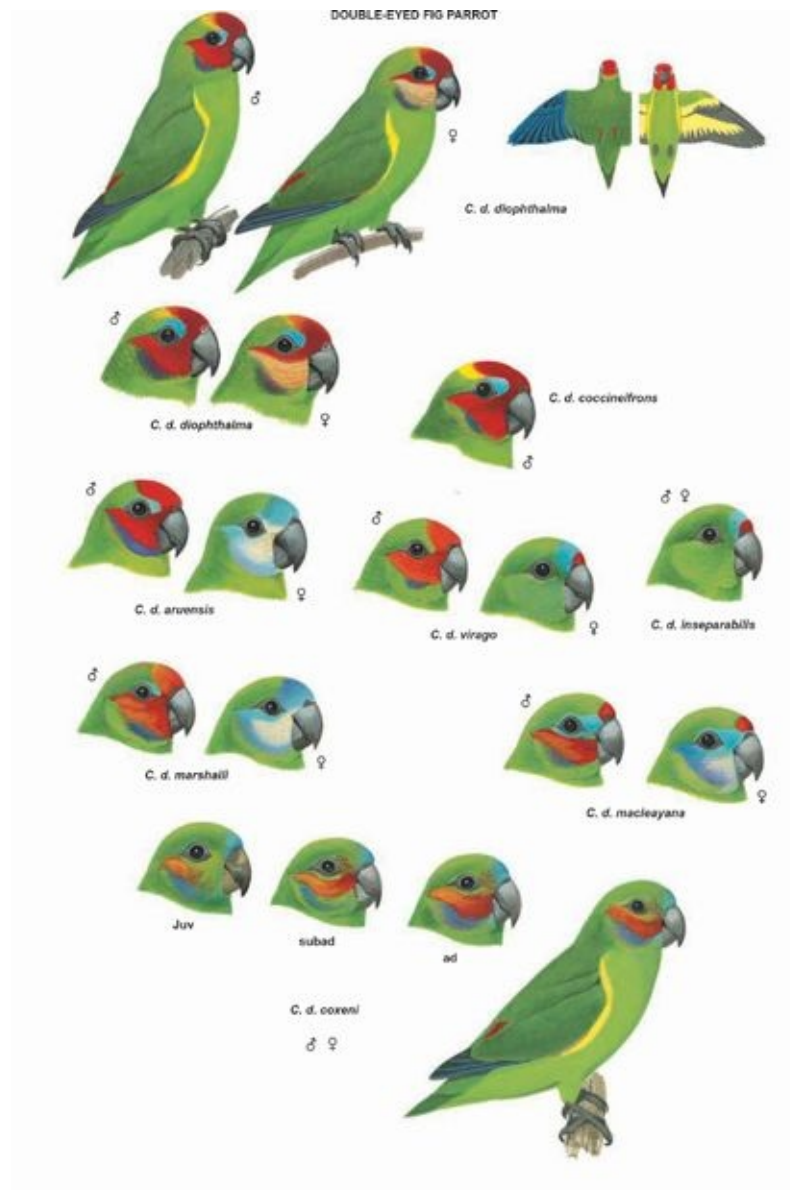
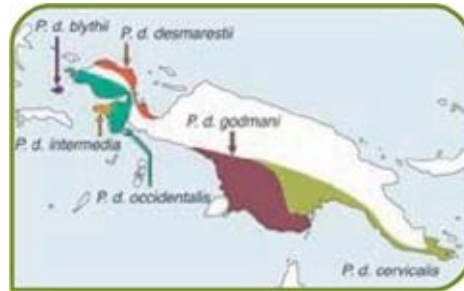


PLATE 33 FIG PARROTS (in part)



DESMAREST'S FIG PARROT

Psittaculirostris desmarestii 18cm

Only New Guinea parrot with orange or yellow crown; larger fig parrot with red, orange or yellow facial markings and elongated ear-coverts; little or no sexual dimorphism, JUV duller; chattering and clinking notes and repeated *chet-chet*. **DISTRIBUTION** western Papuan Islands, West Papua, Indonesia, and western and southern New Guinea; up to 1300m; locally common. *Psittaculirostris* fig parrots replace each other geographically. **SUBSPECIES** six well-marked subspecies. 1. *P. d. desmarestii* lores and forehead orange-red; crown and nape orange-yellow; blue nuchal collar; hindneck green; blue spot underneath eye; cheeks and ear-coverts green. *Range* northern and eastern Vogelkop Peninsula, West Papua. 2. *P. d. intermedia* crown and nape deeper orange; cheeks and ear-coverts green tipped yellow; little or no blue nuchal collar. *Range* known only from Onin Peninsula, West Papua. 3. *P. d. occidentalis* throat, cheeks, and ear-coverts bright yellow; paler blue underneath eye; no blue nuchal collar. *Range* Salawati and Batanta, western Papuan Islands, and western and southern Vogelkop Peninsula, West Papua. 4. *P. d. blythii* like *occidentalis*, but throat, cheeks and ear-coverts deep orange-yellow; no blue underneath eye in adults, but present in JUV. *Range* Misool, western Papuan Islands. 5. *P. d. godmani* no blue nuchal collar or spot underneath eye; ♂ yellow band on hindneck, ♀ & JUV green hindneck. *Range* southern New Guinea from Mimika River, West Papua, east to Fly River, western Papua New Guinea. 6. *P. d. cervicalis* like *godmani*, but nape and hindneck dark blue; underparts tinged orange-buff; JUV crown and nape green. *Range* southern Papua New Guinea west to Fly and Noord Rivers. **SIMILAR SPECIES** *Cyclopsitta* fig parrots (plates 31, 32) different facial patterns; smaller. Similar sized lorikeets have slim body shape with longer, more pointed tails. *Geoffroyus* parrots (plates 35, 36) different head markings and bill colors; blue underwings; different calls. **LOCALITIES** Sorong and Nabire districts and Timuka golf course, West Papua, Indonesia. Mount Bosavi, Southern Highlands Province, and Bomai and Karimui districts, Chimbu Province, Papua New Guinea.

DESMAREST'S FIG PARROT



P. d. desmarestii



Juv



P. d. occidentalis



P. d. blythii



P. d. cervicalis



Juv



♂

♀



Juv

P. d. godmani

PLATE 34 FIG PARROTS (in part) AND GUAIABERO



EDWARDS'S FIG PARROT

Psittaculirostris edwardsii 18cm

Larger fig parrot with yellow-green crown, black nuchal band, red cheeks, and yellow ear-coverts; underparts red (♂), or green (♀ & JUV); *screeett-screeett* in flight. **DISTRIBUTION** northeastern New Guinea from Humboldt Bay, West Papua, east to Huon Gulf, Papua New Guinea; up to 800m; common. **SIMILAR SPECIES** *Cyclopsitta* fig parrots (plates 31, 32) different facial patterns; smaller. Similar sized lorikeets have slim body shape with longer, more pointed tails. *Geoffroyus* parrots (plates 35, 36) different head markings and bill colors; blue underwings; different calls. **LOCALITIES** Maprik and Finschhafen districts, northern Papua New Guinea.

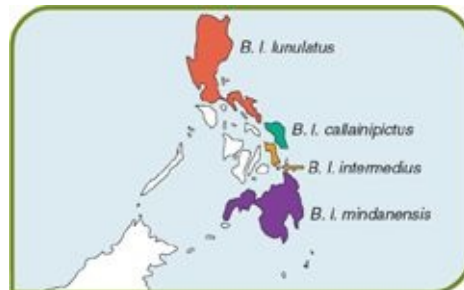


SALVADORI'S FIG PARROT *Psittaculirostris salvadorii* 19cm

Only larger fig parrot with orange (♂) or blue (♀) pectoral band.

DISTRIBUTION northwestern New Guinea from Humboldt Bay and Cyclops Mountains west to Geelvink Bay, West Papua, Indonesia.

SIMILAR SPECIES *Cyclopsitta* fig parrots, similar sized lorikeets, and *Geoffroyus* parrots (see above). **LOCALITIES** Nimbokrang district, near Jayapura, and Nabire district, West Papua.



GUAIABERO *Bolbopsittacus lunulatus* 15cm

Small dumpy green parrot with very short, wedge-shaped tail and proportionately large, broad bill; sexually dimorphic, JUV like ♀. Forests, secondary growth, gardens; arboreal; singly, pairs, small flocks; difficult to detect feeding amidst foliage, but conspicuous in very fast, direct flight at or below canopy; attracted to figs and guavas; high-pitched zeet-zeet.

DISTRIBUTION Philippine Islands; up to 1000m; locally common.

SUBSPECIES three discernible and one doubtfully distinct subspecies.

1. *B. l. lunulatus* ♂ face, chin, and collar encircling hindneck pale blue; rump and upper tail-coverts greenish-yellow. ♀ chin and lower cheeks pale blue; rump to upper tail-coverts and collar encircling hindneck yellow scalloped black. *Range* Luzon, northern Philippines. 2. *B. l. intermedius* ♂ face and collar encircling hindneck darker blue; ♀ blue only on chin. *Range* Leyte and Panaon, central Philippines. 3. *B. l. callainipictus* like *intermedius*, but more yellowish green. *Range* Samar, central Philippines.

4. *B. l. mindanensis* ♂ green upper cheeks separating blue around eyes and blue lower cheeks, and darker blue collar encircling hindneck; ♀ like *lunulatus*. *Range* Mindanao, southern Philippines. **SIMILAR SPECIES**

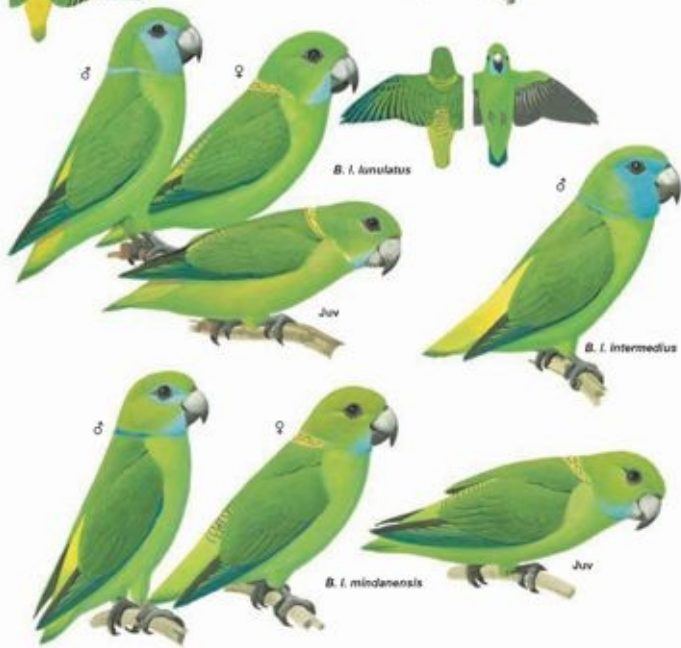
Mindanao Lorikeet *Trichoglossus johnstoniae* (plate 14) red face and red bill; scalloped green-and-yellow underparts; longer tail; sympatric only on Mindanao, where usually at higher altitudes. Philippine Hanging Parrot *Loriculus philippensis* (plate 28) red forecrown and rump; red bill and feet; blue underwings. *Prioniturus* racquet-tailed parrots (plates 40, 41) adults with central tail-racquets, but these lacking in JUV; longer, squarish tail gives different flight silhouette; blue underwings; much larger. **LOCALITIES** Quezon National Forest Park, Luzon, northern Philippines, and Mount Apo National Park, Mindanao, southern Philippines.

EDWARDS'S FIG PARROT



GUAIABERO

SALVADORI'S FIG PARROT



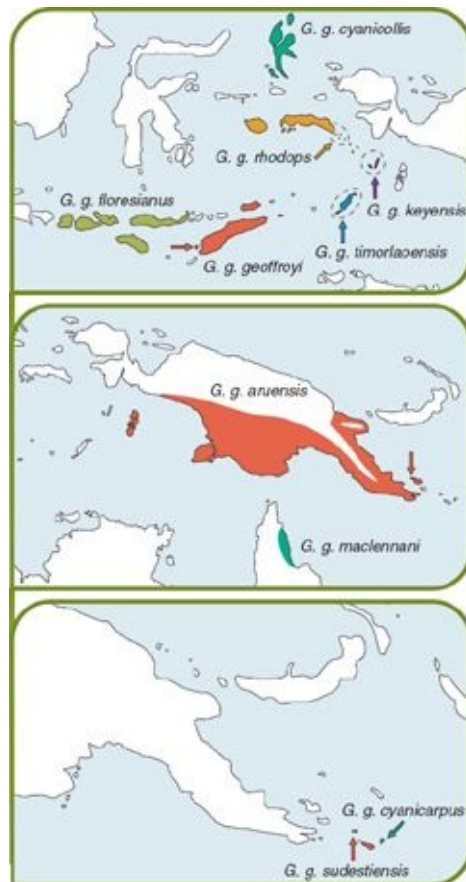
B. f. lunulatus

B. f. intermedius

B. f. mindanensis

PLATE 35 *GEOFFROYUS* PARROTS (in part)

Midsized stocky green parrots with short, squarish tail and blue underwings; iris yellow-white adults, brown JUV; sexes differ, JUV duller. Forests, woodlands, secondary growth; gardens; arboreal; pairs or small parties; shy; noisy in swift, direct flight above canopy.



RED-CHEEKED PARROT *Geoffroyus geoffroyi* 21cm

Widespread, polytypic *Geoffroyus* parrot with red and blue (♂), brown (♀) or green (JUV) head; distinctive *aank...aank...aank*. **DISTRIBUTION** Moluccas and Lesser Sunda Islands, Indonesia, to New Guinea and Cape York Peninsula, northern Queensland, Australia; up to 800m. Common. **SUBSPECIES** (in part, continued plate 36) 15 subspecies separated in two groupings by absence (1—10) or presence (11—15) of red-brown on lower back to rump. 1. *G. g. geoffroyi* ♂ forehead to cheeks rose-red; crown and occiput blue, not extending to green nape; red-brown blaze on inner wing-coverts; upper mandible red, lower mandible brown; ♀ forehead to occiput and cheeks brown, and bill brown. *Range* Timor, Semau, and Wetar, Lesser Sunda Islands. 2. *G. g. floresianus* darker than *geoffroyi*; mauve-blue (♂) or brown (♀) extending from crown to nape; underwing-coverts darker blue. *Range* Lombok, Sumbawa, Flores, and Sumba, Lesser Sunda Islands. 3. *G. g. cyanicollis* blue collar encircling neck; mantle and upper back suffused bronze-brown. *Range* Morotai, Halmahera, and Bacan, North Moluccas. 4. *G. g. rhodops* darker than *floresianus*; ♂ red face sharply demarcated from blue crown; ♀ head darker brown. *Range* Buru, Seram, Boano, Ambon, Haruku, Saparua, Manawoka, Gorong, and Seramlaut Islands, South Moluccas. 5. *G. g. keyensis* paler yellowish green, especially tail; ♂ hindcheeks rose-red suffused blue; ♀ head paler brown. *Range* Kai Kecil and Kai Besar, Kai Islands, Indonesia. 6. *G. g. timorlaoensis* smaller than *keyensis*. *Range* Tanimbar Islands, Indonesia. 7. *G. g. aruensis* like *geoffroyi*, but darker mauve-blue (♂) or brown (♀) extending from crown to nape; darker blue underwing-coverts. *Range* Aru Islands, Indonesia, and southern New Guinea, in south east of Mimika River, West Papua, and in north west to Huon Peninsula, Papua New Guinea; also Fergusson and Goodenough Islands, eastern Papua New Guinea. 8. *G. g. maclellnani* darker than *aruensis*, but underwing-coverts paler blue. *Range* Pascoe River south to Rocky River, eastern Cape York Peninsula, north Queensland, Australia; near-threatened. 9. *G. g. sudestiensis* like *aruensis*, but no red-brown blaze on inner wing-coverts; ♀ crown suffused dark green. *Range* Misima and Tagula Islands in Louisiade Archipelago, eastern Papua New Guinea. 10. *G. g. cyanicarpus* blue edge from bend of wing to outermost primary. *Range* Rossel Island in Louisiade Archipelago.

RED-CHEEKED PARROT

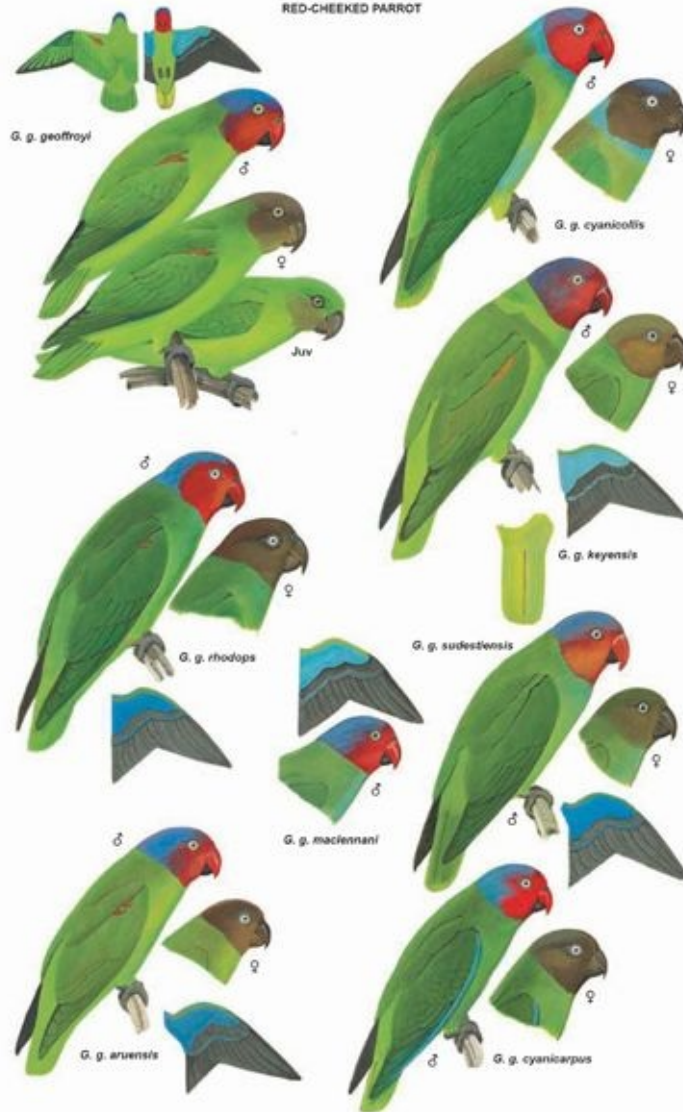
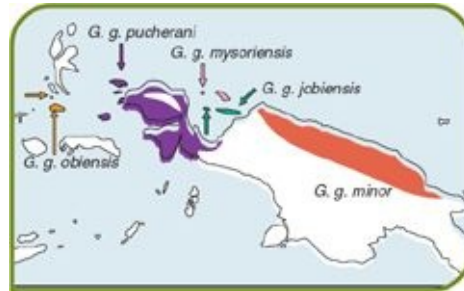


PLATE 36 *GEOFFROYUS* PARROTS (in part)



RED-CHEEKED PARROT *Geoffroyus geoffroyi* (cont.)

SUBSPECIES (in part, continued from plate 35) 11. *G. g. minor* darker than *aruensis*; lower back to rump red-brown; mantle suffused bronze-brown. *Range* northern New Guinea from Astrolabe Bay area, Papua New Guinea, west to about Mamberamo River, West Papua. 12. *G. g. jobiensis* like *minor*, but underwing-coverts paler blue; lower back to rump brighter red; ♂ red of forehead extending back to forecrown. *Range* Yapen and Mios Num Islands, Geelvink Bay, West Papua. 13. *G. g. mysoriensis* like *minor*, but lower back to rump dark maroon; no bronze-brown suffusion on mantle; underwing-coverts darker blue; ♂ violet-blue extending from crown and nape to hindneck, and red from cheeks to throat; ♀ brown extending from crown and nape to hindneck, and from cheeks to throat. *Range* Biak and Numfoor Islands, Geelvink Bay, West Papua. 14. *G. g. pucherani* like *minor*, but lower back to rump paler brown; underwing-coverts darker blue; little or no bronze-brown blaze on inner wing-coverts. *Range* western Papuan Islands, Indonesia, and western New Guinea east to Etna Bay, West Papua. 15. *G. g. obiensis* like *pucherani*, but blue nape and hindneck extending as collar encircling neck. *Range* Obi and nearby Bisa Island, North Moluccas, Indonesia.

SIMILAR SPECIES Blue-collared Parrot *G. simplex* (see below) green-headed JUV probably indistinguishable; adults with green head and black bill; different calls; usually at higher elevations. **LOCALITIES** Manusela National Park, Seram, South Moluccas, Indonesia. Brown River Forest Reserve, near Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea. Iron Range National Park, Cape York Peninsula, north Queensland, Australia.



BLUE-COLLARED PARROT *Geoffroyus simplex* 22cm

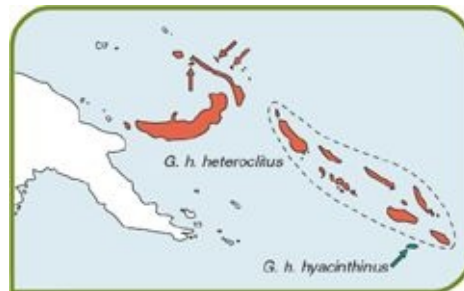
Only *Geoffroyus* parrot with all-green head and black bill; distinctive *kree-kro...kree-kro*. **DISTRIBUTION** mountains of New Guinea; mostly 600 to 2000m; uncommon and shy. **SUBSPECIES** two discernible subspecies.

1. *G. s. simplex* ♂ grayish-blue collar encircling neck, absent in ♀ & JUV. *Range* Arfak and Tamrau Mountains, Vogelkop Peninsula, West Papua.

2. *G. s. buergersi* ♂ wider blue collar. *Range* New Guinea, except Vogelkop Peninsula.

SIMILAR SPECIES Red-cheeked Parrot *G. geoffroyi* (see above) green-headed JUV probably indistinguishable; usually at lower elevations. **LOCALITIES** nowhere predictably common.

Ambua Lodge, Tari Gap, Southern Highlands, and Karimui district, Eastern Highlands, Papua New Guinea.



SINGING PARROT *Geoffroyus heteroclitus* 25cm

Only yellow (♂) or gray (♀) -headed parrot in range; distinctive *kreel-kreel* call and *wu-wu...wo-wo...wee-wee...wi-wi* song. **DISTRIBUTION**

Bismarck Archipelago, Bougainville and Buka Islands, eastern Papua New Guinea, and Solomon Islands; up to 600m; locally common.

SUBSPECIES two well-marked subspecies. 1. *G. h. heteroclitus* ♂ head yellow with gray-mauve collar encircling neck; upper mandible yellow, lower mandible gray. ♀ head gray without mauve collar; bill gray. Range throughout range except Rennell Island. 2. *G. h. hyacinthinus* ♂ lilac-blue collar extending to mantle and lower breast; ♀ dark gray of head extending to mantle and lower breast. *Range* Rennell Island, southeastern Solomon Islands. **LOCALITIES** Slopes of Lake Loloru, south Bougainville, Papua New Guinea. Komarindi Catchment Conservation Area, Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands.

G. g. minor



RED-CHEEKED PARROT

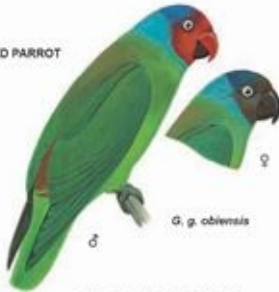


G. g. mysorensis



G. g. pucherani

RED-CHEEKED PARROT



G. g. obiensis



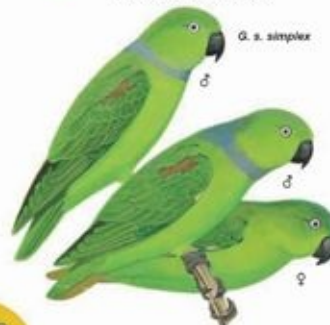
SINGING PARROT

G. h. heteroclitus



G. h. hyacinthinus

BLUE-COLLARED PARROT



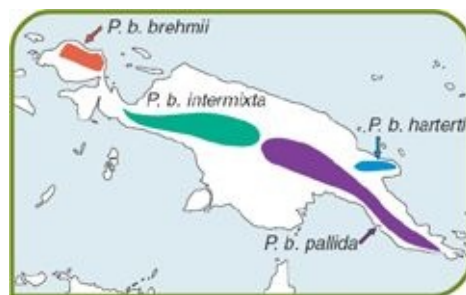
G. s. simplex

G. s. buergeri



PLATE 37 *PSITTACELLA* TIGER PARROTS (in part)

Small to midsized stocky green parrots with short, rounded tail and distinctive coloration featuring barred upperparts and red undertail-coverts; sexes differ, JUV like ♀. Highland forests, scrubby undergrowth and adjacent clearings; arboreal; quiet and inactive, so easily overlooked; singly, pairs, or small parties, often in low undergrowth; labored, undulating flight.



BREHM'S TIGER PARROT *Psittacella brehmii* 24cm

Largest tiger parrot; deep *pak...pak...pak* or plaintive *ee-yur*.

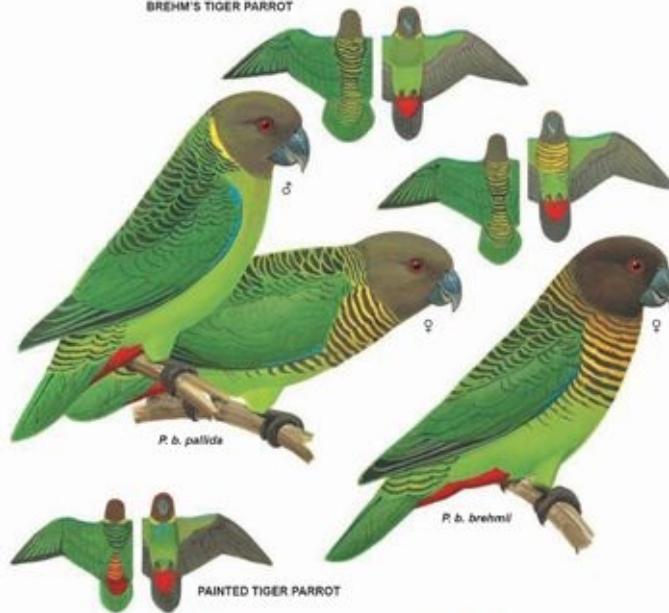
DISTRIBUTION mountains of New Guinea; mainly 1500 to 3000m; locally common. **SUBSPECIES** four slightly differentiated, isolated subspecies. 1. *P. b. brehmii* ♂ head olive-brown with yellow line down side of neck, and all-green breast; ♀ no yellow line down side of head, and breast yellow barred black. *Range* Vogelkop Peninsula, West Papua, Indonesia. 2. *P. b. intermixta* like *brehmii*, but more yellowish underparts; throat and sides of head paler brown. *Range* Snow and Weyland Mountains and Mount Goliath, West Papua. 3. *P. b. pallida* ♂ like *brehmii*; ♀ flanks and sides of abdomen barred black. *Range* east from Sepik River region, Papua New Guinea, except Huon Peninsula. 4. *P. b. harterti* like *intermixta*, but less yellowish underparts, and paler, more olive head; ♀ flanks and sides of abdomen faintly barred black. *Range* Huon Peninsula, northern Papua New Guinea. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Painted Tiger Parrot *P. picta* (see below) rump red or greenish yellow; ♀ with prominent cheek-patches; smaller. Other *Psittacella* tiger parrots (plate 38) much smaller. Red-cheeked Parrot *Geoffroyus geoffroyi* (brown-headed ♀; plates 35, 36) no black and yellow barring; green undertail-coverts; blue underwing-coverts; different calls; usually flying high above canopy. **LOCALITIES** Ambua Lodge, Tari Gap, Southern Highlands, and Efogi district, Kokoda Trail, Owen Stanley Ranges, Papua New Guinea.



PAINTED TIGER PARROT *Psittacella picta* 19cm

Smaller tiger parrot with red or greenish-yellow rump; ♀ with prominent cheek-patches; nasal *nhrr-a-rehn* and harsh *chee-zeedd* from eastern birds, and *err-ee* from *lorentzi*. **DISTRIBUTION** mountains of eastern and central New Guinea; mainly 2500 to 4000m; fairly common. **SUBSPECIES** three well-differentiated, isolated subspecies. 1. *P. p. picta* ♂ head russet-brown with yellow band across hindneck, throat and upper breast suffused blue, and rump and upper tail-coverts red; ♀ no yellow band across hindneck, greenish-blue cheek-patches, and breast yellow barred black. *Range* Wharton and Owen Stanley Ranges, southeastern Papua New Guinea. 2. *P. p. excelsa* ♂ crown and occiput bright olive-brown; ♀ head bright olive-brown, and cheeks strongly suffused blue. *Range* central highlands of Papua New Guinea. 3. *P. p. lorentzi* sexes alike; cheeks bluish green; rump and upper tail-coverts greenish-yellow barred black. *Range* Snow Mountains, West Papua, Indonesia. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Brehm's Tiger Parrot *P. brehmii* (see above) no red rump or bluish-green cheeks, larger. Other *Psittacella* tiger parrots (plate 38) no red rump or bluish-green cheeks; much smaller. Red-cheeked Parrot *Geoffroyus geoffroyi* (brown-headed ♀; plates 35, 36) see above. **LOCALITY** Ambua Lodge, Tari Gap, Southern Highlands, Papua New Guinea.

BREHM'S TIGER PARROT



PAINTED TIGER PARROT

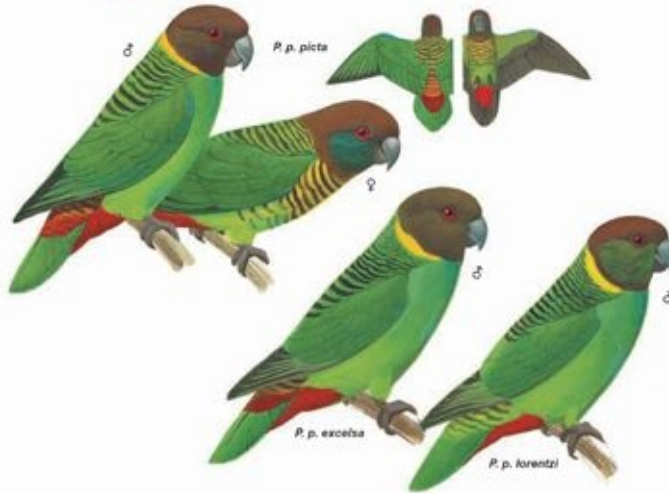
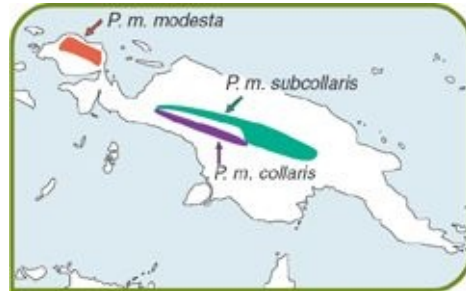


PLATE 38 *PSITTACELLA* TIGER PARROTS (in part)



MODEST TIGER PARROT *Psittacella modesta* 14cm

One of two small tiger parrots with very similar males, but different females; soft *peep*. **DISTRIBUTION** mountains of western and central New Guinea; mostly 1700 to 2800m; locally common. **SUBSPECIES** three slightly differentiated subspecies in two isolated populations. 1. *P. m. modesta* ♂ head dark brown, on nape to hindneck feathers yellow edged brown, and throat and breast brownish green; ♀ no yellow on nape to hindneck, and breast orange barred brown and dark green. *Range* Vogelkop Peninsula, West Papua, Indonesia. 2. *P. m. collaris* ♂ irregular yellow collar on hindneck; ♀ indistinct yellow markings on hindneck. *Range* southern slopes of Snow Mountains, West Papua. 3. *P. m. subcollaris* ♂ like *collaris*, but narrower, brighter yellow collar on hindneck; ♀ like *modesta*, but head darker brown, sometimes with indistinct yellow collar on hindneck. *Range* northern slopes of Snow Mountains, east to about long. 145°E in central Papua New Guinea. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Madarasz's Tiger Parrot *P. madaraszii* (see below) ♂ probably indistinguishable, but always lacks yellow collar on hindneck; green-headed ♀ without barred underparts. Other *Psittacella* tiger parrots (plate 37) much larger. **LOCALITY** Ambua Lodge, Tari Gap, Southern Highlands, Papua New Guinea.



MADARASZ'S TIGER PARROT *Psittacella madaraszii* 14cm

Differentiated from *P. modesta* by green-headed ♀ without barred underparts; high-pitched *huwee-hee...whreen* and *ee-o-ee*.

DISTRIBUTION mountains of central and eastern New Guinea; mostly 1100 to 2500m; uncommon. **SUBSPECIES** four slightly differentiated subspecies in two isolated populations. 1. *P. m. madaraszii* ♂ head brown, feathers on crown to hindneck linearly mottled yellow, and upper breast suffused olive-brown; ♀ head green, suffused blue on forehead, and occiput to hindneck barred orange and black. *Range* southeastern Papua New Guinea, west in north to Mount Misim and in south to Angabunga River. 2. *P. m. huonensis* ♂ head more yellowish brown; ♀ no orange on occiput to hindneck. *Range* Huon Peninsula, northern Papua New Guinea. 3. *P. m. hallstromi* ♂ plumage darker than *madaraszii*; ♀ nape to hindneck strongly suffused reddish orange and more broadly barred black. *Range* central highlands of Papua New Guinea, west to Hindenburg Range, West Papua, Indonesia. 4. *P. m. major* larger than *madaraszii*. *Range* Weyland Mountains and northern slopes of Snow Mountains, West Papua. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Modest Tiger Parrot *P. modesta* (see above) ♂ probably indistinguishable, but mostly with yellow collar on hindneck; brown-headed ♀ with barred underparts. Other *Psittacella* tiger parrots (plate 37) much larger. **LOCALITIES** Satop village area, Huon Peninsula, and Efogi district, Kokoda Trail, Owen Stanley Ranges, Papua New Guinea.



MODEST TIGER PARROT



♂

P. m. modesta



♀



♂

P. m. subcollaris



MADARASZ'S TIGER PARROT



♂

P. m. madarasi



♀



Juv

PLATE 39 RACQUET-TAILED PARROTS (in part)

Midsized stocky green parrots with short, rounded tail, central feathers with elongated bare shafts terminating in spatules; blue underwings and undertail; slight to pronounced sexual dimorphism, JUV without tail-racquets. Forests, secondary growth, village gardens; arboreal; pairs, small groups, or sometimes flocks; quiet while feeding, but noisy and conspicuous in swift, direct flight.



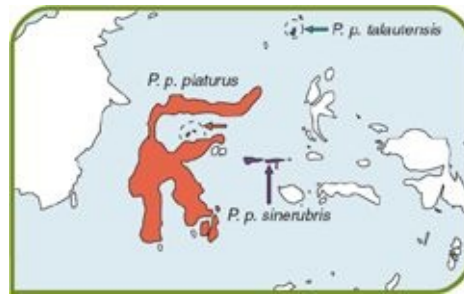
YELLOW-BREASTED RACQUET-TAILED PARROT

Prioniturus flavicans 37cm

Crown blue with (♂) or without (♀ & JUV) central red patch; mantle and neck to breast olive-yellow; screeching and high-pitched bugling.

DISTRIBUTION northern and north-central Sulawesi, south to about 1°30'N, and nearby Banka, Lembah, Togian, and possibly Banggai Islands, Indonesia; up to 1000m; near-threatened.

SIMILAR SPECIES Golden-mantled Racquet-tailed Parrot *P. platurus* (see below) smaller; ♂ gray mantle and upper wing-coverts; ♀ no blue on crown; more active in larger flocks; different calls. Blue-backed Parrot *Tanygnathus sumatranus* (plate 43) larger and with longer, round-tipped tail, but no tail-racquets; blue rump; massive bill red (♂) or white (♀). **LOCALITIES** Bogani Nani Wartabone National Park, Tangkoko Batu Angus Nature Reserve, and Manembonembo Nature Reserve, north Sulawesi.



GOLDEN-MANTLED RACQUET-TAILED PARROT *Prioniturus* *platurus* 28cm

Distinctive ♂ coloration features gray and orange-yellow on upperparts; nasal *kaaa* and *krrrik* or *krrri* and repeated *queelie*. **DISTRIBUTION** Sulawesi, including nearby islands, and Talaud and Sula Islands, Indonesia; mostly 1000 to 2300m; common. **SUBSPECIES** three well-defined subspecies. 1. *P. p. platurus* ♂ pink-red spot on hindcrown, bordered behind by dull gray-blue to nape, orange-yellow band across upper mantle, and lower mantle and upper wing-coverts dull gray; ♀ predominantly green. *Range* Sulawesi, including Siau, Lembeh, Dodepo, Muna, and Butung Islands, and Togian and Banggai Islands. 2. *P. p. talautensis* ♂ less gray on mantle and upper wing-coverts, and more pronounced red spot on crown bordered behind by more bluish patch to nape; ♀ like *platurus*. *Range* Karakelong and Salebabu, in Talaud Islands. 3. *P. p. sinerubris* ♂ no pink-red spot on crown, upper mantle and median wing-coverts green tinged gray, and bend of wing and lesser wing-coverts washed violet; ♀ undescribed. *Range* recorded from Taliabu and Mangole, in Sula Islands. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Yellow-breasted Racquet-tailed Parrot *P. flavicans* (see above) larger; mantle and neck to breast olive-yellow; ♀ with blue crown; less active and not in large flocks; different calls. Blue-backed Parrot *Tanygnathus sumatranus* (plate 43) see above. **LOCALITIES** Lore Lindu and Dumoga Bone National Parks and Tangkoko Batu Angus Nature Reserve, Sulawesi, and proposed Taliabu Nature Reserve, Sula Islands.



BURU RACQUET-TAILED PARROT *Prioniturus mada* 32cm

Only racquet-tailed parrot in range; nape to mantle and wing-coverts bluish purple (♂) or green (♀); underparts yellowish green; whistling *si-quie*, repeated *kwii...kwii* and low *squrr-squrr*. **DISTRIBUTION** Buru, South Moluccas, Indonesia; up to 1600m; common, but little known. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Red-cheeked Parrot *Geoffroyus geoffroyi* (green-headed JUV, plate 35) no tail-racquets; different calls. Black-lored Parrot *Tanygnathus gramineus* (plate 43) larger with longer, round-tipped tail, but no tail-racquets; massive bill red (♂) or white (♀). **LOCALITIES** Danau Rana and Gunung Kelapat Muda, Buru.

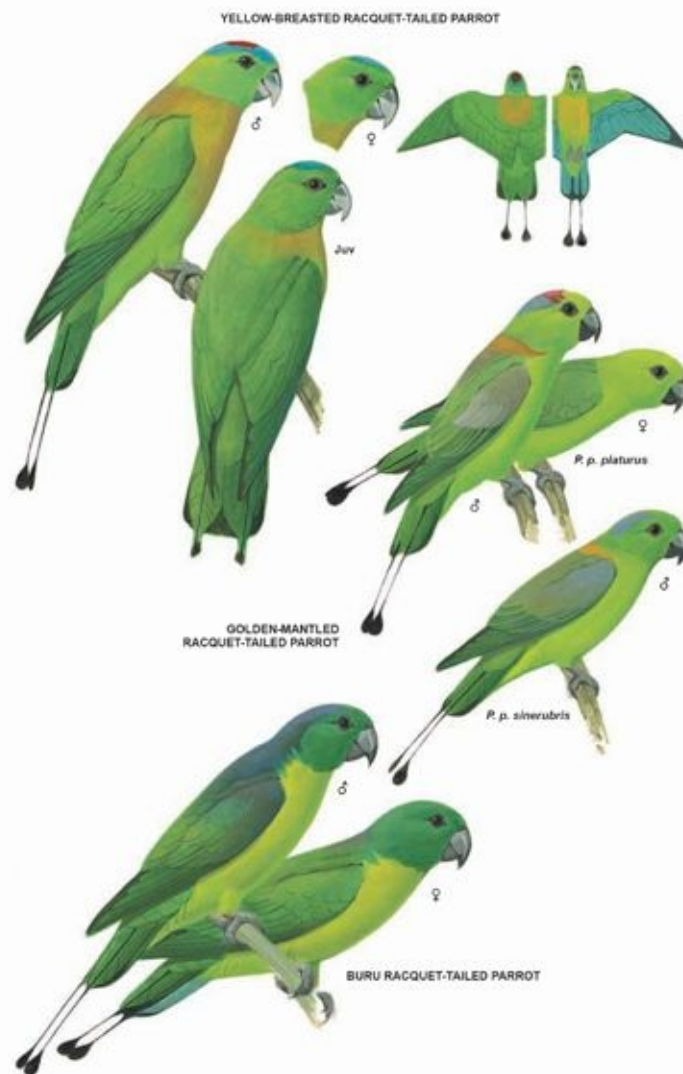


PLATE 40 RACQUET-TAILED PARROTS (in part)



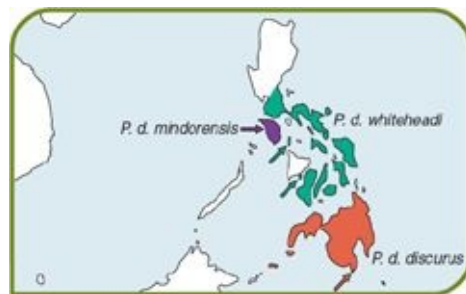
GREEN RACQUET-TAILED PARROT

Prioniturus luconensis 29cm

Only all-green species; little sexual dimorphism, ♀ slightly darker green; harsh *aaaak*, whinnying *we-li-li*, ringing *lin-nng*, disyllabic *your-witt*.

DISTRIBUTION Luzon and Marinduque, northern Philippine Islands; up to 1000m; vulnerable. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Blue-crowned Racquet-tailed Parrot *P. discurus* (see below) darker green upperparts; blue crown contrasting with bright green face. Mountain Racquet-tailed Parrot *P. montanus* (green-headed ♀, plate 41) darker green head and upperparts; usually at higher elevations. *Tanygnathus* parrots (plates 42, 43) much larger, with longer, round-tipped tail and no tail-racquets; large bill red, or white (♀ *T. sumatranus*). Guaiabero *Bolbopsittacus lunulatus* (plate 34) much smaller with very short, wedge-shaped tail and no tail-racquets.

LOCALITIES Sierra Madre Mountains and Subic Bay Naval Forest Reserve, Luzon.



BLUE-CROWNED RACQUET-TAILED PARROT

Prioniturus discurus 27cm

A blue-crowned racquet-tailed parrot with blue of crown to nape contrasting with bright green face in both sexes; JUV with little or no blue on crown; harsh screeches and disyllabic squeaky notes.

DISTRIBUTION northern, eastern, and southern Philippine Islands; up to 1750m, but lower on Mindanao where replaced at higher elevations by *P. waterstradti*; uncommon.

SUBSPECIES three slightly differentiated subspecies. 1. *P. d. discurus* crown to nape blue sharply demarcated from green face. *Range* Jolo in Sulu Archipelago, and Balut, Mindanao, Olutanga, and Basilan, southern Philippines. 2. *P. d. whiteheadi* less blue on crown and not sharply demarcated from green face. *Range* northern to central Philippines, from southern Luzon to Negros, Cebu, and Bohol, but excluding Mindoro. 3. *P. d. mindorensis* forecrown green; hindcrown and nape darker mauve-blue. *Range* Mindoro, northern Philippines.

SIMILAR SPECIES Green Racquet-tailed Parrot *P. luconensis* (see above) yellowish green without blue crown. Mountain Racquet-tailed Parrot *P. montanus* (♀, plate 41) face suffused blue, but no blue on crown. Mindanao Racquet-tailed Parrot *P. waterstradti* (♀, plate 41) face suffused blue, but no blue on crown; back suffused olive-brown. *Tanygnathus* parrots (plates 42, 43) see above. Guaiabero *Bolbopsittacus lunulatus* (plate 34) see above. **LOCALITIES** Quezon National Park, Luzon, and Rajah Sukituna National Park, Bohol.



BLUE-HEADED RACQUETTAILED PARROT *Prioniturus platenae*
28cm

Unmistakable; only racquettailed parrot with blue head, less extensive in ♀; JUV undescribed. **DISTRIBUTION** Calauit, Busuanga, Culion, Dumarán, Palawan, and Balabac, western Philippine Islands; vulnerable. **SIMILAR SPECIES** only racquettailed parrot in range. Blue-naped Parrot *Tanygnathus lucionensis* (plate 42) larger with longer, round-tipped tail; mottled black-and-yellow “wing-patch”; massive red bill. **LOCALITY** St. Paul’s Subterranean National Park, Palawan.

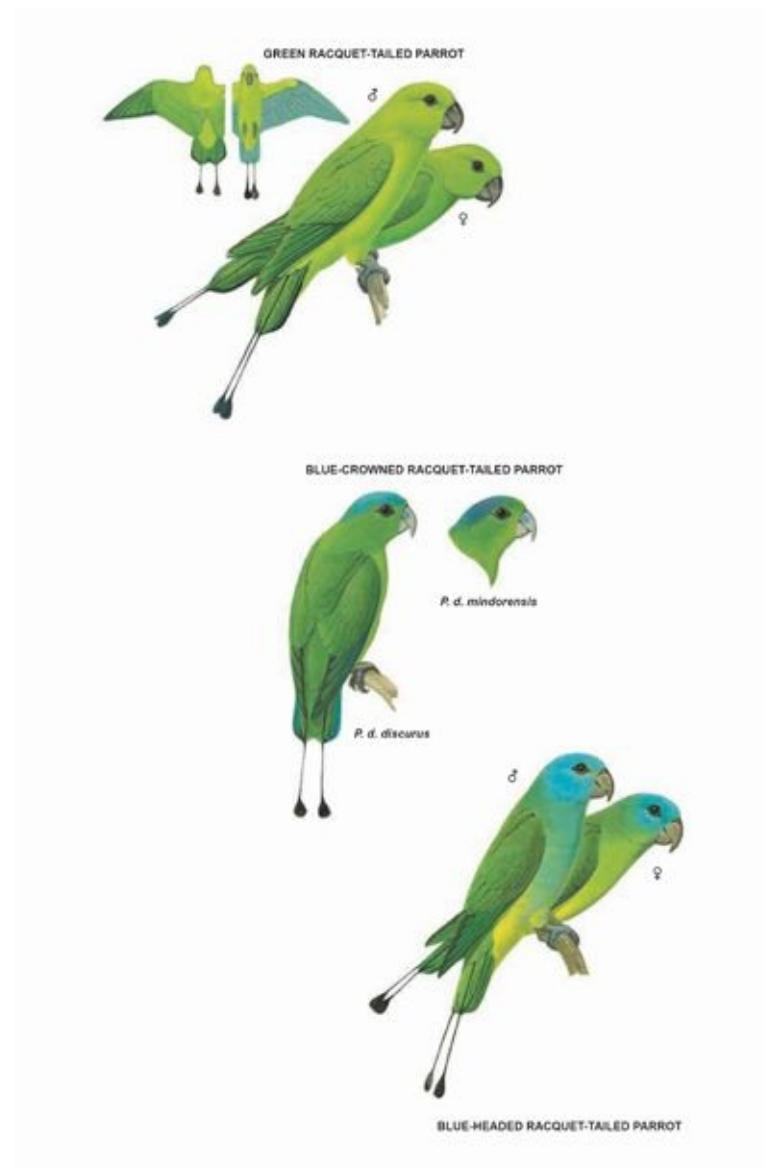


PLATE 41 RACQUET-TAILED PARROTS (in part)



BLUE-WINGED RACQUET-TAILED PARROT

Prioniturus verticalis 35cm

One of two allopatric racquet-tailed parrots with similar sexual dimorphism. ♂ central red spot on blue crown, ♀ & JUV no red spot or blue crown; rasping *aaaack*, squeaky *lee-aaack*. **DISTRIBUTION** Bongao, Manuk Manka, Sibutu, Tawi Tawi, and Tumindao, Sulu Archipelago, southern Philippine Islands; endangered. **SIMILAR SPECIES** only racquet-tailed parrot in range. *Tanygnathus* parrots (plates 42, 43) much larger with longer, round-tipped tail without central tail-racquets; massive red or white (*T. sumatranus* ♀) bill. **LOCALITY** recent records mostly from Tawi Tawi.



MOUNTAIN RACQUET-TAILED PARROT

Prioniturus montanus 30cm

Another racquet-tailed parrot with central red spot on blue crown of ♂, with blue extending to lores and around eyes; back slightly suffused olive-brown, and lateral tail-feathers blue tipped black; ♀ head green; harsh *kak-kak-kak...ak...ak...ak*. **DISTRIBUTION** mountains of Luzon, northern Philippine Islands; mostly 1000 to 2500m; near-threatened. **SIMILAR SPECIES** ♂ readily identified by red crown, but green-headed ♀ like other females. Green Racquet-tailed Parrot *P. luconensis* (plate 40) paler yellowish green without blue on head; usually at lower elevations. Blue-crowned Racquet-tailed Parrot *P. discurus* (♀, plate 40) extensive blue on crown. *Tanygnathus* parrots (plate 42, 43) see above. Guaiabero *Bolbopsittacus lunulatus* (plate 34) much smaller with very short, wedge-shaped tail and no central tail-racquets. **LOCALITY** Mount Puguis area, northern Luzon.



MINDANAO RACQUET-TAILED PARROT

Prioniturus waterstradti 30cm

Both sexes like *P. montanus* ♀, but with brownish suffusion on upperparts and lateral tail-feathers green not blue; calls like *P. montanus*.

DISTRIBUTION mountains of Mindanao, southern Philippine Islands; mostly 850 to 2500m; near-threatened. **SUBSPECIES** two poorly differentiated subspecies. 1. *P. w. waterstradti* forecrown and face pale blue; upperparts suffused olive-brown; lateral tail-feathers green tipped black. *Range* Mounts Apo, Matutum, and Mayo, southern Mindanao. 2. *P. w. malindangensis* paler blue on forecrown and face; less brownish on mantle. *Range* Mounts Kitanglad and Malindang, and mountains of Misamis Oriental, west-central Mindanao. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Blue-crowned Racquet-tailed Parrot *P. discurus* (plate 40) blue crown and nape sharply demarcated from green face; no olive-brown on upperparts; usually at lower elevations. *Tanygnathus* parrots (plates 42, 43) see above. Guaiabero *Bolbopsittacus lunulatus* (plate 34) see above. **LOCALITY** Mount Apo National Park, Mindanao.

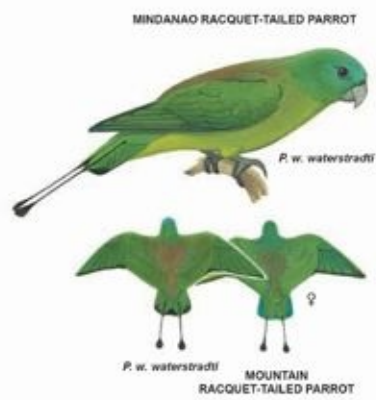
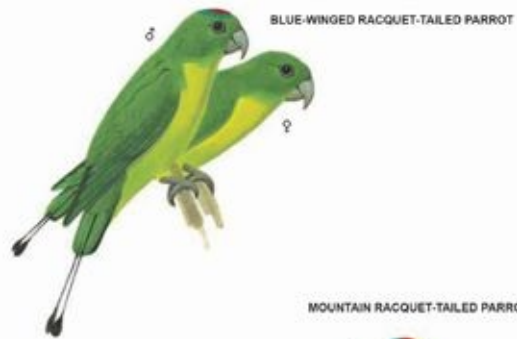
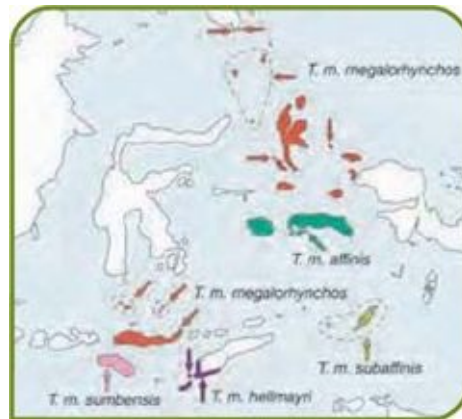


PLATE 42 *TANYGNATHUS* PARROTS (in part)

104 Midsized to large parrots with large bill and short, rounded tail producing “top-heavy” appearance; little sexual dimorphism, JUV duller. Forests, tall secondary growth, mangroves, plantations; arboreal; singly, pairs, or small groups; quiet while feeding, noisy and conspicuous in labored flight with wingbeats below body level.



GREAT-BILLED PARROT

Tanygnathus megalorhynchos 41cm

Large parrot with mottled black-and-yellow wing-coverts; sexes alike; harsh *kee-rarr*. **DISTRIBUTION** western Papuan, Tanimbar, and Lesser Sunda Islands, and Moluccas to Talaud Islands, Indonesia; probably introduced to southernmost Philippines; up to 1000m; uncommon and favors small islands. **SUBSPECIES** five identifiable subspecies with variation in nominate *megalorhynchos*. 1. *T. m. megalorhynchos* back and rump pale blue; scapulars and lesser wing-coverts black margined blue and green; median wing-coverts black margined yellow; bill red (♂), or white (♀ & JUV). *Range* Talaud and Sangihe Islands to islands off Sulawesi and in Flores Sea, North Moluccas, and western Papuan Islands; probably introduced to Balut and Sarangani, southernmost Philippines. 2. *T. m. affinis* scapulars green; bend of wing blue. *Range* South Moluccas. 3. *T. m. sumbensis* like *megalorhynchos*, but darker blue rump. *Range* Sumba, Lesser Sunda Islands. 4. *T. m. hellmayri* like *affinis*, but bend of wing green. *Range* Roti and Semau Islands and southwestern Timor, Lesser Sunda Islands. 5. *T. m. subaffinis* like *affinis*, but rump green tinged blue. *Range* Babar Island and Tanimbar Islands. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Blue-backed Parrot *T. sumatranus* and Black-lored Parrot *T. gramineus* (plate 43) no black-and-yellow mottled wing-coverts. *Prioniturus* racket-tailed parrots (plate 39) much smaller with elongated central tail-feathers and blue underwings. Eclectus Parrot *Eclectus roratus* (green ♂; plates 44, 45) no black-and-yellow mottled wing-coverts; red underwing-coverts; different call. **LOCALITIES** Manusela National Park, Seram, and Hitu Peninsula, Ambon, South Moluccas, and Yamdena, Tanimbar Islands.

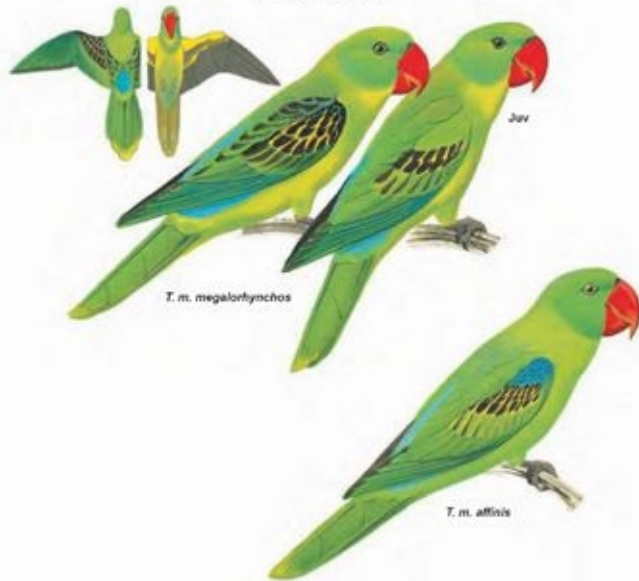


BLUE-NAPED PARROT

Tanygnathus lucionensis 31cm

Smaller *Tanygnathus* parrot, and only species with blue hindcrown to nape; no sexual dimorphism; repeated *aaa-kkk* and *kek-a-kee*, drawn-out *eeeeee*. **DISTRIBUTION** Philippine Islands, Talaud and Sangihe Islands, Indonesia, and introduced to islands off Sabah, north Borneo; up to 300m; near-threatened. **SUBSPECIES** much variation, but blue-backed (1 & 2) and green-backed (3) subspecies. 1. *T. l. lucionensis* hindcrown to nape blue; median wing-coverts black margined yellow-orange; back and rump to upper tail-coverts blue. *Range* Luzon and Mindoro, northern Philippine Islands. 2. *T. l. hybridus* like *lucionensis*, but hindcrown green and nape paler blue tinged violet. *Range* Polillo, northern Philippine Islands. 3. *T. l. talautensis* similar to *lucionensis*, but back and rump to upper tail-coverts green. *Range* central to southern Philippine Islands, Talaud and Sangihe Islands, Indonesia, and introduced to the Maratua, Mantanani, and Siamil Islands, off northern Sabah, north Borneo, with feral population reported at Kota Kinabalu, Sabah. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Great-billed Parrot *T. megalorhynchos* (see above) no blue on hindcrown to nape; larger with massive bill. Blue-backed Parrot *T. sumatranus* (plate 43) no blue on hindcrown to nape; no mottled black-and-yellow wing-coverts. **LOCALITIES** St. Paul's Subterranean National Park, Palawan, southern Philippine Islands. Karakelong, Talaud Islands, where said to be fairly common.

GREAT-BILLED PARROT



BLUE-NAPED PARROT

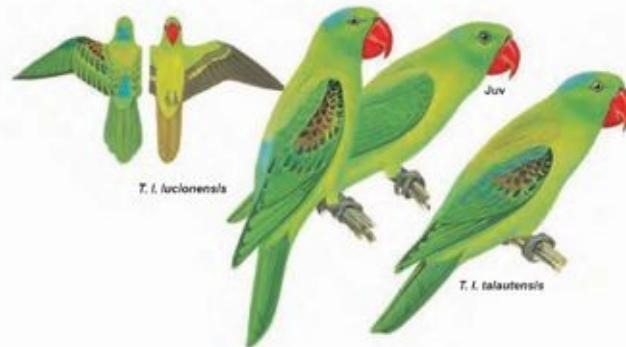
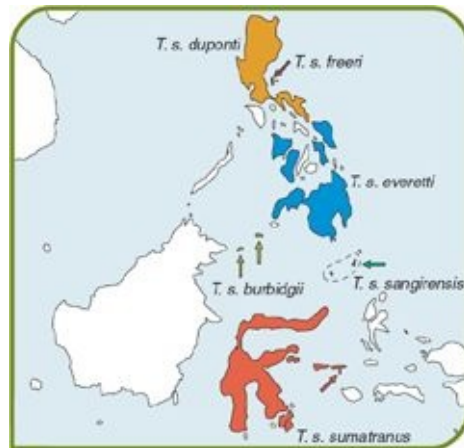


PLATE 43 *TANYGNATHUS* PARROTS (in part)



BLUE-BACKED PARROT

Tanygnathus sumatranus 32cm

Smaller plainly-colored *Tanygnathus* parrot; loud *nyak...nyak*.

DISTRIBUTION Sulawesi and nearby islands, Talaud and Sangihe Islands, Indonesia, and Philippine Islands; mostly below 500m; common in Sulawesi, uncommon to rare elsewhere. **SUBSPECIES** two identifiable and four poorly differentiated subspecies. 1. *T. s. sumatranus* rump and lower back blue; lesser-and primary-coverts green margined blue; bill red (♂) or white (♀ & JUV). *Range* Sulawesi and nearby islands, north to Talaud and east to Sula Islands. 2. *T. s. sangirensis* like *sumatranus*, but more blue on bend of wing and lesser wing-coverts. *Range* Talaud and Sangihe Islands, Indonesia. 3. *T. s. burbidgii* rump and lower back dark blue; head not darker green; mantle not margined dark blue. *Range* Sulu Archipelago, southern Philippines. 4. *T. s. everetti* like *burbidgii*, but head darker green and mantle margined dark blue; rump and lower back darker blue. *Range* central to southern Philippines. 5. *T. s. duponti* like *everetti*, but more yellowish neck forming distinct collar. *Range* Luzon, northern Philippines. 6. *T. s. freeri* like *everetti*, but more yellowish and paler blue margins on mantle. *Range* Polillo, northern Philippines. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Great-billed Parrot *T. megalorhynchos* (plate 42) mottled black-and-yellow wing-coverts; red bill in both sexes; larger. Blue-naped Parrot *T. lucionensis* (plate 42) blue hindcrown to nape; rump and lower back green; mottled wing-coverts. *Prioniturus* racquet-tailed parrots (plates 39, 40) much smaller with elongated central tail-feathers and blue underwings. **LOCALITIES** Dumoga-Bone and Lore Lindu National Parks, Sulawesi. Tawi Tawi, Sulu Archipelago, southern Philippine Islands.

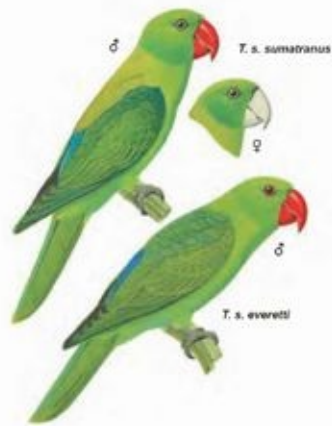


BLACK-LORED PARROT

***Tanygnathus gramineus* 40cm**

Only *Tanygnathus* parrot with blue forehead and crown; black line from lores to eye; bill red (♂) or white (♀); JUV undescribed. **DISTRIBUTION** Buru, South Moluccas, Indonesia; mostly 600 to 1700m; vulnerable and little known. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Great-billed Parrot *T. megalorhynchos* (plate 42) mottled wing-coverts; rump and lower back blue; larger with massive bill. Buru Racquet-tailed Parrot *Prioniturus mada* (plate 39) much smaller with elongated central tail-feathers and blue underwings. Red-cheeked Parrot *Geoffroyus geoffroyi* (green-headed JUV, plate 35) much smaller with shorter, squarish tail; blue underwing-coverts and different call. **LOCALITY** Gunung Kelapat Muda, Buru.

BLUE-BACKED PARROT



BLACK-LORED PARROT

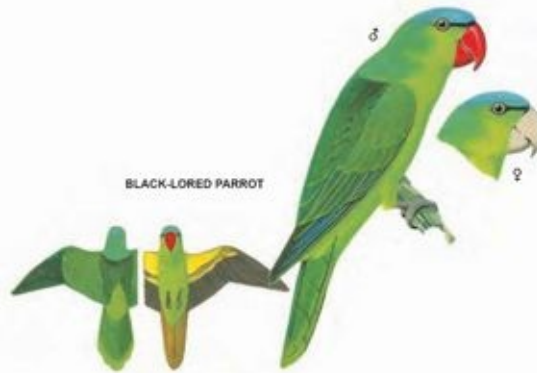
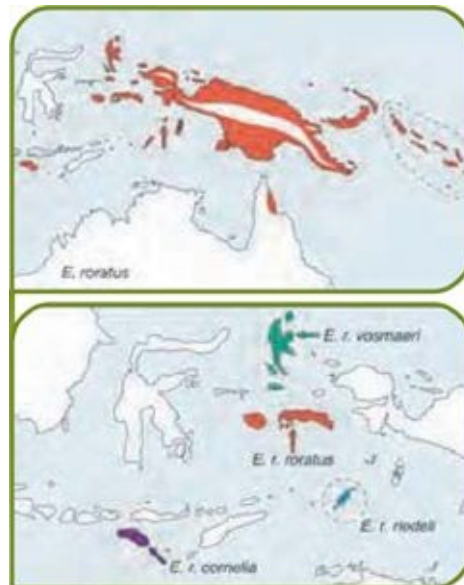


PLATE 44 ECLECTUS PARROT (in part)



ECLECTUS PARROT *Eclectus roratus* 35cm

Large stocky parrot with short, squarish tail; distinctive coloration with extraordinary sexual dimorphism—green ♂, red ♀, JUV like adults; hairlike feathers produce sleek, glossy appearance; screeching *kraach-kraak* and flute-like *chu-wee*. Forests, tall secondary growth, plantations; arboreal; singly, pairs, small groups; noisy and conspicuous; distinctive flight with wingbeats below body level. **DISTRIBUTION** Moluccas and Lesser Sunda Islands, Indonesia, east through New Guinea to Solomon Islands and Cape York Peninsula, northern Australia; up to 1300m; common; introduced to Gorong Islands, Indonesia, and Palau Archipelago, Micronesia. **SUBSPECIES** (in part, see plate 45) nine subspecies separated into three groupings by females having underparts and mantle dull purple (1 & 2), entirely red (3 & 4), or deep blue (5—9); subspecific identification of males difficult. 1. *E. r. roratus* (Grand Eclectus Parrot) ♂ green with red underwing-coverts to sides of underbody; central tail-feathers green above narrowly tipped yellowish white; upper mandible orange, lower mandible black. ♀ red with underwing-coverts to lower breast, abdomen and broad band across mantle dull purple; undertail-coverts tipped yellowish; black bill. Range Buru, Seram, Ambon, Haruku, and Saparua, South Moluccas. 2. *E. r. vosmaeri* ♂ more yellowish green, and central tail-feathers blue edged green on outer webs; ♀ like *roratus*, but undertail-coverts yellow, and tail broadly tipped yellow. Range North Moluccas. ♀. *E. r. Cornelia* ♂ like *roratus*, but upperparts paler green, and larger; ♀ entirely red with mauve-blue underwing-coverts, and larger. Range Sumba, Lesser Sunda Islands. 4. *E. r. riedeli* ♂ like *roratus* but foreneck and lower cheeks more bluish green, tail broadly tipped yellow, and smaller; ♀ like *Cornelia* but undertail-coverts yellow, and smaller. Range Tanimbar Islands, Indonesia.

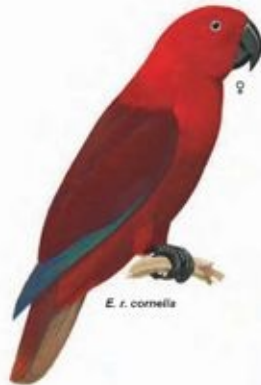
ECLECTUS PARROT



E. r. roratus



E. r. vosmaeri

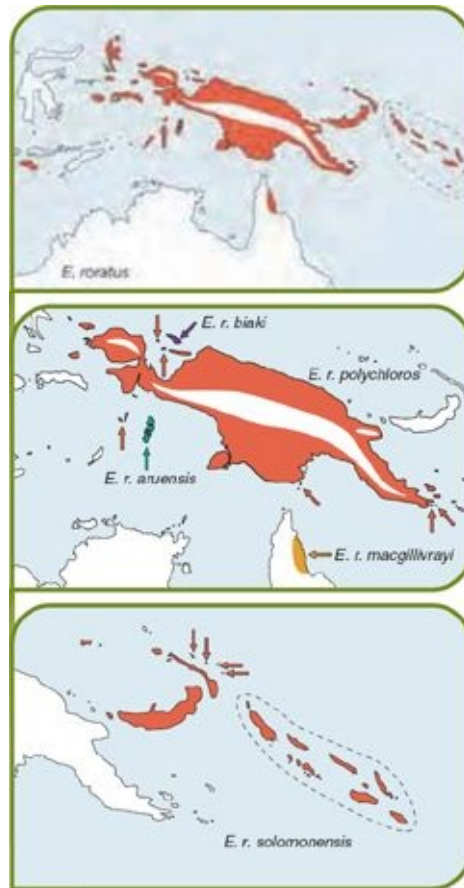


E. r. comella



E. r. riedeli

PLATE 45 ECLECTUS PARROT (in part) AND PESQUET'S PARROT



ECLECTUS PARROT *Eclectus roratus* (cont.)

SUBSPECIES (in part, see plate 44) 5. *E. r. polychloros* (Red-sided Eclectus Parrot) ♂ like *roratus*, but head and neck darker green; ♀ head and breast brighter red, narrow feathered eye-ring blue, underwing-coverts to lower breast, abdomen, and broad band across mantle deep blue, and no yellow on undertail-coverts. *Range* Kai and western Papuan Islands, Indonesia, east through New Guinea, including offshore islands and Boigu, Dauan, and Saibai, northernmost Torres Strait Islands, Australia, to Trobriand Islands and D'Entrecasteaux and Louisiade Archipelagos, eastern Papua New Guinea; introduced to Gorong, Banda, and Tayandu Islands, Indonesia, and Palau Archipelago, Micronesia. 6. *E. r. biaki* smaller than *polychloros*; ♀ with brighter red upperparts. *Range* Biak Island, West Papua. 7. *E. r. aruensis* like *polychloros*, but ♂ tail more broadly tipped yellow, and ♀ tail brighter red. *Range* Aru Islands, Indonesia. 8. *E. r. macgillivrayi* larger than *polychloros* and with longer tail; ♂ less yellowish green. *Range* Massy Creek and McIlwraith Range north to Pascoe River, eastern Cape York Peninsula, north Queensland, Australia; near-threatened. 9. *E. r. solomonensis* smaller than *polychloros*; ♂ more yellowish green, and outer webs of primaries more brilliant violet-blue; ♀ head and breast brighter red, with breast, lower abdomen, and broad band across mantle brighter blue. *Range* Admiralty Islands and Bismarck Archipelago to Buka and Bougainville Islands, eastern Papua New Guinea, and Solomon Islands. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Palm Cockatoo *Probosciger aterrimus* (plate 1) and Pesquet's Parrot *Psittrichas fulgidus* (see below) similar in distant flight, but predominantly black plumage. Great-billed Parrot *Tanygnathus megalorhynchos* (plate 42) slimmer body with longer, round-tipped tail; mottled black-and-yellow wing-coverts; massive red bill. Superficially similar *Lorius* lories coexist with ♀ Eclectus Parrot, but are much smaller with green wings, and give different calls. **LOCALITIES** Langgaliru-Manipeu, Sumba, Lesser Sunda Islands, and Manusela National Park, Seram, South Moluccas, Indonesia. Brown River Forest Reserve, near Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea. Iron Range National Park, Cape York Peninsula, north Queensland, Australia.



PESQUET'S PARROT

***Psittrichas fulgidus* 46cm**

Unmistakable; large black-and-red parrot with bare facial skin and projecting, hook-tipped bill giving "vulture-like" appearance; behind eye red spot present (♂ & JUV) or absent (♀); screeching *aaa-aar...aaa-aar*. Lower montane forests and tall secondary growth; arboreal; singly, pairs, small groups; noisy and conspicuous. **DISTRIBUTION** mountains of mainland New Guinea; mostly 600 to 1500m; scarce and declining. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Palm Cockatoo *Probosciger aterrimus* (plate 1) similar in distant flight, but no red on wings or underparts. Eclectus Parrot *Eclectus roratus* (see above) similar in distant flight, but green or red plumage. **LOCALITIES** Crater Mountain Research Station, Chimbu Province, and Lake Kopiago, Southern Highlands, Papua New Guinea.

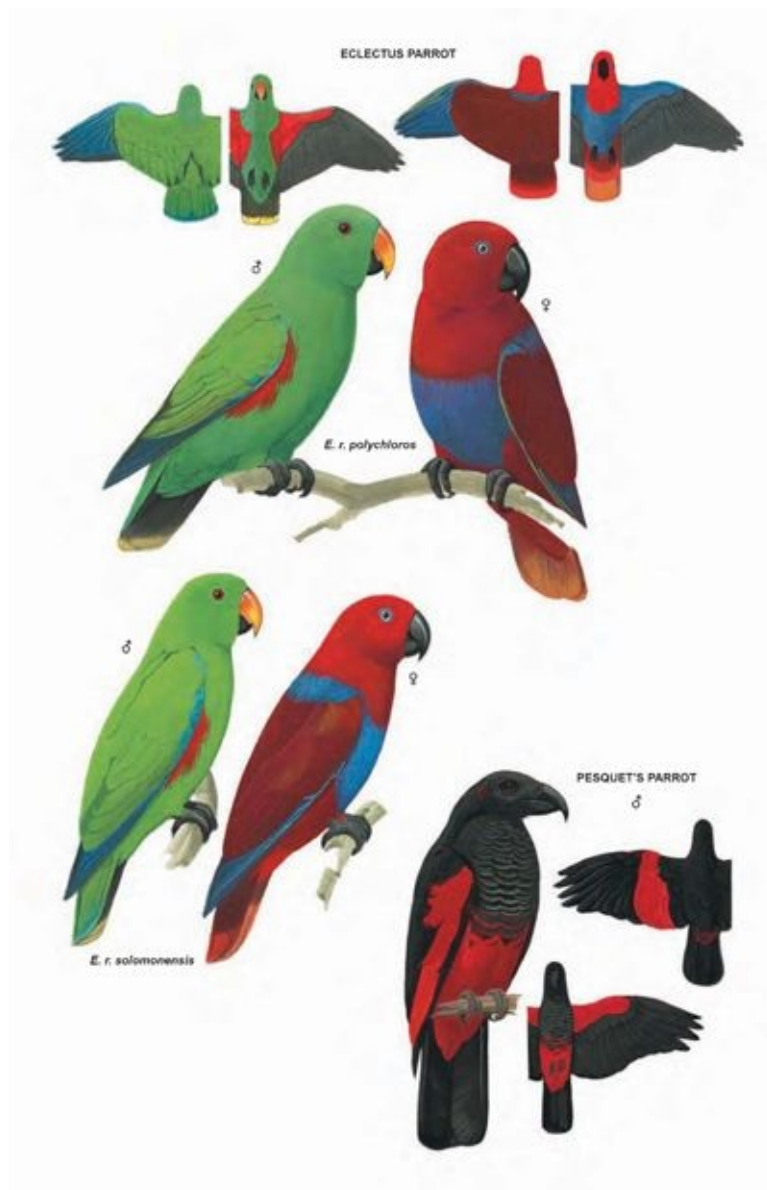


PLATE 46 *ALISTERUS* KING PARROTS

Midsized red-and-green parrots with long, broad tail; slight to pronounced sexual dimorphism, JUV like ♀. Forests, woodlands, farmlands, plantations; largely arboreal; pairs, small groups, sometimes flocks; quiet while feeding, but noisy and conspicuous in flight.



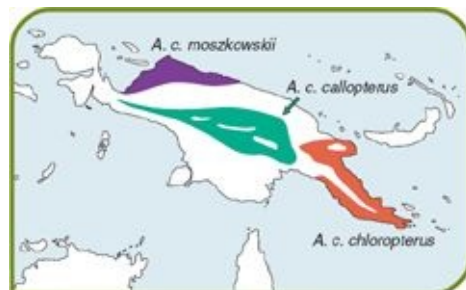
MOLUCCAN KING PARROT

***Alisterus amboinensis* 35cm**

Only king parrot without pale blaze across wing; sexes alike, juveniles differ; high-pitched *kree* (♂), screeching *chack-chack* (♂ ♀)

DISTRIBUTION Peleng, Sula, and Moluccan Islands to western Papuan Islands, Indonesia, and western New Guinea; up to 1600m; uncommon.

SUBSPECIES four well-marked and two slightly differentiated subspecies. 1. *A. a. amboinensis* head and underparts red; mantle to upper tail-coverts deep blue; wings green; tail blue-black, outer feathers edged pink; upper mandible orange, lower black. JUV green mantle and brownish bill. *Range* South Moluccas, except Buru. 2. *A. a. sulaensis* green across upper mantle; no pink in tail. *Range* Sula Islands. 3. *A. a. versicolor* like *sulaensis*, but mantle uniformly blue. *Range* Peleng Island. 4. *A. a. buruensis* mantle mostly green; bill black in both sexes. *Range* Buru, South Moluccas. 5. *A. a. hypophonius* wings blue; no pink in tail. *Range* Halmahera, North Moluccas. 6. *A. a. dorsalis* like *amboinensis*, but no pink in tail. *Range* western Papuan Islands and northwestern New Guinea. **SIMILAR SPECIES** *Tanygnathus* parrots (plates 42, 43) no red in plumage; different calls. *Lorius* lories (plates 18, 19) smaller with short, squarish tail; different calls. **LOCALITIES** Manusela National Park, Seram, South Moluccas, and Kali Batu Putih, Halmahera, North Moluccas, Indonesia.



PAPUAN KING PARROT

Alisterus chloropterus 36cm

Sexually dimorphic, ♂ with yellow-green blaze across wing; shrill *keek*, high-pitched *eree...eree*. **DISTRIBUTION** New Guinea, east of Weyland Mountains, West Papua; up to 2600m; locally common. **SUBSPECIES** three well-marked subspecies. 1. *A. c. chloropterus* ♂ head and underparts red, upper mantle to nape blue, and mantle to back black; ♀ & JUV head and upperparts green. *Range* eastern New Guinea. 2. *A. c. callopterus* ♂ blue on mantle not extending up to nape. *Range* central New Guinea. 3. *A. c. moszkowskii* ♀ head and underparts red. *Range* northwestern New Guinea. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Papuan Lorikeet *Charmosyna papou* (plate 24) long, narrow tail with streamer-like central feathers; different calls. *Lorius lories* (plate 18) see above. **LOCALITIES** Brown River Forest Reserve, near Port Moresby, and Wau Ecology Institute, Morobe Province, Papua New Guinea.



AUSTRALIAN KING PARROT

Alisterus scapularis 43cm

Largest king parrot, with silver-green blaze across wing; flute-like *pwee-eet* (♂), shrill *crassak-crassak* (♂ ♀) **DISTRIBUTION** eastern Australia; up to 1600m; common. **SUBSPECIES** two subspecies differentiated by size.

1. *A. s. scapularis* ♂ head and underparts red, and back and wings green; ♀ & JUV head and breast green. Range coastal southeastern and central-eastern Australia. 2. *A. s. minor* smaller size. Range northeastern Australia.

SIMILAR SPECIES Red-winged Parrot *Aprosmictus erythropterus* (plate 47) pale green head and underparts; red “wing-patch.” Crimson Rosella *Platycercus elegans* (green JUV, plate 51) violet-blue cheeks; much blue in wings; different call. **LOCALITIES**

Healesville Wildlife Sanctuary, near Melbourne, Victoria, and Lamington National Park, southeastern Queensland.

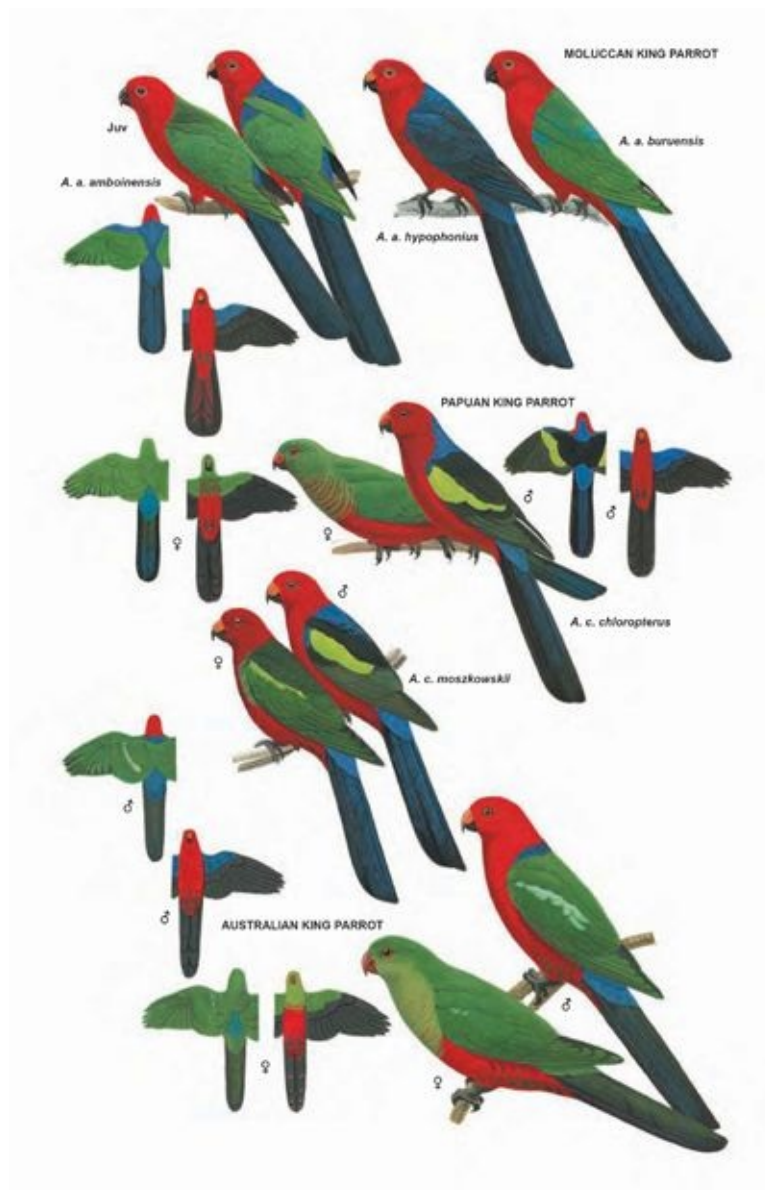


PLATE 47 *APROSMICTUS* PARROTS

Midsized stocky, pale green parrots with short, broad tail and prominent red “wing-patch”; sexes differ, JUV like ♀. Open forest, secondary growth, woodlands; largely arboreal, but will feed on ground; pairs, small flocks; noisy and conspicuous in erratic flight with flapping wingbeats.



OLIVE-SHOULDERED PARROT

Aprosmictus jonquillaceus 35cm

One of two very similar, but geographically isolated parrots; identified by green, not black back of ♂; harsh squawks. **DISTRIBUTION** Timor, Roti, and Wetar, Lesser Sunda Islands, Indonesia; up to 2800m; near-threatened. **SUBSPECIES** two poorly differentiated subspecies. 1. *A. j. jonquillaceus* ♂ mantle and upper back green margined blue, with greenish-yellow inner wing-coverts, and red outer wing-coverts; ♀ & JUV mantle and upper back dull green not margined blue, and inner wing-coverts duller yellowish green. *Range* Timor and nearby Roti Island. 2. *A. j. wetterensis* ♂ inner wing-coverts duller, less yellowish-green. *Range* Wetar Island. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Great-billed Parrot *Tanygnathus megalorhynchos* (plate 42) wing-coverts mottled black and yellow, not red, and massive red bill. Red-cheeked Parrot *Geoffroyus geoffroyi* (green-headed JUV, plate 35) no red on upper wing-coverts; blue underwing-coverts; smaller with shorter, squarish tail; different calls. Olive-headed Lorikeet *Trichoglossus euteles* (plate 14) no red on upper wing-coverts; olive-yellow head; smaller with narrow, pointed tail; different calls. **LOCALITY** Bipolo district and Camplong Reserve, West Timor, Indonesia.



RED-WINGED PARROT

Aprosmictus erythropterus 35cm

Identified by black back of ♂; sharp *crillik-crillik* and *chik-chik-chik*.

DISTRIBUTION northern and northeastern Australia and southern New Guinea; up to 600m; common. **SUBSPECIES** two poorly differentiated subspecies. 1. *A. e. erythropterus* ♂ mantle, upper back, and scapulars black, upper wing-coverts crimson-red, and hindcrown faintly tinged blue; ♀ & JUV mantle, upper back, scapulars, and inner wing-coverts green, and outer wing-coverts dull red. Range northeastern Australia south to inland northern New South Wales and northeastern South Australia. 2. *A. e. coccineopterus* ♂ hindcrown more strongly tinged blue; upper wing-coverts paler red; smaller. *Range* northern Australia, including larger offshore islands, from Kimberley division of Western Australia east to northwestern Queensland, where intergrades with *erythropterus*; also southern New Guinea from Digul River, southeastern West Papua, to Fly River, southwestern Papua New Guinea. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Australian King Parrot *Alisterus scapularis* (plate 46) no red “wing-patch,” but red head (♂) and underparts. Papuan King Parrot *Alisterus chloropterus* (plate 46) greenish-yellow “wing-patch”; red head (♂) and underparts. **LOCALITIES** Kakadu National Park, Northern Territory, and Carnarvon National Park, Queensland, Australia. Bensbach Lodge, Trans-Fly region, southwestern Papua New Guinea.

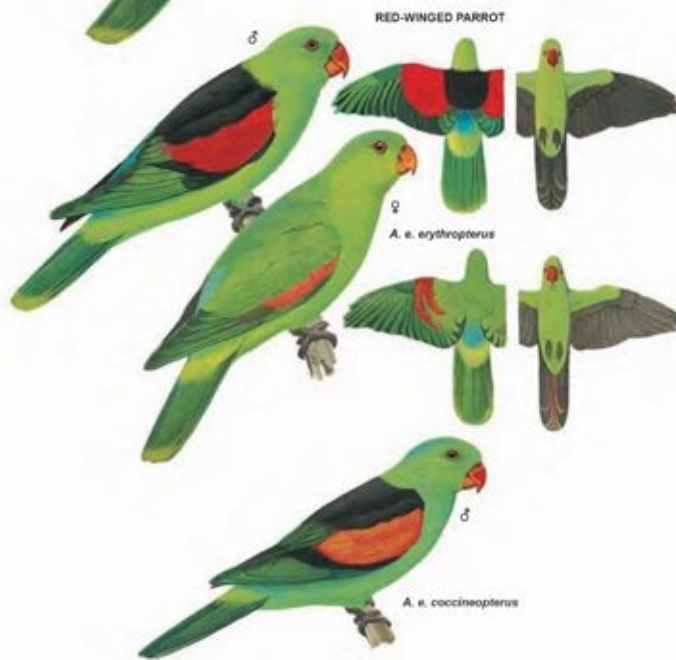
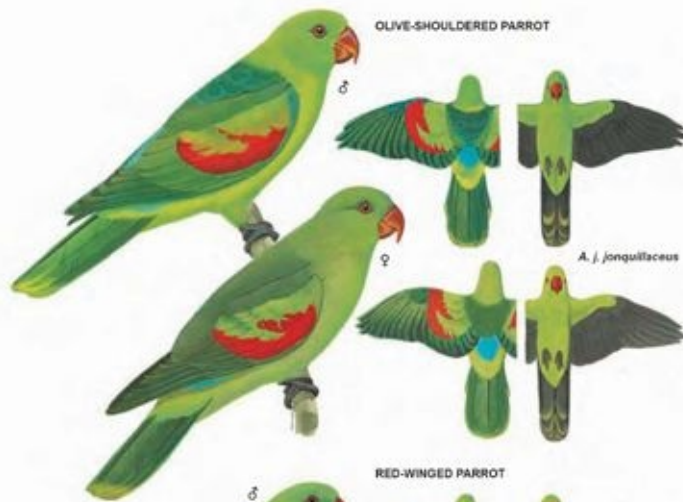


PLATE 48 *POLYTELIS* PARROTS

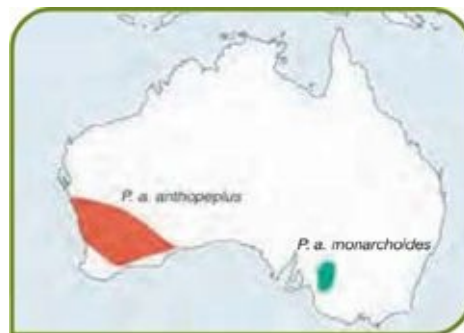
Sleek, midsized parrots with very long, strongly graduated tail and long, narrow wings giving “streamlined” flight silhouette; slight to pronounced sexual dimorphism, JUV duller. Open forests, riverine woodlands, arid scrublands; pairs, small groups, sometimes flocks at food source; feeding in trees or on ground; seasonal or nomadic movements; swift, direct flight; species replace each other geographically.



SUPERB PARROT

Polytelis swainsonii 40cm

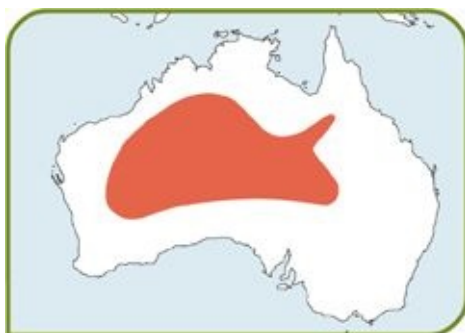
Only green *Polytelis* parrot; sexes differ; ♂ yellow face and throat bordered by scarlet band across foreneck; ♀ & JUV face and throat grayish green, no scarlet band on foreneck, and thighs orange; warbling *quee-eel...quee-eel*. **DISTRIBUTION** inland southeastern Australia, from north-central New South Wales south to mid-Murray River and tributaries in northernmost Victoria, mostly below lat. 33°S and breeds only in south of range; up to 650m; vulnerable. **LOCALITIES** Barmah State Park, Murray River, northern Victoria. Cuba State Forest, Murrumbidgee River, southern New South Wales.



REGENT PARROT

Polytelis anthopeplus 40cm

Unmistakable; only long-tailed yellow parrot with red-and-black wing-coverts and orange bill; rolling *carrack...carrack*. **DISTRIBUTION** southwestern and inland southeastern Australia; locally common in southwest, endangered in southeast. **SUBSPECIES** two poorly differentiated subspecies. 1. *P. a. anthopeplus* ♂ head and underparts dull olive-yellow, mantle and upper back dull olive-green, dull yellow “wing-patch,” inner secondary-coverts dull red tipped yellow, and tail black; ♀ head and underparts dull greenish olive, smaller yellow “wing-patch,” little red on secondary-coverts, and tail dull olive edged pink on lateral feathers. *Range* southwestern Australia, north to Lake Moore district and east to Balladonia district. 2. *P. a. monarchoides* ♂ head and underparts bright jonquil yellow, brighter yellow “wing-patch,” and dark red on secondary-coverts; ♀ head and underparts olive-yellow. *Range* inland southeastern Australia centered on mid Murray and lower Darling Rivers and tributaries. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Yellow Rosella *Platycercus elegans flaveolus* (plate 52) blue cheeks; blue, but no red in wings; white bill; slower, undulating flight; different calls. **LOCALITIES** Hattah-Kulkyne and Wyperfeld National Parks, northwestern Victoria, and Danggali Conservation Park, South Australia.



PRINCESS PARROT *Polytelis alexandrae* 40cm

Unmistakable; distinctive pastel coloration featuring olive upperparts, rose-pink throat, and prominent yellow-green “wing-patch”; ♂ & JUV duller with shorter tail; prolonged harsh clattering. Common cagebird with color mutations. **DISTRIBUTION** interior of western and central Australia, but limits to range not determined; near-threatened, and seldom encountered in vast, remote range. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Cockatiel *Nymphicus hollandicus* (plate 7) similar in distant flight, but gray coloration with white “wing-patch”; smaller. **LOCALITIES** Presence in any locality not predictable, but most recent sightings are along Canning Stock Route, Western Australia.

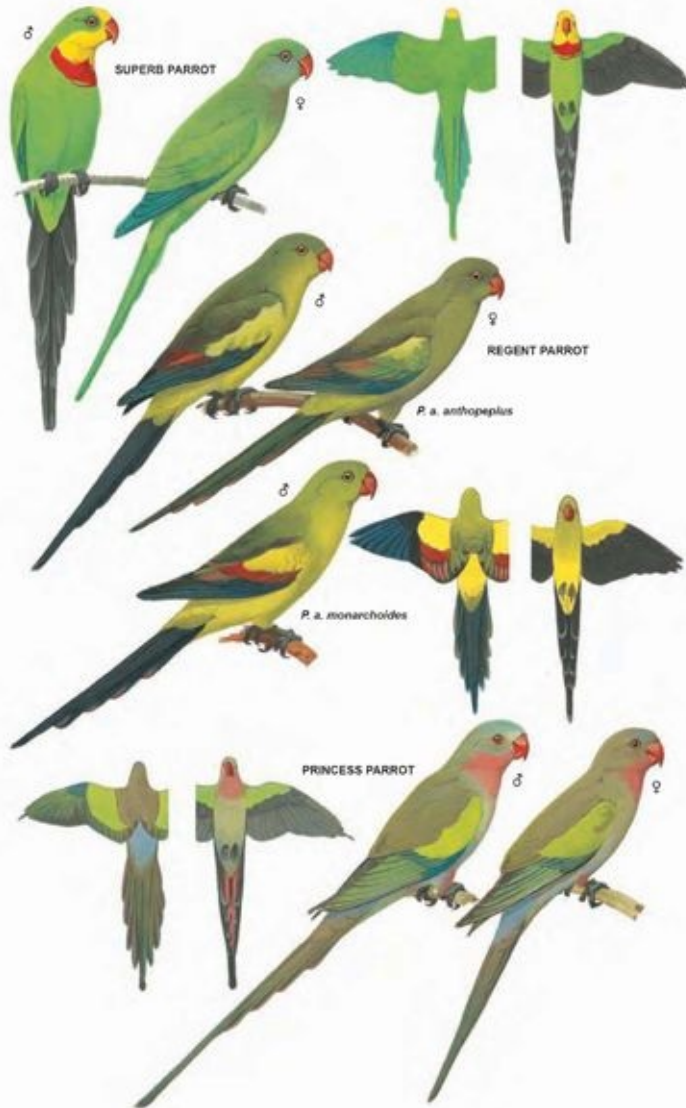
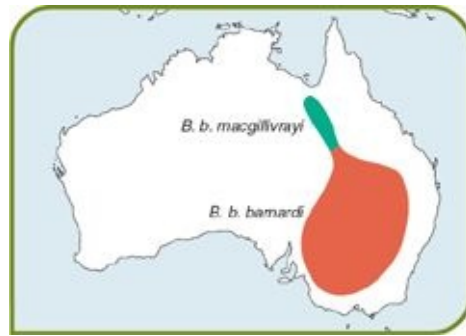


PLATE 49 *BARNARDIUS* PARROTS

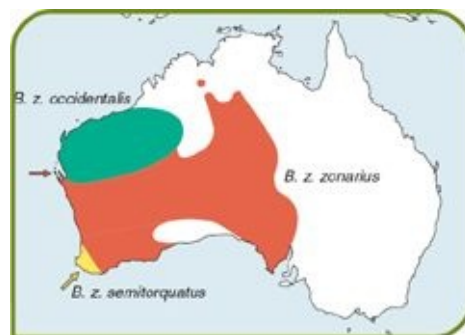
Midsized stocky green parrots with narrow yellow collar encircling hindneck, and belonging to Australasian “broad-tailed” group characterized by long, but broad, strongly graduated tail; little sexual dimorphism, duller JUV with white underwing-stripe; two species often considered conspecific as Australian Ringneck Parrot. Open forest, woodlands, mallee, arid scrublands; pairs, small groups; mostly ground-feeders; undulating flight.



MALLEE RINGNECK PARROT

Barnardius barnardi 35cm

Eastern *Barnardius* parrot with green head; piping *kwink...kwink* or *pit-tink...pit-tink*. **DISTRIBUTION** interior of eastern Australia; common, but wary. **SUBSPECIES** two well-marked subspecies. 1. *B. b. barnardi* red frontal band; mantle and upper back blue-black (♂) or green tinged olive-brown (♀ & JUV); orange-yellow abdominal band. *Range* interior of southeastern and central-eastern Australia north to inland southern Queensland, where merges with *macgillivrayi*. 2. *B. b. macgillivrayi* (Cloncurry Parrot) paler green, including mantle and upper back; no red frontal band; abdomen lemon yellow. *Range* northwestern Queensland and easternmost Northern Territory, south from lat. 18°30'S to Diamantina River, where intergrades with *barnardi*. **SIMILAR SPECIES** conspicuously larger than green *Psephotus* parrots in range. **LOCALITIES** Corella Dam, Mary Kathleen, northwestern Queensland (*macgillivrayi*). Kinchega National Park, western New South Wales, and Hattah-Kulkyne National Park, northwestern Victoria.



PORT LINCOLN PARROT

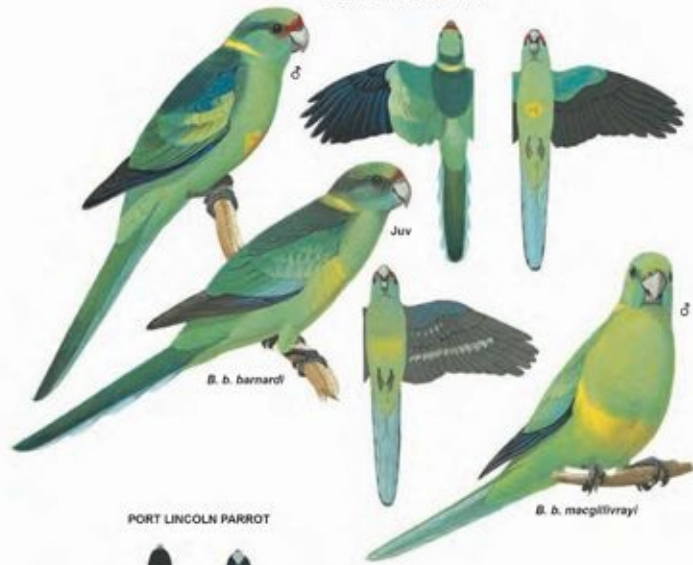
***Barnardius zonarius* 37-42cm**

Unmistakable; only black-headed, green parrot in range; lower-pitched *pit-tink...pit-tink*, or *pit-tink* or *pit-tink...pit-tink-tink* (*semitorquatus*).

DISTRIBUTION southern, central, and western Australia, west of Flinders Ranges, South Australia, where some hybridization with *B. barnardi*; common and not wary, occurring in urban parklands.

SUBSPECIES three discernible subspecies, but much intergradation. 1. *B. z. zonarius* no red frontal band; throat and breast dark green sharply demarcated from yellow abdomen; smaller size (37cm). *Range* widespread in central, south-central, and northwestern Australia; broad zone of intergradation with *semitorquatus* in southwest. 2. *B. z. occidentalis* paler coloration, particularly grayish-black head and lemon yellow abdomen. *Range* north-central Western Australia, south and west of Great Sandy Desert. 3. *B. z. semitorquatus* (Twenty-eight Parrot) red frontal band; abdomen to undertail-coverts green; larger (42cm). *Range* southwestern corner of Western Australia. **LOCALITIES** Kulliparu and Hincks Conservation Parks, Eyre Peninsula, South Australia, and West Macdonnell National Park, Northern Territory (*zonarius*). Kings Park, Perth city, Western Australia (*semitorquatus*).

MALLEE RINGNECK PARROT



PORT LINCOLN PARROT



PLATE 50 RED-CAPPED PARROT AND ROSELLAS (in part)



RED-CAPPED PARROT

Purpureicephalus spurius 37cm

Unmistakable; midsized distinctively colored parrot with long graduated tail and peculiarly narrow, projecting bill; variable sexual dimorphism, JUV differs. Forests, woodlands, farmlands, orchards, urban parklands; closely associated with marri *Corymbia calophylla*, the main food tree; adults in pairs, juveniles often in small flocks; feeds in trees and on ground; slightly undulating flight with greenish-yellow rump prominent; harsh krurr-rak...krurr-rak (♂ ♀) and chek-a-chek (♂). ♂ forehead to nape deep crimson; cheeks and rump greenish yellow; foreneck to abdomen deep purple-blue; thighs to undertail-coverts red. ♀ variable; some birds like ♂ with green in crown and duller blue breast, others much duller. JUV rust-colored frontal band; crown to nape green; breast and abdomen dull cinnabar-brown. **DISTRIBUTION** southwestern Western Australia north to about lat. 31°30'S and in far southeast to about long. 122°E. **LOCALITIES** Yanchep and Yalgorup National Parks, near Perth, Stirling Range National Park, and orchards in Byford and Denmark districts, Western Australia.

ROSELLAS (in part)

Small to midsized parrots in *Platycercus* known collectively as rosellas, and identified by well-defined cheek-patches and “mottled” backs; sexes alike in two species groups—blue-cheeked group with distinctive JUV plumage and white-cheeked group with JUV like adults, but lone yellow-cheeked species shows pronounced sexual dimorphism and distinctive JUV plumage. Forests, woodlands, farmlands, urban parks or gardens; adults in pairs, juveniles often in small flocks; feeding in trees and on ground; noisy in undulating flight.



GREEN ROSELLA *Platycercus caledonicus* 37cm

Largest rosella, and only predominantly yellow rosella with dark green back; broad red frontal band; violet-blue cheek-patches; mantle and back greenish black, feathers narrowly margined dark green; rump yellow-olive; JUV predominantly dull green with narrow red frontal band and violet-blue cheek-patches; *cussik...cussik* in flight, *kwik-kweek...kwik-kweek* while perched. **DISTRIBUTION** endemic to Tasmania and islands in Bass Strait; up to 1500m; common. **LOCALITIES** Cradle Mountain-Lake St. Clair and Southwest National Parks, and often seen in outskirts of Hobart and Launceston, Tasmania.

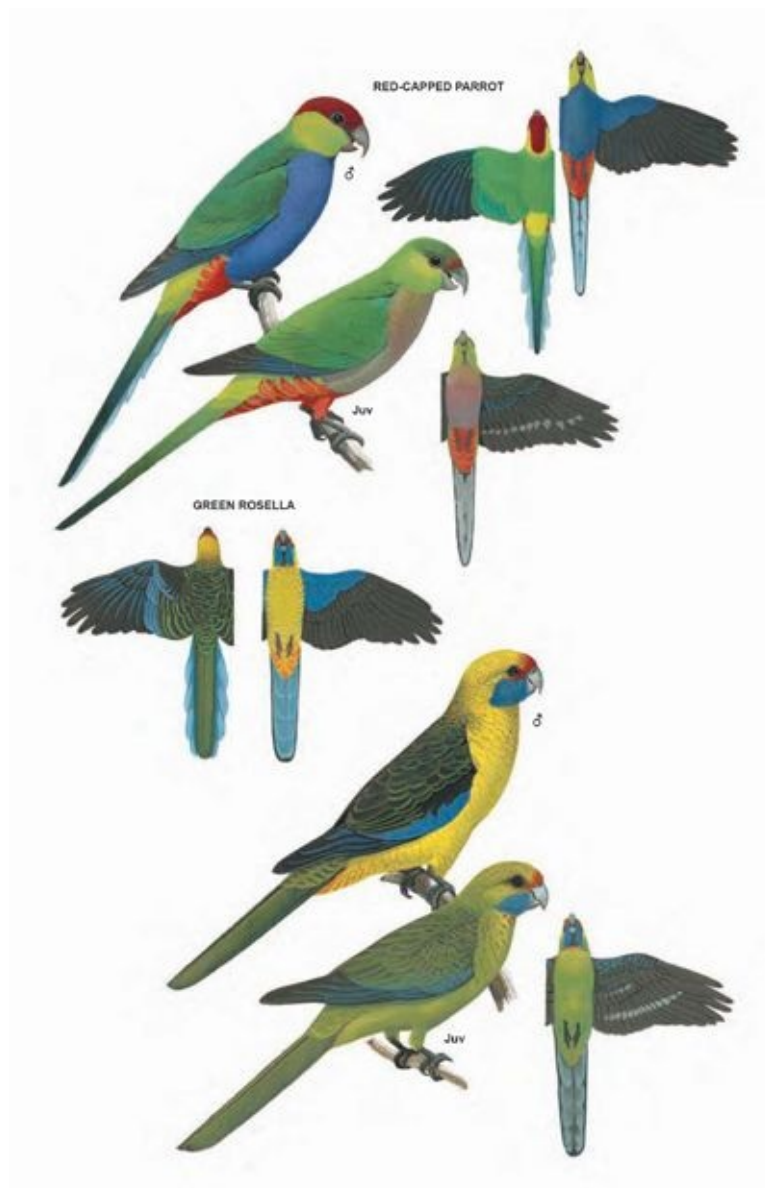


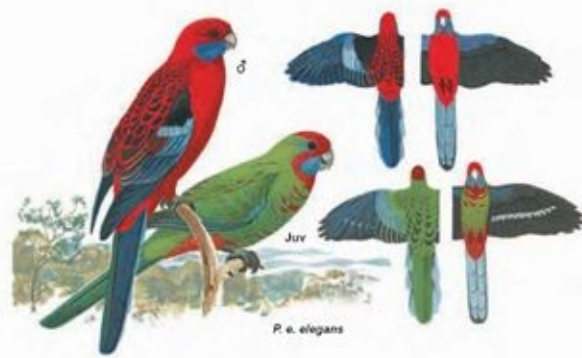
PLATE 51 ROSELLAS (in part)



CRIMSON AND YELLOW ROSELLAS

Platycercus elegans 36cm

Midsized polytypic rosellas with violet-blue cheek-patches and red, yellow, or intermixed red-and-yellow coloration; sexes alike, but distinctive JUV; *cussik-cussik...cussik-cussik* in flight, also piping *kwik-kweek-kwik* or *kwink-kweek*. **DISTRIBUTION** eastern and southeastern mainland Australia; up to 1900m; common to abundant; introduced to North Island, New Zealand, and Norfolk Island. **SUBSPECIES** (in part, continued plate 52) five well-marked and one slightly differentiated subspecies; extensive intergradation between three subspecies with hybrid population in Adelaide district, South Australia; more divergent subspecies often treated as separate species, especially in aviculture. 1. *P. e. elegans* (Crimson Rosella) rich crimson-red; violet-blue cheek-patches; mantle and back black, feathers broadly edged crimson-red; flight feathers and tail blue; JUV predominantly dull green, forehead and crown to throat red, violet-blue cheek-patches, and thighs to undertail-coverts red. *Range* eastern and southeastern Australia, in central-eastern Queensland where there are isolated populations, and from southeastern Queensland to southern Victoria and southeastern South Australia; introduced to North Island, New Zealand, and Norfolk Island. 2. *P. e. nigrescens* darker crimson-red, and smaller; JUV like adults, but mantle and upper back black, feathers edged dark red and washed dull green. *Range* northeastern Queensland, from Windsor and Atherton Tableland south to Seaview—Paluma Ranges. 3. *P. e. melanopterus* like *elegans*, but feathers of mantle and upper back more narrowly edged crimson-red; JUV like *elegans*. *Range* Kangaroo Island, South Australia.



CRIMSON AND YELLOW ROSELLAS

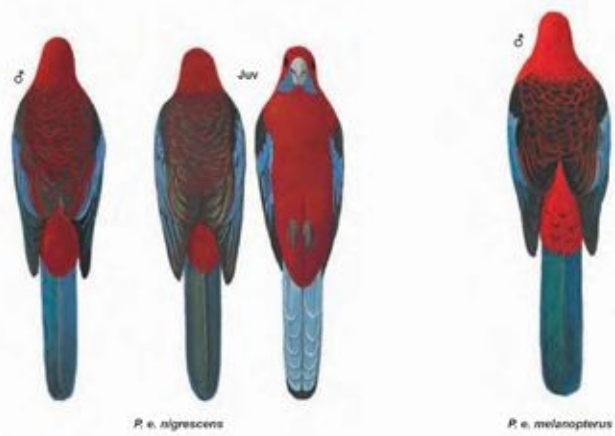
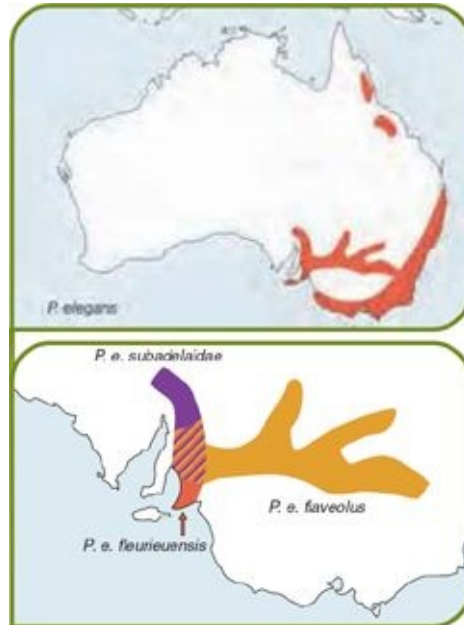


PLATE 52 ROSELLAS (in part)



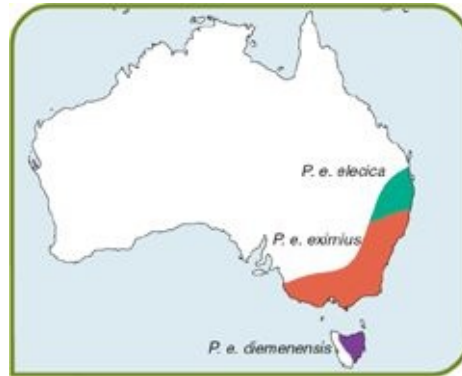
CRIMSON AND YELLOW ROSELLAS

Platycercus elegans (cont.)

SUBSPECIES (in part, continued from plate 51) 4. *P. e. fleurieuensis* deep orange-red, mantle and upper back grayish black with feathers broadly edged dull orange-red, flight feathers paler blue, and tail greenish blue; JUV like *elegans*, but duller, less olive-green, and all red markings replaced by dull orange-red. *Range* confined to Fleurieu Peninsula, South Australia, north to Bungala and Inman Rivers where intergrades with *subadelaidae* throughout Mount Lofty Ranges and Adelaide Plains, and east through lower Murray River region where merges with *flaveolus*; extensive *fleurieuensis* × *subadelaidae* × *flaveolus* population with variable plumage coloration. 5. *P. e. subadelaidae* forehead, crown and face dull orange-red, hindcrown to hindneck dull yellow, underparts dull yellow variably suffused orange-red, mantle and upper back grayish black with feathers broadly edged dull yellow, rump olive-yellow, and tail greenish blue; JUV like *fleurieuensis*, but paler yellowish green, and throat, upper breast and thighs to undertail-coverts dull orange-yellow variably suffused dull orange-red. *Range* restricted to southern Flinders Ranges, South Australia, north to about lat. 32°S; intergrades with *fleurieuensis* throughout Mount Lofty Ranges, Adelaide Plains, and lower Murray River region. 6. *P. e. flaveolus* (Yellow Rosella) bright pale yellow, lores and frontal band orange-red, mantle and upper back black with feathers broadly edged yellow, and rump olive-yellow; JUV pale orange-red frontal band, upperparts pale olive-green, and underparts dull olive-yellow. *Range* riparian distribution centered on Murray—Murrumbidgee—Lachlan Rivers system, from lower Murray River, southeastern South Australia, where intergrades with *fleurieuensis* and *subadelaidae*, east to Riverina region, southern New South Wales, where meets *elegans*, and north on Darling River to Kinchega National Park, western New South Wales. 7. *P. e. fleurieuensis* × *P. e. subadelaidae* × *P. e. flaveolus* (Adelaide Rosella) plumage coloration variable; lores and crown orange-red, nape and sides of head dull orange-yellow, mantle and upper back black with feathers broadly edged olive-yellow and tinged dull orange-red, and underparts yellow variably suffused orange-red; JUV dull olive-green, forehead to crown, upper breast and thighs to undertail-coverts vary from orange-yellow to dull orange-red, and rump yellowish olive. *Range* Mount Lofty Ranges and Adelaide Plains, southeastern South

Australia, south to Bungala and Inman Rivers where intergrades with *fleurieuensis*, north to about lat. 32°S where intergrades with *subadelaidae*, and east to lower Murray River region where intergrades with *flaveolus*. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Fully colored adults unmistakable, but green juveniles can be confused with Australian King Parrot *Alisterus scapularis* ♀ & JUV (plate 46) which have no violet-blue cheek-patches and no blue in wings; broad, all-green tail, and different calls. **LOCALITIES** Lane Cove and Royal National Parks, near Sydney, New South Wales, and Dandenong Ranges National Park, near Melbourne, Victoria (Crimson Rosella). Belair National Park and Cleland Conservation Park, near Adelaide, South Australia (Adelaide Rosella). Hattah-Kulkyne National Park, northwestern Victoria (Yellow Rosella).

PLATE 53 ROSELLAS (in part)



EASTERN ROSELLA *Platycercus eximius* 30cm

Unmistakable; midsized white-cheeked rosella with red head; little sexual dimorphism, JUV duller; piping *kwink...kwink*, sharp *chit-chut...chit-chut* in flight. **DISTRIBUTION** southeastern Australia, including Tasmania; up to 1250m; scarce in Tasmania, abundant elsewhere; introduced to New Zealand. **SUBSPECIES** three slightly differentiated subspecies. 1. *P. e. eximius* mantle and upper back black mottled yellowish green; rump pale green. *Range* northeastern New South Wales south to southeastern South Australia; introduced to New Zealand. 2. *P. e. elecica* (Golden-mantled Rosella) rump greenish blue; back black mottled golden yellow (♂) or greenish yellow (♀) *Range* northeastern New South Wales north to southeastern Queensland. 3. *P. e. diemenensis* larger white cheek-patches; head and breast darker red. *Range* eastern Tasmania; near-threatened. **LOCALITIES** easily seen in most of mainland range.



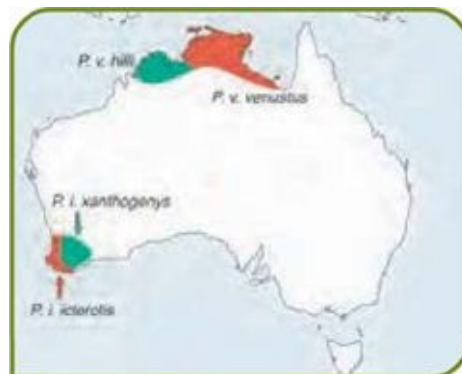
PALE-HEADED ROSELLA

Platycercus adscitus 30cm

Unmistakable; midsized rosella with variable pale coloration; sexes alike; JUV duller; calls like *P. eximius*. **DISTRIBUTION** northeastern Australia; up to 700m; uncommon in north, common in south. **SUBSPECIES** two subspecies differentiated mainly by rump color, but broad zone of intergradation. 1. *P. a. adscitus* upper cheeks white, lower cheeks blue; abdomen blue; back black mottled yellow; rump yellow. *Range* restricted to Cape York Peninsula, north Queensland. 2. *P. a. palliceps* much variation; rump greenish blue; back black mottled golden yellow, sometimes suffused blue; breast yellowish white or entire underparts blue extending to lower cheeks. *Range* northeastern Queensland south to northeastern New South Wales. **LOCALITIES** Pilliga Nature Reserve, northern New South Wales. Carnarvon Gorge and Lakefield National Parks, Queensland.

WESTERN ROSELLA *Platycercus icterotis* 26cm

Smallest rosella and with yellow cheek-patches; strong sexual dimorphism, JUV duller; soft *kwink-kwink*, much quieter than other rosellas. **DISTRIBUTION** southwestern Western Australia (see map below); uncommon. **SUBSPECIES** two subspecies differentiated by rump and tail color. 1. *P. i. icterotis* ♂ red with back black mottled green, sometimes suffused red, and rump and tail green; ♀ dull orange-red variably suffused green, and pale yellow cheek-patches; JUV green with little orange-red on head and underparts. *Range* coastal and subcoastal southwestern Australia. 2. *P. i. xanthogenys* ♂ rump gray-olive, back mottled red and gray, paler yellow cheeks, and tail dull blue tinged olive; ♀ & JUV olive-gray variably suffused orange-red, and tail dull blue. *Range* interior of southwestern Australia; near-threatened. **LOCALITIES** Yanchep, Stirling Range, and D'Entrecasteaux National Parks, Western Australia.



NORTHERN ROSELLA

***Platycercus venustus* 28cm**

Midsized pale yellow rosella with black head, and only rosella in range; sexes alike, JUV duller; calls like *P. eximius*. **DISTRIBUTION** northern Australia; locally common, but generally uncommon. **SUBSPECIES** two subspecies separated by intensity of black scalloping. 1. *P. v. venustus* underparts strongly scalloped black; back black mottled pale yellow; cheek-patches white with little blue. Range far northwestern Queensland west to Victoria River, western Northern Territory. 2. *P. v. hilli* underparts finely scalloped black; back black, feathers more broadly edged pale yellow; lower cheeks blue. Range Kimberley division of Western Australia east to Victoria River, western Northern Territory. **LOCALITIES** Nitmiluk (Katherine Gorge) and Kakadu National Parks, Northern Territory. Drysdale River National Park, Western Australia.

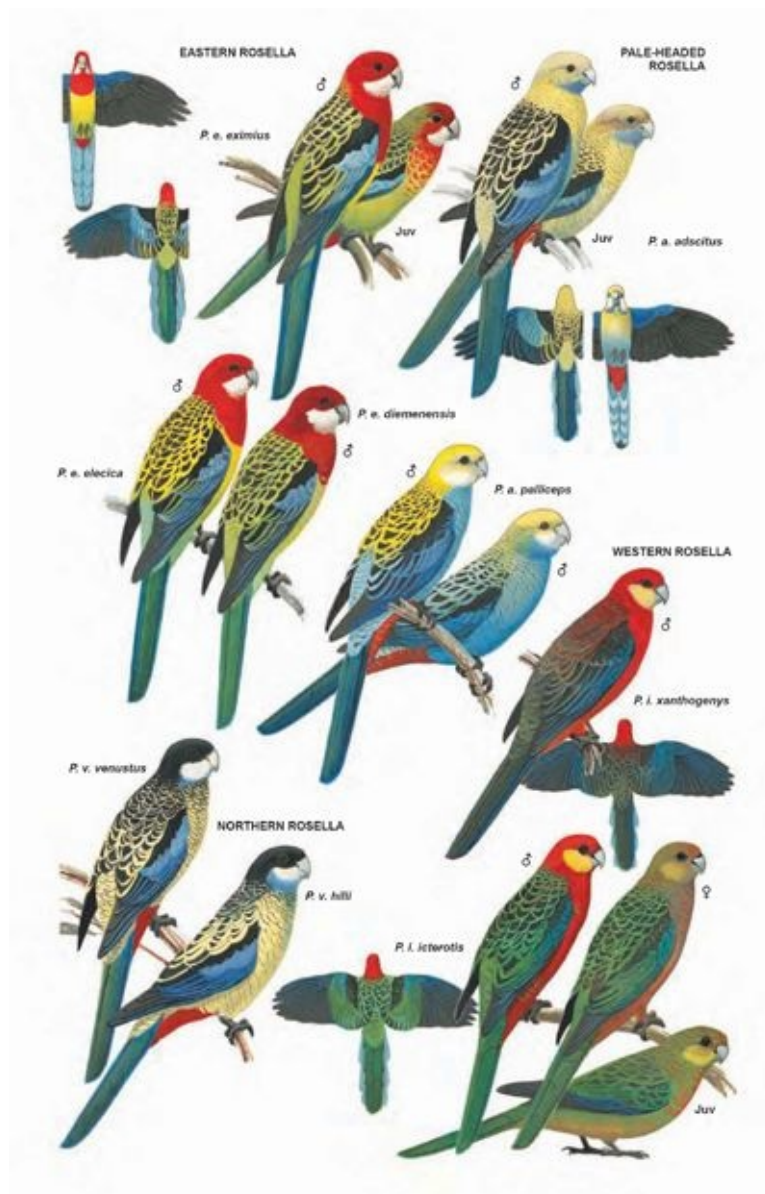
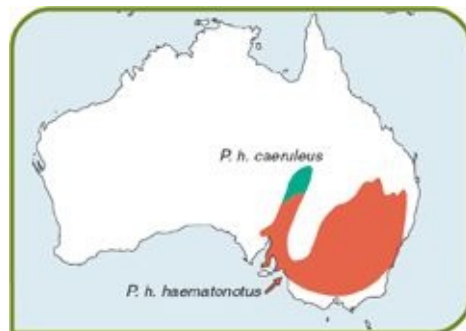


PLATE 54 *PSEPHOTUS* PARROTS (in part)

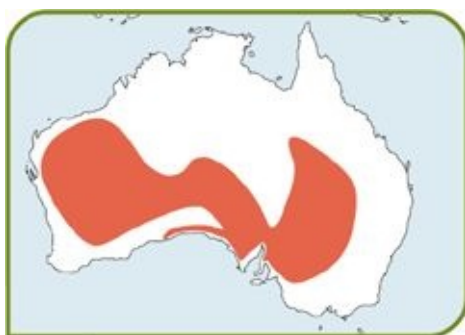
Small parrots with uniformly colored backs and long, graduated tails; no well-marked cheek-patches; two species groups (subgenera): (i) pronounced sexual dimorphism in adults and JUV —*P. haematonotus* and *P. varius*, (ii) pronounced sexual dimorphism, but JUV like female—*P. chrysopterygius* and *P. dissimilis*; third species in second group, Paradise Parrot *P. pulcherrimus* from central-eastern Australia, now extinct (see plate 145). Open woodlands, mallee, arid scrublands, farmlands, urban parklands; ground-feeders; pairs, family parties, sometimes flocks at food source; slightly undulating flight.



RED-RUMPED PARROT

Psephotus haematonotus 27cm

One of two similar *Psephotus* parrots with bright green ♂ and dull olive ♀; differentiated from *P. varius* by absence of head markings and “wing-patch”; whistling *su-weet...su-weet*. Conspicuous in more open country; often in wintering flocks. **DISTRIBUTION** southeastern mainland Australia, chiefly inland; up to 1000m; very common. **SUBSPECIES** two subspecies separated by intensity of plumage coloration. 1. *P. h. haematonotus* ♂ head, breast and upperparts bright green, abdomen yellow, rump red, and undertail-coverts white; ♀ head, upperparts and breast olive, rump green, and undertail-coverts white washed pale blue; JUV like adults, but much duller. *Range* inland southern Queensland to Victoria and eastern South Australia. 2. *P. h. caeruleus* ♂ paler, more bluish green, and rump paler orange-red; ♀ head, upperparts and breast brownish gray, and abdomen to undertail-coverts white. *Range* Lake Eyre basin and Cooper—Strzelecki Creeks drainages in far southeastern Northern Territory, southwestern Queensland, northwestern New South Wales, and eastern South Australia. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Mulga Parrot *P. varius* (see below) ♂ with yellow frontal band and “wing-patch,” and red abdomen; ♀ with red “wing-patch” and green lower underparts. Bluebonnet *Northiella haematogaster* (plate 55) superficially like ♀ *P. haematonotus*, but blue face and underparts yellow marked red; different call. **LOCALITIES** easily seen in or around most urban centers in range.

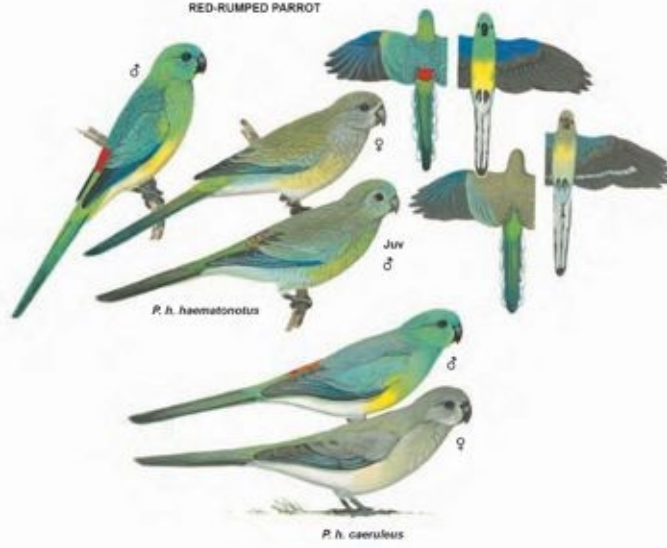


MULGA PARROT *Psephotus varius* 28cm

Differentiated from similar *P. haematonotus* by prominent head markings and “wing-patch”; ♂ yellow frontal band and russet-red patch on hindcrown, and abdomen to thighs yellow variably marked red; ♀ russet-red patch on hindcrown, dull red “wing-patch,” and abdomen to undertail-coverts pale green; JUV like adults, but much duller; soft *twit-twit*. Quiet and inconspicuous, keeping to covering vegetation; does not form flocks.

DISTRIBUTION interior of southern mainland Australia, mostly south of lat. 24°S. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Red-rumped Parrot *P. haematonotus* (see above) no head markings or “wing-patch”; more conspicuous in open habitats; different calls. Bluebonnet *Northiella haematogaster* (plate 55) superficially like ♀ *P. varius*, but blue face and underparts yellow marked red. **LOCALITIES** Currawinya National Park, southwestern Queensland. Yathong Nature Reserve, western New South Wales, and Hattah-Kulkyne National Park, northwestern Victoria.

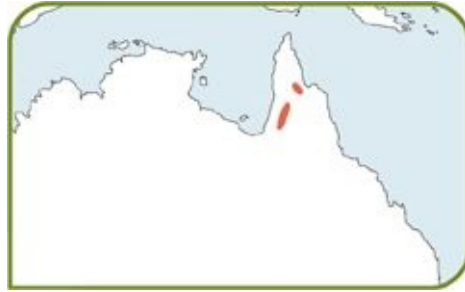
RED-RUMPED PARROT



MULGA PARROT



PLATE 55 *PSEPHOTUS* PARROTS (in part) AND BLUEBONNET



GOLDEN-SHOULDERED PARROT

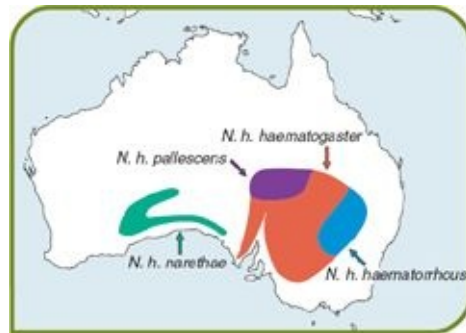
Psephotus chrysopterygius 26cm

One of two similar *Psephotus* parrots with black crown, brown upperparts, and yellow “wing-patch” in males; green females very similar. ♂ yellow frontal band, crown black above eyes, median wing-coverts yellow forming small “wing-patch,” and abdomen to undertail-coverts orange-red tipped white; ♀ & JUV pale yellow frontal band, crown and occiput tinged brown, and feathers on center of abdomen margined pale red; *few-weep...few-weep* or mellow *fee-oo...fee-oo*. Usually in presence of terrestrial termitaria, where digs nesting tunnel. **DISTRIBUTION** far northeastern Australia, where two or possibly three isolated populations on Cape York Peninsula, north Queensland; endangered, CITES I. **LOCALITY** Artemis Station, Cape York Peninsula (private property).



HOODED PARROT *Psephotus dissimilis* 26cm

Like *P. chrysopterygius*, but ♂ forehead to nape and below eyes black, no yellow frontal band, larger yellow “wing-patch,” and undertail-coverts orange-red margined white, but abdomen green; ♀ & JUV forehead to nape and below eyes grayish brown, and undertail-coverts pink margined white, but abdomen pale blue; *chu-weet...chu-weet* or sharp *chissik-chissik*. Usually in presence of terrestrial termitaria where digs nesting tunnels. **DISTRIBUTION** northern Australia, in Northern Territory south to about lat. 15°30’S, and from Daly and Mary Rivers east to western shores of Gulf of Carpentaria; scarce and declining, CITES I. **LOCALITY** Edith Falls, Nitmiluk (Katherine Gorge) National Park, Northern Territory.



BLUEBONNET *Northiella haematogaster* 30cm

Small parrot with long, graduated tail, and only olive-gray parrot with blue face; sexes alike, JUV like adults; harsh *cluck-cluck*, flutelike *cloote-cloote*, and loud *yak-yak-yak*. Arid and semiarid woodlands or scrublands, mallee, timbered grasslands; feeds on ground; pairs, small parties; wary; erratic, undulating flight. **DISTRIBUTION** interior of southeastern and central-southern Australia; common. **SUBSPECIES** three well-marked subspecies with intergradation, and one distinctive isolate. 1. *N. h. haematogaster* lower underparts yellow with variable red on abdomen; yellowish-olive “wing-patch.” *Range* eastern South Australia, east of Lake Eyre basin and North Flinders Ranges, to northwestern Victoria, western New South Wales, and southwestern Queensland. 2. *N. h. haematorrhous* red abdomen to undertail-coverts; brownish-red “wing-patch”; bend of wing pale green (♂) or mauve-blue (♀) *Range* interior of northern New South Wales and southern Queensland. 3. *N. h. pallescens* general plumage coloration much paler than *haematogaster*. *Range* Lake Eyre basin and lower Cooper—Strzelecki Creeks drainages in far southwestern Queensland, northeastern South Australia, and extreme northwestern New South Wales. 4. *N. h. narethae* (Naretha Bluebonnet) two-tone blue face; abdomen and thighs yellow; undertail-coverts red; outer wing-coverts orange-red, duller in ♀; smaller. *Range* southeastern Western Australia west to extreme southwestern South Australia; sometimes considered a separate species. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Red-rumped Parrot *Psephotus haematonotus* and Mulga Parrot *P. varius* females (plate 54) superficially like *N. haematogaster*, but no blue face and no yellow or red on lower underparts; different calls. **LOCALITIES** Kinchega National Park, western New South Wales, and Hattah-Kulkyne National Park, northwestern Victoria. Queen Victoria Spring Nature Reserve, Western Australia (Naretha Bluebonnet).

GOLDEN-SHOULDERED PARROT



HOODED PARROT



BLUEBONNET

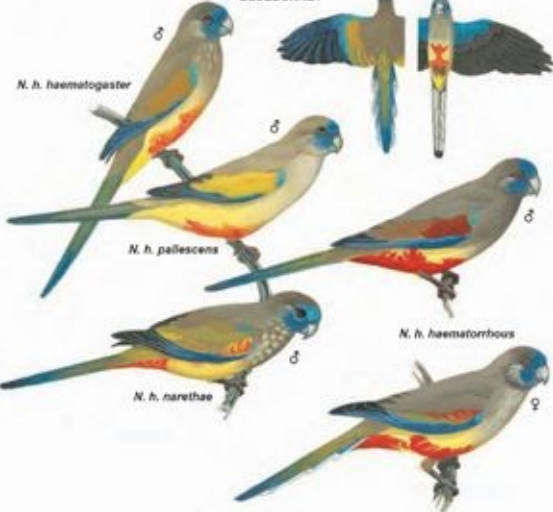


PLATE 56 *NEOPHEMA* PARROTS (in part)

Small green parrots with long, graduated tail, lateral tail-feathers mostly yellow; two species groups (subgenera) separated by plumage patterns and sexual dimorphism: (i) blue frontal band, no red markings, sexes alike, JUV duller—*N. chrysostoma*, *N. elegans*, *N. petrophila*, and *N. chrysogaster*; (ii) blue face, red in plumage of males, sexes differ, JUV like ♀—*N. pulchella* and *N. splendida*. Savanna woodland, low shrublands, grasslands; coastal heathlands and saline flats; small parties, flocks; ground-feeders; swift, erratic flight.



BLUE-WINGED PARROT

Neophema chrysostoma 21cm

One of two very similar olive-green *Neophema* parrots with blue frontal band and blue wing-coverts; appears duller glaucous than *N. elegans*. ♂ crown bronze-yellow, blue frontal band not extending behind eye, upper wing-coverts cobalt-blue, and orange suffusion sometimes on yellow abdomen; ♀ crown dull olive-green, and upper wing-coverts duller blue suffused green; JUV no blue frontal band; metallic tinkling, sharp *tsit-tsit*.

DISTRIBUTION southeastern Australia; migratory, breeds in Tasmania and southern Victoria, winters northward; up to 1200m; common.

SIMILAR SPECIES often associates with other similar neophemas, so identification difficult; differences set out below. **LOCALITIES** Cradle Mountain—St. Clair National Park, Tasmania, and Lower Glenelg National Park, southwestern Victoria (breeding range). Coorong National Park, southeastern South Australia (wintering range).



ELEGANT PARROT *Neophema elegans* 22cm

Appears brighter, more yellowish than *N. chrysostoma*; blue frontal band extends behind eye; less, paler blue on wing-coverts; feeble whistle, sharp *tsit-tsit*. **DISTRIBUTION** southwestern and southeastern mainland Australia; mostly below 500m; locally common. Often in mixed flocks with similar species; differences set out above and below. **LOCALITIES** Chinocup Nature Reserve and Lake Dumbleyung, Western Australia. Coorong and Flinders Ranges National Parks, South Australia.



ROCK PARROT

Neophema petrophila 22cm

Dullest *Neophema* parrot, and only olive-green species with blue face; confined to seaboard and nearshore islands, rarely found more than a few hundred meters from sea. **DISTRIBUTION** coastal southwestern and southern mainland Australia; common. **LOCALITIES** Aldinga Scrub and Nuyts Archipelago, South Australia. Rottnest and Lancelin Islands, and Eyre Bird Observatory, Western Australia.



ORANGE-BELLIED PARROT

***Neophema chrysogaster* 22cm**

Only *Neophema* parrot with blue frontal band and bright grass-green upperparts; consistent orange abdominal patch; *tzit* contact call, diagnostic alarm *chittet-chitter* repeated so rapidly to give buzzing sound. Similar neophemas sometimes show orange on abdomen, but not bright green upperparts. **DISTRIBUTION** migratory; breeds western Tasmania, winters on saline flats in coastal southeastern mainland Australia from southeastern South Australia to central Victoria; mostly below 100m; critically endangered, CITES I. **LOCALITIES** Melaleuca Inlet, Southwest National Park, Tasmania (breeding range). Point Wilson, Port Phillip Bay, near Melbourne, Victoria, and Carpenter Rocks, southeastern South Australia (wintering range).

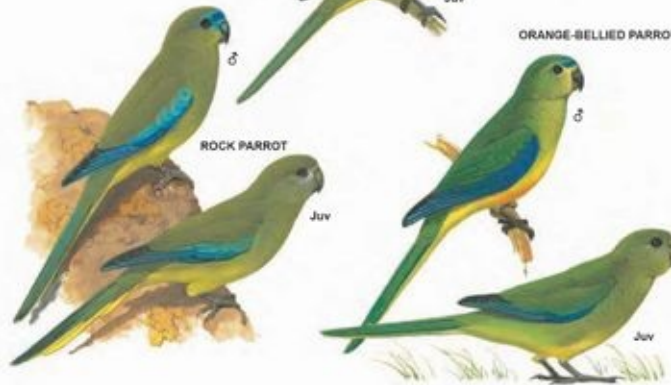
BLUE-WINGED PARROT



ELEGANT PARROT



ORANGE-BELLIED PARROT



ROCK PARROT



PLATE 57 *NEOPHEMA* PARROTS (in part) AND BUDGERIGAR



TURQUOISE PARROT

Neophema pulchella 20cm

One of two allopatric blue-faced *Neophema* parrots with bright grass-green upperparts and red in plumage of ♂; common cagebird with color mutations; ♂ with red “shoulder-patch,” absent in ♀ & JUV; soft *tseet-tseet*, high-pitched *zit-zit-zit* alarm call. Favors forest or woodland edges adjoining grasslands; pairs, small parties, wintering flocks; tame.

DISTRIBUTION southeastern mainland Australia, from southwestern Queensland disjunctly south to eastern and north-central Victoria; up to 700m; near-threatened. **LOCALITIES** Mount Kaputar and Warrumbungles National Parks, northern New South Wales. Chiltern and Warby Ranges State Parks, northern Victoria.



SCARLET-CHESTED PARROT

Neophema splendida 20cm

Another blue-faced *Neophema* parrot with red in plumage of ♂; common cagebird with color mutations; foreneck and center of breast scarlet (♂) or green (♀ & JUV); soft *whick-up...whick-up*. Favors arid *Eucalyptus*—*Acacia* scrublands, attracted to recently burned areas; quiet and unobtrusive; tame and curious. **DISTRIBUTION** interior of southern mainland Australia, from far southwestern Queensland, western New South Wales, and northwestern Victoria west to southeastern Western Australia; scarce, but periodic irruptions with increasing numbers. **LOCALITIES** Vokes Hill Corner, Unnamed Conservation Park, and Gluepot Reserve, South Australia. Neale Junction and Great Victoria Desert Nature Reserves, eastern Western Australia.



BOURKE'S PARROT

Neopsephotus bourkii 19cm

Unmistakable; small *Neophema*-like parrot with distinctive brown and pink coloration; slight sexual dimorphism, JUV duller; common cagebird with color mutations; soft *chu-wee...chu-wee*. Favors dry mulga *Acacia aneura* woodlands; pairs, small groups; ground-feeder; quiet and inconspicuous, so easily overlooked; active after nightfall and before dawn; tame; fluttering flight. **DISTRIBUTION** interior of central and southern mainland Australia in two apparently isolated populations separated between long. 139°E and 140°E by Flinders Ranges and Simpson Desert. **LOCALITIES** Idalia and Currawinya National Parks, western Queensland. Sturt National Park, western New South Wales. Gibson Desert Nature Reserve, eastern Western Australia.



BUDGERIGAR

***Melopsittacus undulatus* 18cm**

Unmistakable; only small long-tailed green parrot with boldly barred upperparts; sexes alike, JUV resembles adults; domesticated cagebird with many color mutations; warbling *chedelee...chedelee*. Most open habitats in arid and semiarid regions, favoring eucalypts near water for nesting; noisy, conspicuous flocks in fast twisting flight; ground-feeder.

DISTRIBUTION interior of mainland Australia, generally south of lat. 17°S; abundant, but highly nomadic; feral populations in Florida, USA.

LOCALITIES Idalia and Diamantina National Parks, western Queensland. Innamincka and Strzelecki Regional Reserves, northeastern South Australia. Uluru National Park, southern Northern Territory.

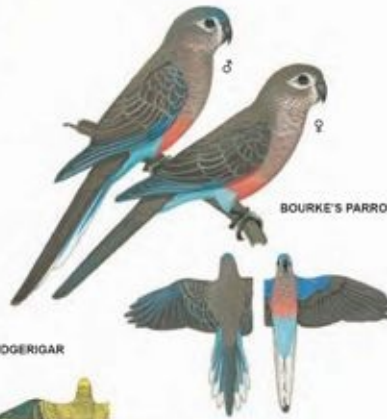
TURQUOISE PARROT



SCARLET-CHESTED PARROT



BOURKE'S PARROT



BUDGERIGAR



PLATE 58 GROUND AND NIGHT PARROTS

Two midsized terrestrial parrots identified by cryptic plumage pattern of green mottled black and yellow; long or short tail comprising narrow, pointed feathers; long tarsi; sexes alike, JUV resembles adults.



GROUND PARROT *Pezoporus wallicus* 30cm

Unmistakable; sleek parrot with long, sharply graduated tail, short in JUV; calls before dawn and at dusk, *tee...tee...tee...stit* followed by ascending *tee...tee...tee-teeeee-ee*. Coastal and contiguous plateau heathlands and sedgelands, where seldom seen unless flushed “quail-like” from cover; shy, elusive; swift, “pheasant-like” flight with uptilted tail. **DISTRIBUTION** coastal southwestern and southeastern Australia, including Tasmania; up to 1300m; stronghold in Tasmania; endangered, CITES I. **SUBSPECIES** two isolated, poorly differentiated subspecies. 1. *P. w. wallicus* bright green with red frontal band, absent in JUV; lower underparts yellow barred black. *Range* disjunctly along coastal southeastern Australia, from about lat. 25°30'S in southeastern Queensland to southern Victoria and extreme southeastern South Australia; also Tasmania and Hunter Island in Bass Strait. 2. *P. w. flaviventris* lower underparts greenish yellow with indistinct, interrupted greenish-brown barring. *Range* disjunctly in three populations along southern coast of Western Australia, from Bow River east to West River and Fitzgerald River National Park, and from Alexander Bay east to Cape Arid. **LOCALITIES** Cooloola National Park, southeastern Queensland. Bundjalung National Park and Nadgee Nature Reserve, eastern New South Wales. Southwest National Park, Tasmania.

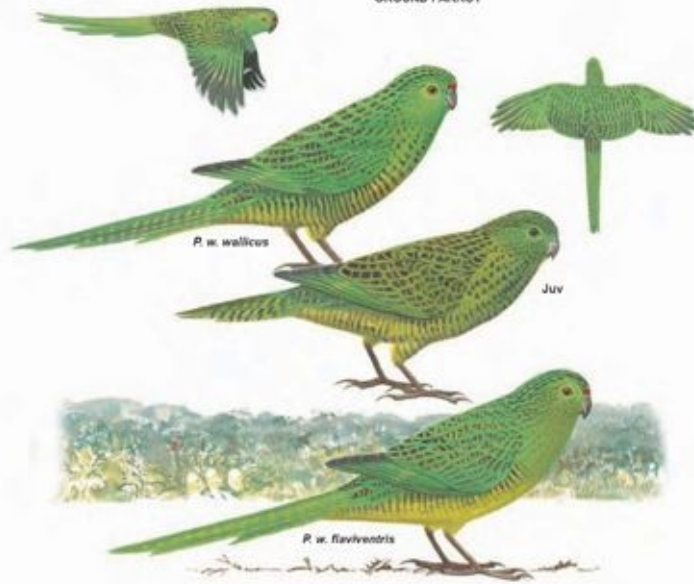


NIGHT PARROT *Pezoporus occidentalis* 23cm

Unmistakable; dumpy yellowish-green parrot with short, slightly graduated tail; no red frontal band; reported calls are low whistle, squeaking and croaking notes. Scrublands, spinifex *Triodia* grasslands, and samphire flats in arid zone; most mysterious of Australian birds; nocturnal and secretive; most reports of single birds, but small parties seen coming to drink; flight said to be erratic without undulation.

DISTRIBUTION reported from scattered localities in arid interior of mainland Australia; recent specimens and reliable reports from western Queensland, between lat. 23°00'S and 20°40'S; critically endangered, CITES I; presumed extinct until rediscovered in 1979 and dessicated carcasses found in 1990 and 2006. **LOCALITIES** no potentially productive sites, but searches continuing in western Queensland, particularly along Boulia—Mount Isa road.

GROUND PARROT

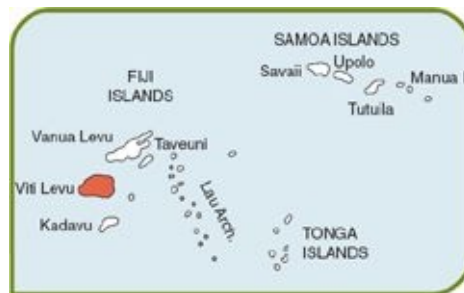


NIGHT PARROT



PLATE 59 *PROSOPEIA* AND *EUNYMPHICUS* PARROTS

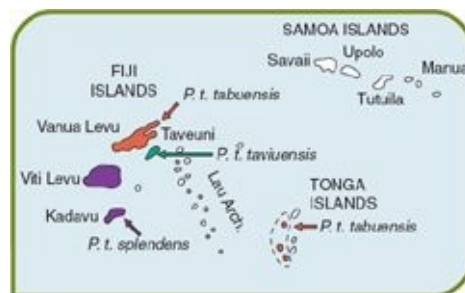
Collectively termed “shining parrots” because of sheen on back and wings; large parrots with long, broad tail and heavy bill; sexes alike, JUV duller. Forests, tall secondary growth, plantations, gardens; mostly arboreal; singly, pairs, small groups; noisy and conspicuous in flapping flight above canopy, but inconspicuous amidst foliage.



MASKED SHINING PARROT

Prosopeia personata 47cm

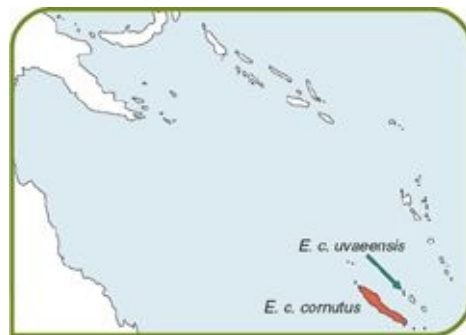
Unmistakable; only green shining parrot, and only large green parrot in range; black face and yellow down center of underparts; grating *raaa* or *krark*, sometimes *kreee*, can be heard from afar and often heard before seen. **DISTRIBUTION** Viti Levu, Fiji Islands; up to 1200m; vulnerable. **LOCALITIES** Colo-i-Suva Forest Park and Tamanivi Nature Reserve, Viti Levu, Fiji.



RED SHINING PARROT

Prosopeia tabuensis 45cm

Unmistakable; only large green-and-red parrot in range; loud *nea...nea*, soft *ra-ra-ra-ra*. **DISTRIBUTION** Fiji Islands, introduced to Tonga; up to 1250m; scarce on Viti Levu, locally common elsewhere. **SUBSPECIES** two slightly differentiated and one well-marked subspecies. 1. *P. t. tabuensis* head and underparts deep maroon; variable blue collar across upper mantle, broad and well defined in some birds, but narrow and incomplete in others. *Range* Vanua Levu, Kioa, Koro, and Gau, in Fiji Islands; introduced to Tongatapu, 'Eua, Late and Tofu, in Tonga Group. 2. *P. t. taviuensis* no blue collar across upper mantle; smaller. *Range* Tavieuni, Qamea, and Laucala, in Fiji Islands. 3. *P. t. splendens* (sometimes considered separate species) head and underparts bright scarlet; broad blue band across upper mantle. *Range* Kadavu and nearby Ono, and also Viti Levu, where apparently introduced, Fiji Islands. **LOCALITIES** Vunisea district, Kadavu, and Silktail Lodge, Taveuni, Fiji Islands.



HORNED PARAKEET

***Eunymphicus cornutus* 32cm**

Midsized green parrot with long, broad tail and elongated feathers on crown forming non-erectile "crest"; sexes alike, JUV duller; raucous *ko-kot...ko-kot*. Forests, plantations; arboreal; pairs, family parties, small flocks; shy; noisy in slightly undulating flight above canopy, but quiet and inconspicuous amidst foliage. **DISTRIBUTION** New Caledonia and nearby Ouvéa Island; endangered, CITES I. **SUBSPECIES** two well-marked subspecies. 1. *E. c. cornutus* forehead and forecrown red; ear-coverts and hindneck yellow; face black; coronal "crest" of two elongated feathers black tipped red. Range New Caledonia, mainly above 450m. 2. *E. c. uvaeensis* red only on center of forehead; face blackish green; ear-coverts and hindneck green; "crest" of six elongated feathers green. Range Ouvéa, in Loyalty Islands. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Red-fronted Parakeet *Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae* (plate 60) no elongated crown feathers; red forecrown and stripe behind eye, but no black face; red patch on side of rump; smaller. **LOCALITIES** Rivière-Bleue Forest Reserve and Reserve Speciale de Faune et de Flore de la Nodela, New Caledonia. Northern region of Ouvéa, Loyalty Islands.

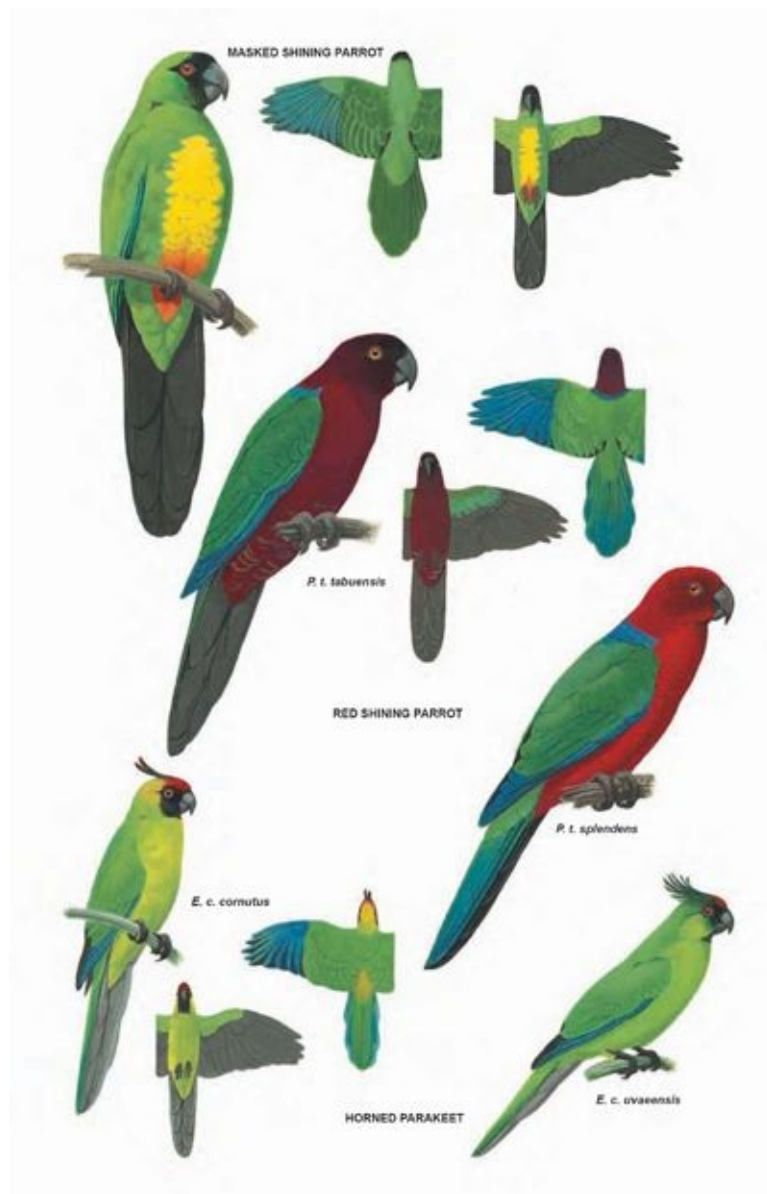
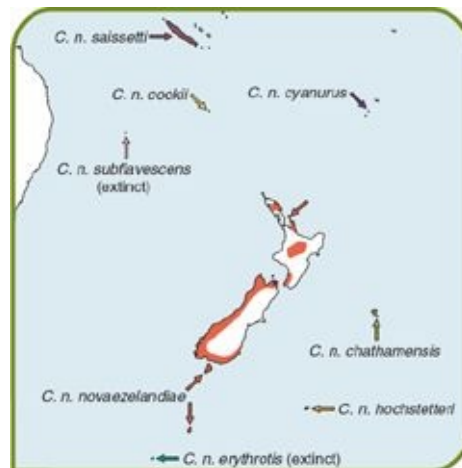


PLATE 60 CYANORAMPHUS PARROTS (in part)

Small to mid-sized green parrots with long, graduated tail and distinctive bicolored silver-gray/dark-gray bill; longer tarsi facilitate walking on ground; ♂ larger than ♀. with larger, broader bill, JUV like adults. Forests, secondary growth, scrublands, tussock grasslands on treeless islands; pairs, small parties, flocks at food source; ground-feeders; fairly swift, slightly undulating flight; distinctive, bleating calls. Two species—Black-fronted Parakeet *C. zealandicus* from Tahiti, Society Islands, and Raiatea Parakeet *C. ulietanus* from Raiatea, Society Islands—now extinct (see plate 145).



RED-FRONTED PARAKEET

Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae 27cm

Polytypic small to midsized *Cyanoramphus* parrot with red markings on head, and red patch on each side of rump; repeated *kek-kek-kek-kek* or *kek-kik...kek-kik*. **DISTRIBUTION** New Zealand and outlying islands, Norfolk Island, and New Caledonia; up to 1250m; some populations endangered, others locally common; CITES I. **SUBSPECIES** six extant subspecies differentiated by size and slight plumage differences; two subspecies—*C. n. erythrotis* from Macquarie Island and *C. n. subflavescens* from Lord Howe Island, Australia—now extinct. 1. *C. n. novaezelandiae* forecrown, stripe from lores to behind eye, and patch on side of rump red; outer webs of flight feathers violet-blue. *Range* New Zealand, including most offshore islands, and Auckland Islands. 2. *C. n. cyanurus* blue suffusion to upperparts and tail; frontal band red, becoming orange-red on forecrown; underparts bluish green. *Range* Kermadec Islands, north of New Zealand. 3. *C. n. chathamensis* bright emerald-green face; underparts more yellowish green; slightly larger. *Range* Chatham Islands, east of New Zealand. 4. *C. n. hochstetteri* overall more yellowish green; head markings and patch on sides of rump paler orange-red. *Range* Antipodes Islands, south of New Zealand. 5. *C. n. cookii* (sometimes considered separate species) larger than *novaezelandiae*, with broader, heavier bill; forecrown and stripe from lores to behind eye darker red. *Range* Norfolk Island; critically endangered. 6. *C. n. saissetti* (sometimes considered separate species) like *novaezelandiae*, but face and underparts more yellowish; paler, brighter red head markings. *Range* New Caledonia. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Other *Cyanoramphus* parrots (plate 61) different markings on head and sides of rump. Horned Parakeet *Eunymphicus cornutus* (plate 59) New Caledonia; elongated crown feathers forming non-erectile “crest”; black face; no red behind eye or on sides of rump. Crimson Rosella *Platycercus elegans* green JUV (plate 51) on Norfolk Island; violet-blue cheek-patches; red undertail-coverts; pale bill; larger; different calls. **LOCALITIES** Little Barrier and Kapiti Islands, New Zealand. Mount Pitt National Park, Norfolk Island. Rivière-Bleue Forest Reserve, New Caledonia.

RED-FRONTED PARAKEET

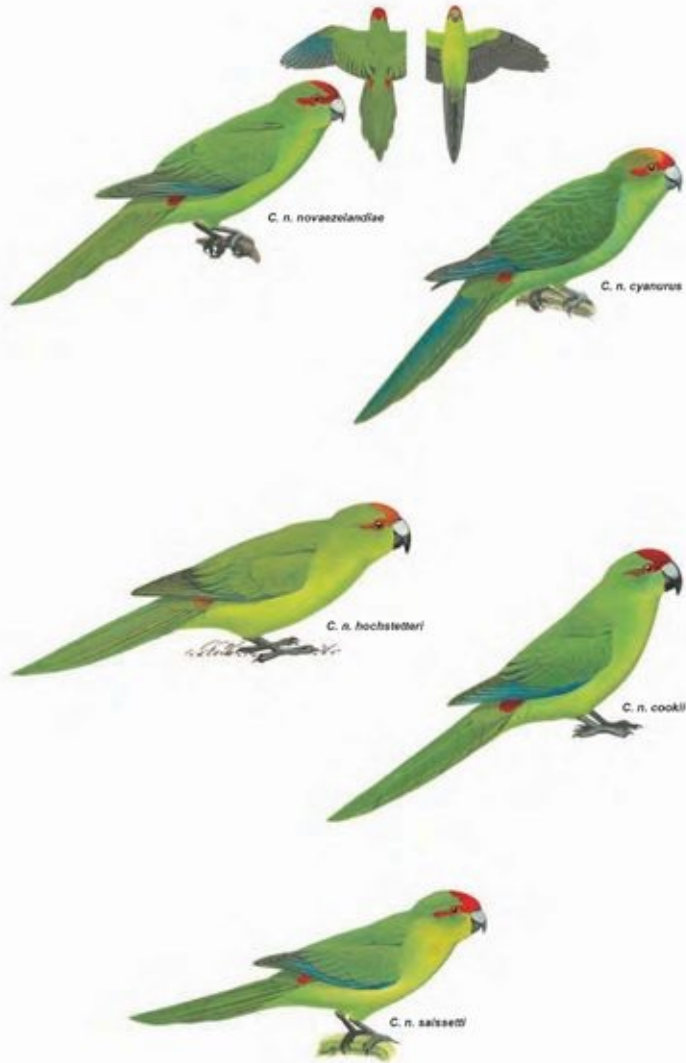


PLATE 61 CYANORAMPHUS PARROTS (in part)



YELLOW-FRONTED PARAKEET

Cyanoramphus auriceps 23cm

Differentiated from similar *C. novaezelandiae* by yellow crown and lack of red stripe behind eye; repeated *ki-ki-ki-ki*, weaker and more high-pitched than *C. novaezelandiae*. **DISTRIBUTION** New Zealand, including offshore and outlying islands; up to 1250m; uncommon to endangered.

SUBSPECIES two subspecies separated by size and slight plumage differences. 1. *C. a. auriceps* red frontal band to lores and eye, but not behind eye; forecrown yellow; red patch on each side of rump. *Range* New Zealand, including some offshore islands, and outlying Auckland Islands. 2. *C. a. forbesi* (sometimes considered separate species) sides of face bright emerald-green; red frontal band not extending to eye; larger. *Range* outlying Chatham Islands; endangered, CITES I.

SIMILAR SPECIES easily confused with two sympatric *Cyanoramphus* parrots. Red-fronted Parakeet *C. novaezelandiae* (plate 60) red forecrown and stripe behind eye. Orange-fronted Parakeet *C. malherbi* (see below) probably indistinguishable in field; orange frontal band and orange patch on each side of rump. **LOCALITIES** Little Barrier and Hen and Chicken Islands, North Island, and Nelson Lakes and Arthur's Pass National Parks, South Island, New Zealand.



ORANGE-FRONTED PARAKEET

Cyanoramphus malherbi 20cm

Smallest *Cyanoramphus* parrot, differentiated from similar *C. auriceps* by paler yellow forecrown, orange frontal band, and orange patch on each side of rump; sometimes considered a color morph of *C. auriceps*, and interbreeding recorded; calls not different from *C. auriceps*.

DISTRIBUTION very few scattered recent records from north of South Island, New Zealand; early reports from North Island and Stewart Island; mostly 600 to 900m; endangered. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Probably indistinguishable from Yellow-fronted Parakeet *C. auriceps* in field (see above). Red-fronted Parakeet *C. novaezelandiae* (plate 60) see above.

LOCALITIES recent records from Hawdon River valley, in Arthur's Pass National Park, and in Hope River district, North Canterbury, South Island, New Zealand.



ANTIPODES GREEN PARAKEET

Cyanoramphus unicolor 30cm

Largest *Cyanoramphus* parrot, identified by all-green plumage without red or yellow markings; deep, resonant *kok-kok-kok-kok*. **DISTRIBUTION** outlying Antipodes Islands, New Zealand; common. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Red-fronted Parakeet *C. novaezelandiae* (plate 60) see above. **LOCALITY** easily seen on Antipodes Islands, but access only with permit from New Zealand wildlife authorities.

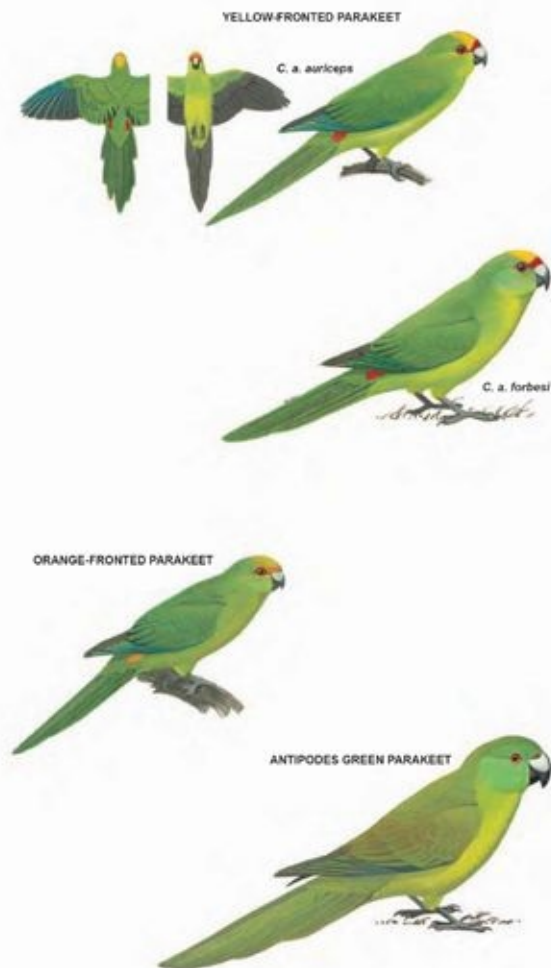


PLATE 62 *NESTOR* and *STRIGOPS* PARROTS

Large stocky parrots with narrow, projecting bill and short, squarish tail; shafts of tail-feathers with projecting spine-like tips; sexes alike, JUV resembles adults. *N. notabilis* in montane woodlands, highland valleys, subalpine scrublands, and alpine grasslands; *N. meridionalis* in lowland forests; adults in pairs or small parties, juveniles sometimes in flocks; feeding in trees and on ground; strong flight with flapping wingbeats. Third species—Norfolk Island Kaka *N. productus* from Norfolk Island—now extinct (see plate 146).



KEA *Nestor notabilis* 48cm

Unmistakable; olive-green parrot with orange-red back to rump and underwing-coverts; undersides of flight feathers barred orange-yellow; far-carrying *keee-aah*. Noisy, conspicuous, and highly inquisitive; tame and extremely bold around ski lodges, causing damage to buildings, tents, or parked cars; often in circling flight in blustery winds.

DISTRIBUTION mountains of South Island, New Zealand, from Fiordland north to Nelson and Marlborough Provinces; mostly 600 to 3000m; vulnerable. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Kaka *N. meridionalis* (see below) predominantly brownish with russet-red on lower underparts; different calls; usually at lower elevations. **LOCALITIES** Mount Cook and Arthur's Pass National Parks, South Island, New Zealand.



KAKA *Nestor meridionalis* 45cm

Distinctive brown-and-red coloration; massive, projecting bill with elongated upper mandible; grating *kraa-aa*, ringing *uu-wiiaa*, *chok ... chok ... chok*. Strips away bark or digs into decaying wood to extract insect larvae, so presence indicated by accumulation of debris and discarded branches. **DISTRIBUTION** New Zealand; mostly 450 to 1000m; vulnerable. **SUBSPECIES** two slightly differentiated subspecies. 1. *N. m. meridionalis* back, wings, and tail olive-brown; forehead to occiput grayish-white; neck, abdomen, rump, and underwing-coverts brownish red. *Range* South and Stewart Islands and larger offshore islands. 2. *N. m. septentrionalis* generally duller; forehead to occiput pale gray. *Range* North Island and some larger offshore islands. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Kea *N. notabilis* (see above) olive-green without red on neck or underparts; different calls; occurs only on South Island, normally at higher elevations and in different habitats. **LOCALITIES** Halfmoon Bay, Stewart Island, Nelson Lakes National Park, South Island, and Kapiti Island Reserve, North Island, New Zealand.



KAKAPO *Strigops habroptila* 65cm

Unmistakable: very large bulky parrot with distinctive mottled plumage; upperparts green irregularly mottled black, brown, and yellow, underparts yellow irregularly mottled paler yellow and buff-brown; yellowish-brown facial disc gives “owl-like” appearance; ♀ much smaller than ♂; JUV duller, less yellowish, particularly brownish underparts, and pointed, not rounded tip to outermost primaries; loud booming by ♂ at display arenas, also squeals and shrieks. Forest substrate and adjoining scrublands; solitary; terrestrial, nocturnal, and flightless; well-defined tracks and excavated, bowl-like display arenas telltale signs of presence of birds.

DISTRIBUTION no known natural populations; surviving birds translocated to predator-free Maud, Inner Chetwode, Pearl, and Codfish Islands, New Zealand; critically endangered, CITES I. **LOCALITIES** access to islands only with permission from New Zealand wildlife authorities.

KEA



KAKA

N. m. meridionalis



N. m. septentrionalis



KAKAPO



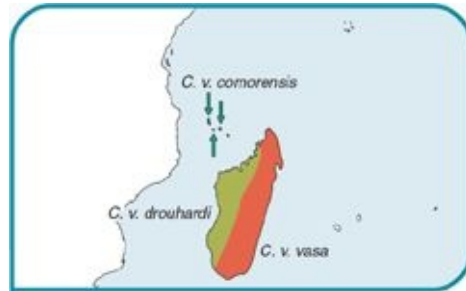
Juv

ad



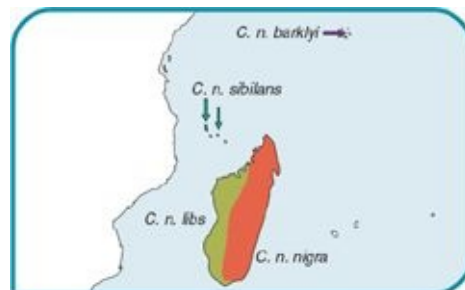
Juv

PLATE 63 *CORACOPSIS* PARROTS



VASA PARROT *Coracopsis vasa* 50cm

Larger of two similar all-brownish parrots with long, rounded tail; sexes alike, JUV resembles adults; prolonged *pee-aw*, raucous *kraaar*, *cho-cho-chi-chi-chi* song. Most wooded habitats, favoring less dense forest and brush than *C. nigra*; noisy and gregarious; normally small flocks, but large flocks at nighttime roost and food source; feeds in trees and on ground; tame; active on moonlit nights; corvid-like flight with flapping wingbeats. **DISTRIBUTION** Madagascar and Comoro Islands; up to 1000m; common. **SUBSPECIES** three slightly differentiated subspecies. 1. *C. v. vasa* dark grayish brown; undertail-coverts gray streaked black; breeding ♀ without feathers on head exposing orange-yellow skin. *Range* eastern Madagascar, westward intergrading with *drouhardi*. 2. *C. v. drouhardi* undertail-coverts and undertail grayish white. *Range* western Madagascar. 3. *C. v. comorensis* underparts more brownish; undertail-coverts grayish brown. *Range* Grand Comoro, Moheli, and Anjouan, in Comoro Islands. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Black Parrot *C. nigra* (see below) smaller; different flight pattern; different calls. **LOCALITIES** Montagne d'Ambre National Park and Ambohitantely Special Reserve, Madagascar.



BLACK PARROT *Coracopsis nigra* 35cm

Smaller than similar *C. vasa*; sexes alike, JUV resembles adults; whistling *wee-too-wee* and *too-it...too-it*, sharp *wit-wit-wit*, harsh *caark*. Woodlands, favoring denser forest and brush than *C. vasa*; on Praslin Island closely associated with remnant palm forest; small flocks; feeds more in trees than *C. vasa*, but also on ground; wary; active on moonlit nights; graceful flight with rhythmic wingbeats and long glides.

DISTRIBUTION Madagascar, Comoro Islands, and Praslin Island in Seychelles; up to 2000m; generally common, though less numerous than *C. vasa*; endangered on Praslin. **SUBSPECIES** four slightly differentiated subspecies. 1. *C. n. nigra* blackish brown; outer webs of primaries gray. *Range* eastern Madagascar, westward intergrading with *libs*. 2. *C. n. libs* paler; underparts more brownish. *Range* western Madagascar. 3. *C. n. sibilans* paler brown; no gray on outer webs of primaries. *Range* Grand Comoro and Anjouan, Comoro Islands. 4. *C. n. barklyi* like *sibilans*, but bluish gray on outer webs of primaries; crown inconspicuously streaked. *Range* Praslin Island, Seychelles; critically endangered. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Vasa Parrot *C. vasa* (see above) larger; different flight pattern; different calls. **LOCALITIES** Montagne d'Ambre National Park and Ranomafana Forest Reserve, Madagascar. Vallée de Mai Reserve, Praslin Island, Seychelles.



PLATE 64 GRAY PARROT AND *POICEPHALUS* PARROTS (in part)



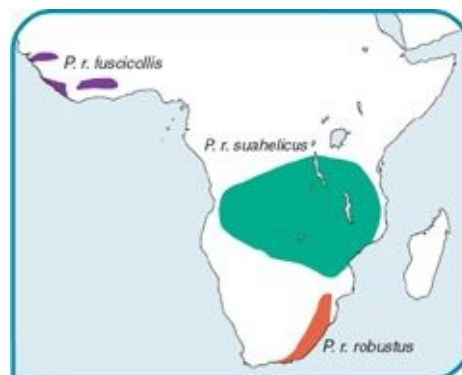
GRAY PARROT *Psittacus erithacus* 33cm

Unmistakable; large stocky gray parrot with short, squarish red tail; sexes alike, JUV resembles adults; harsh *kraark...kraark, rak...rak...rak, kree-aark...kree-aark*. Forests, secondary growth, mangroves, plantations; noisy, conspicuous flocks; arboreal; swift flight with shallow wingbeats.

DISTRIBUTION West and central Africa; up to 2200m; locally common, scarce in west. **SUBSPECIES** two well-differentiated subspecies. 1. *P. e. erithacus* pale gray; bare face white; tail red; bill black. Range central Africa, from western Uganda to southeastern Ivory Coast. 2. *P. e. timneh* darker gray; tail dark maroon; bill dark red tipped black; smaller. Range Guinea-Bissau to southern Ivory Coast. **LOCALITIES** Yapo Forest, southern Ivory Coast. Dzanga-Ndoki National Park, Central African Republic. Rwenzori National Park, western Uganda.

POICEPHALUS PARROTS

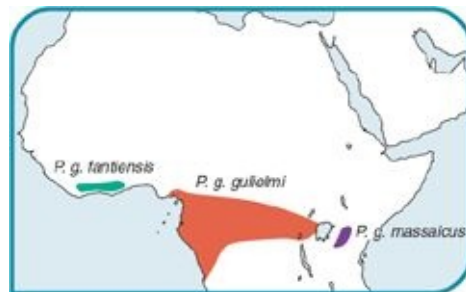
Midsized to large stocky parrots with short, squarish tail and stout bill; slight to strong sexual dimorphism, JUV duller. Forests, woodlands, secondary growth, scrublands, plantations; mostly arboreal; pairs, small groups, larger flocks at food source; swift, direct flight.



BROWN-NECKED PARROT

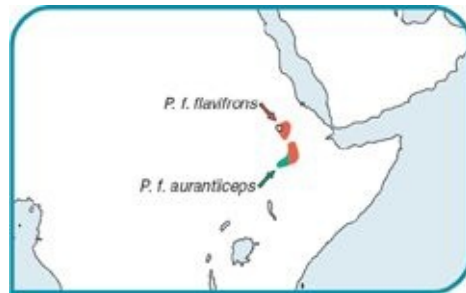
Poicephalus robustus 33cm

Largest *Poicephalus* parrot; green with brownish or silvery-gray head; slight sexual dimorphism; raucous *zzk-eeek* or *zwree-enk*. **DISTRIBUTION** southern and west-central Africa; up to 3750m; uncommon, endangered in south. **SUBSPECIES** one well-marked and two slightly differentiated subspecies. 1. *P. r. robustus* (Cape Parrot) head and neck olive-brown; ♀ pink-red forecrown. Range eastern Republic of South Africa, from Knysna to southeastern Transvaal and western Swaziland; endangered and dependent on montane *Podocarpus* forest. 2. *P. r. suahelicus* (sometimes considered separate species) head and neck silvery gray. Range northern Transvaal, Republic of South Africa, and northern Namibia to central Tanzania and southern Congo River basin. 3. *P. r. fuscicollis* like *suahelicus*, but more bluish green. Range Gambia and southern Senegal to northern Ghana and Togo. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Jardine's Parrot *P. gulari* (see below) green head and neck. **LOCALITIES** Hlabeni and Ingeli Forests, southern KwaZulu-Natal, and Kruger National Park (north), Transvaal, Republic of South Africa. Kiang West National Park, Gambia.



JARDINE'S PARROT *Poicephalus gularis* 32cm

Midsized green parrot with red forecrown; sexes alike; high-pitched *scru-ee-at...char-reek...scru-ur-reeeat*, whistling *tee-oo*. **DISTRIBUTION** central and west-central Africa; up to 3500m; common. **SUBSPECIES** three slightly differentiated subspecies. 1. *P. g. gularis* forecrown orange-red. *Range* Congo River basin, from southwestern Uganda to northern Angola and southeastern Nigeria. 2. *P. g. fantiensis* forecrown orange. *Range* Liberia to southern Ghana. 3. *P. g. massaicus* only forehead orange-red. *Range* highlands of southern Kenya and northern Tanzania. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Brown-necked Parrot *P. robustus* (see above) head and neck silvery gray. **LOCALITIES** Arusha National Park, Tanzania. Korup National Park, Cameroon. Bia National Park, Ghana.



YELLOW-FACED PARROT

Poicephalus flavifrons 32cm

Midsized green parrot with yellow face; sexes alike; harsh shrieks.

DISTRIBUTION highlands of Ethiopia; 1000 to 3000m; locally common.

SUBSPECIES two poorly differentiated subspecies. 1. *P. f. flavifrons* face and crown yellow. Range highlands in central Ethiopia. 2. *P. f. aurantiiceps* face yellow suffused orange. Range highlands in southwestern Ethiopia. **LOCALITIES** Menagesha Forest, near Addis Ababa, and Bale Mountains National Park, Ethiopia.

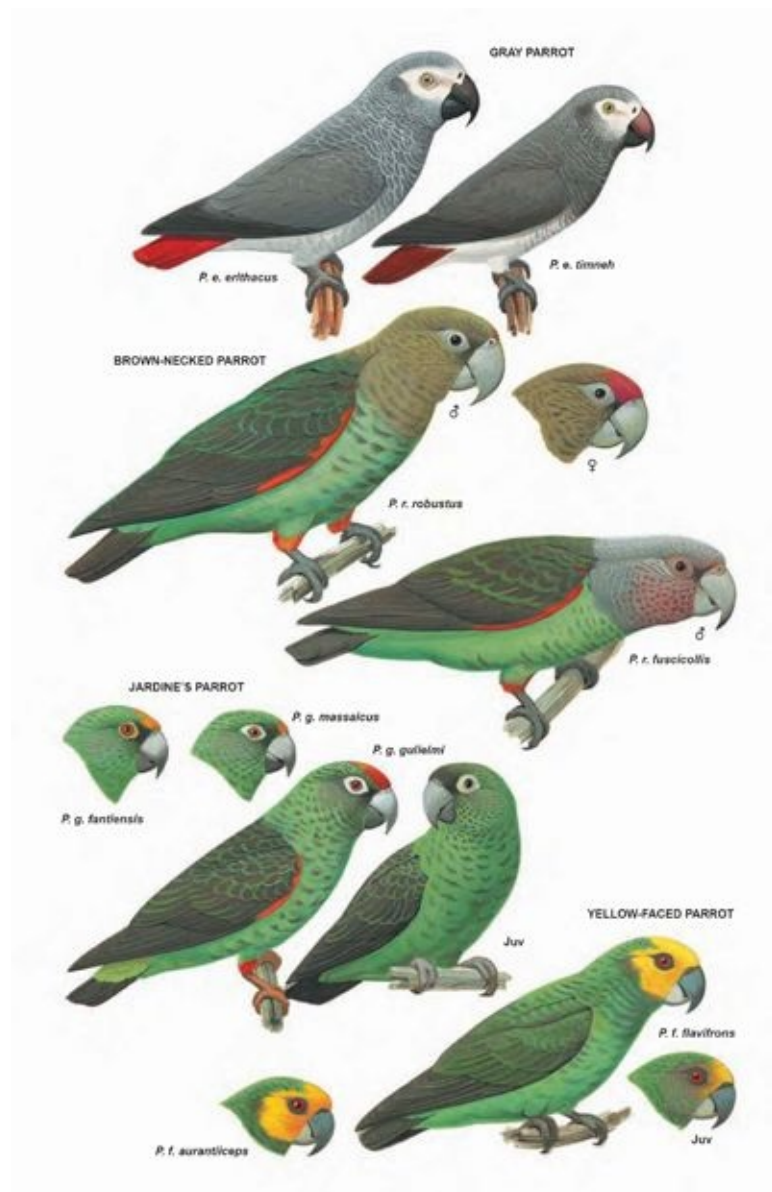
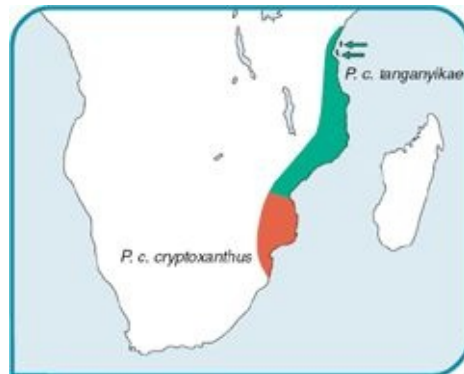


PLATE 65 *POICEPHALUS* PARROTS (in part)



BROWN-HEADED PARROT

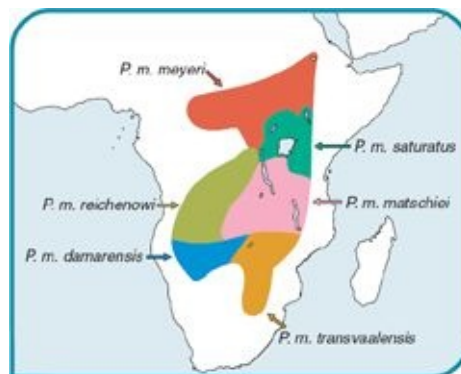
Poicephalus cryptoxanthus 22cm

Slightly smaller of two similar green *Poicephalus* parrots with brown head; sexes alike; strident *chree-oo...chree-oo*, sharp *kreek*, shrill *chaa-chaa...chaa-chaa*. **DISTRIBUTION** southeastern Africa; up to 1200m; common, rare on Zanzibar. **SUBSPECIES** two poorly differentiated subspecies. 1. *P. c. cryptoxanthus* head and neck dusky brown, not extending to upper breast; underwing-coverts yellow. Range northeastern Republic of South Africa to southern Moçambique and southeastern Zimbabwe. 2. *P. c. tanganyikae* paler green; ear-coverts silvery brown. Range Moçambique, north from about Save River, and southern Malawi to eastern Tanzania, including Zanzibar and Pemba Islands, and coastal Kenya north to about lat. 2°S. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Meyer's Parrot *P. meyeri* (see below) yellow on bend of wing, thighs, and mostly on crown; rump greenish blue. **LOCALITIES** Kruger National Park, Transvaal, Republic of South Africa. Lengwe National Park, Malawi. Selous Game Reserve, Tanzania.



NIAM-NIAM PARROT *Poicephalus crassus* 25cm

Slightly larger than similar *P. cryptoxanthus*; head and neck olive-brown, extending to upper breast; underwing-coverts green; favors *Adina-Syzygium* forest; sharp scree-oot. **DISTRIBUTION** west-central Africa, between lat. 4°N and 7°N, from southernmost Chad, possibly eastern Cameroon, to northernmost Democratic Republic of Congo and southwestern Sudan; up to 1000m; locally common, but little known. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Meyer's Parrot *P. meyeri* (see above). **LOCALITY** Bozoum district, western Central African Republic.

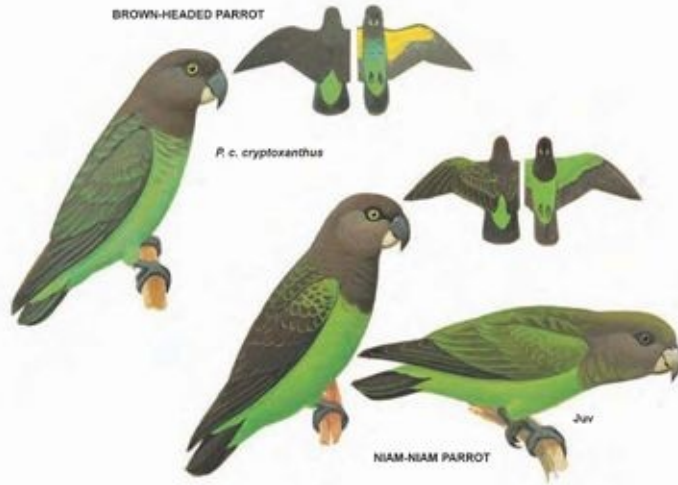


MEYER'S PARROT *Poicephalus meyeri* 21cm

One of three smaller brown *Poicephalus* parrots, but only one with yellow on crown; diagnostic combination of green underparts and yellow on bend of wing; sexes alike; high-pitched *chee-chee-chee*, growling *kraw-er...kraw-er*, *klink-kleep...chee-wee...chee-wee* from duetting pairs.

DISTRIBUTION central and eastern Africa; up to 2200m; most common parrot in much of range. **SUBSPECIES** six subspecies in two groupings: paler subspecies (1—3) from drier regions, darker subspecies (4-6) from humid regions. 1. *P. m. meyeri* yellow across crown; lower underparts green; thighs, bend of wing, lesser wing-coverts and underwing-coverts yellow. Range northeastern Cameroon and southern Chad to southern Sudan, western Ethiopia and southwestern Eritrea. 2. *P. m. transvaalensis* paler; little or no yellow on crown; lower underparts more bluish. Range southern Zambia and northern Moçambique to northeastern Botswana and south to Transvaal, Republic of South Africa. 3. *P. m. damarensis* paler than *transvaalensis*; no yellow on crown. Range northwestern Botswana west to central Namibia and southern Angola. 4. *P. m. reichenowi* darker brown; no yellow on crown. Range northern and central Angola to southwestern Democratic Republic of Congo. 5. *P. m. matschiei* like *reichenowi*, but with yellow across crown; rump bright blue. Range southeastern Democratic Republic of Congo, central and northern Zambia, and northern Malawi to southwestern Tanzania. 6. *P. m. saturatus* like *matschiei*, but head and upperparts darker brown; rump green. Range western Tanzania to Uganda and central Kenya. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Rüppell's Parrot *P. rueppellii* (plate 66) no green on underparts; rump brown (♂) or bright blue (♀). Other smaller *Poicephalus* parrots (plate 66) and Brown-headed Parrot *P. cryptoxanthus* (see above) no yellow on crown or "shoulders." **LOCALITIES** Kafue National Park, Zambia. Cangandala National Park, Angola. Lake Baringo, Kenya.

BROWN-HEADED PARROT



MEYER'S PARROT

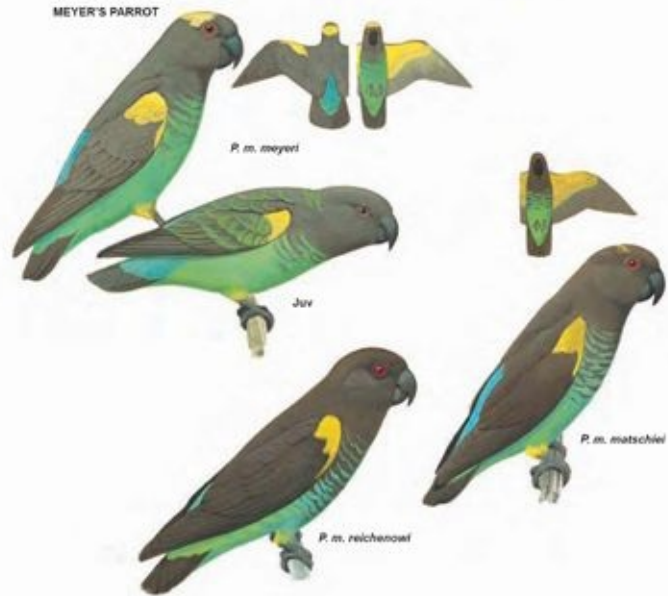


PLATE 66 *POICEPHALUS* PARROTS (in part)



RÜPPELL'S PARROT

Poicephalus rueppellii 22cm

Another small brown *Poicephalus* parrot with yellow underwing-coverts, thighs, and “shoulders,” but not on crown; only species without green in plumage; strong reverse sexual dimorphism—rump and lower underparts brown (♂) or blue (♀); JUV duller than ♀; sharp *quaw*, shrill alarm screech.

DISTRIBUTION southwestern Africa from Luanda, coastal northern Angola, south to central Namibia; up to 1250m; common.

SIMILAR SPECIES Meyer's Parrot *P. meyeri* (plate 65) green underparts; green to greenish-blue rump.

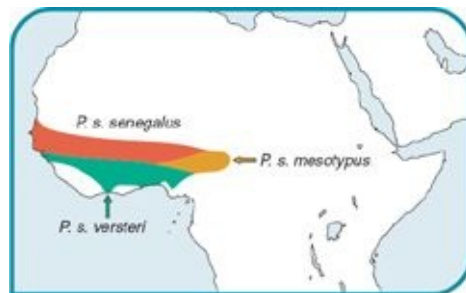
LOCALITIES Iona National Park and Namibe Regional National Park, Angola. Waterburg Plateau National Park and Namib Desert Park, Namibia.



RED-BELLIED PARROT

Poicephalus rufiventris 22cm

Only small brown *Poicephalus* parrot without yellow thighs or “shoulders”; strong sexual dimorphism—♂ lower breast to abdomen and underwing-coverts orange, ♀ lower breast to abdomen and underwing-coverts green; high-pitched *cree-eeak...cree-eeak*, guttural *cree-krat*. **DISTRIBUTION** Somalia to southern and eastern Ethiopia and extreme northeastern Tanzania; mostly 800 to 2000m; common. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Meyer’s Parrot *P. meyeri* (plate 65) yellow thighs, “shoulders,” and underwing-coverts. **LOCALITIES** Tarangire National Park, northeastern Tanzania. Tsavo East National Park, southeastern Kenya. Nechisar National Park, southern Ethiopia.



SENEGAL PARROT

Poicephalus senegalus 23cm

Unmistakable; only green *Poicephalus* parrot with gray head and yellow breast; sexes alike; *scree-eeat...scree-eeat*, metallic *cree-lelele...cree-lelele...stee-ow...stee-ow*, whistling *pew-eeo...pew-eeo*. **DISTRIBUTION** central-western Africa; up to 1200m; common. **SUBSPECIES** three poorly differentiated subspecies. 1. *P. s. senegalus* head brownish gray, darker on crown; lower breast and abdomen yellow centrally tinged orange; underwing-coverts and undertail-coverts yellow. *Range* dry zone of West Africa, mostly north of lat. 9°N, from southern Mauritania east to southern Burkina Faso and northern Nigeria. 2. *P. s. versteri* lower breast to abdomen centrally orange-red. *Range* humid zone of western Africa, north of rainforest belt to about lat. 9°N, from Liberia and Ivory Coast east to western Nigeria. 3. *P. s. mesotypus* paler than *senegalus*; green of breast extending farther down toward orange abdomen. *Range* eastern and northeastern Nigeria to northern Cameroon, southwestern Chad, and possibly extreme northeastern Central African Republic. **LOCALITIES** Kiang West National Park, Gambia. Mole National Park, northern Ghana. Parcs Nationaux du W, southern Niger, northern Benin, and northern Burkina Faso. Gashaka-Gumti National Park, eastern Nigeria.

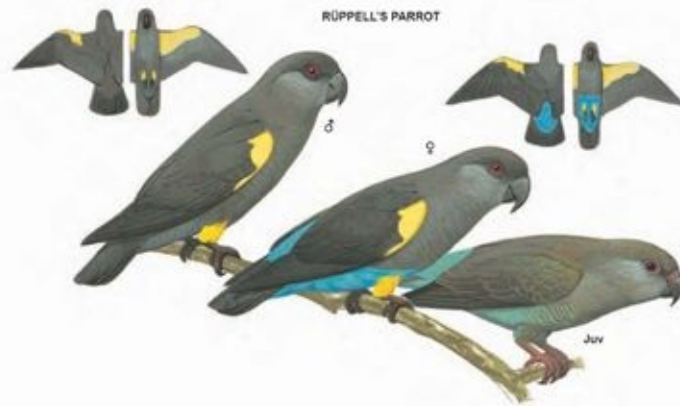


PLATE 67 AFRICAN LOVEBIRDS (in part)

Small stocky green parrots with stout bill and very short, rounded tail; species in two groupings—(i) with white eye-ring and sexes alike, (ii) without white eye-ring and sexes differ, plus one intermediate species (*A. roseicollis*) and one aberrant, little known species (*A. swindernianus*). Forests, open woodlands, savanna grasslands, cultivation; noisy flocks; two species arboreal, others feed on ground; swift, direct flight.



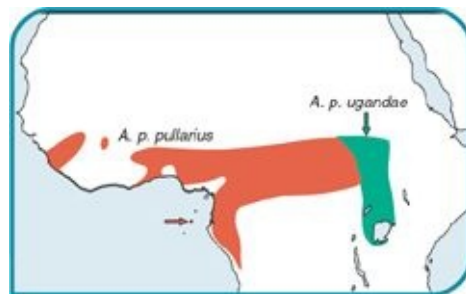
GRAY-HEADED LOVEBIRD

Agapornis canus 14cm

Unmistakable; only gray-headed (♂) or all-green (♀) lovebird with white bill, and only small green parrot in range; shrill *plee...plee*, subdued chattering. **DISTRIBUTION** Madagascar; up to 1000m; common; introduced to Comoro Islands, Rodrigues, Reunion, and Seychelles.

SUBSPECIES two slightly differentiated subspecies. 1. *A. c. canus* head, neck, and breast pale gray (♂) or green (♀); underwing-coverts black (♂) or green (♀); JUV like adults, but ♂ head gray suffused green. *Range* Madagascar, except southwest; introduced to Comoro Islands, Rodrigues, Reunion, and Seychelles. 2. *A. c. ablectaneus* darker bluish green; ♂ head and breast gray tinged violet. *Range* southwestern Madagascar.

LOCALITIES Tsimbazaza Park, in center of Antananarivo, and Toliara-Morombe road, Madagascar. Suburbs of Victoria, Mahé, Seychelles (feral population).



RED-FACED LOVEBIRD

Agapornis pullarius 15cm

Only red-faced, red-billed lovebird without white eye-ring; twittering *si-si-si-si-si*, trilling *screet-eet...screet-eet*, whistling *tchiri...tchiri*.

DISTRIBUTION central and central-western Africa; up to 1500m; uncommon. **SUBSPECIES** two poorly differentiated subspecies. 1. *A. p. pullarius* face and throat orange-red (♂) or orange (♀); rump cobalt-blue; underwing-coverts black (♂) or green (♀). *Range* western and central Africa, east to southern Sudan and westernmost Uganda; also on São Tomé Island, in Gulf of Guinea. 2. *A. p. ugandae* rump paler blue. *Range* east-central Africa. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Black-winged Lovebird *A. taranta* (see below) red only on forecrown (♂) or no red on head (♀); green rump; usually at higher elevations. Fischer's Lovebird *A. fischeri* (plate 68) prominent white eye-ring; yellow neck and breast. Black-collared Lovebird *A. swindernianus* (plate 69) no red on face; black bill; exclusively arboreal in forests. **LOCALITIES** Gashaka-Gumti National Park, Nigeria. Bamingui-Bangoran National Park, Central African Republic.



BLACK-WINGED LOVEBIRD

***Agapornis taranta* 17cm**

Largest lovebird; ♂ red forecrown and around eyes, black flight feathers and underwing-coverts; ♀ only all-green, red-billed lovebird; JUV like ♀, but black underwing-coverts in young ♂; high-pitched *kseek...kseek*. Commonly associated with highland *Juniperus-Podocarpus* forests; arboreal. **DISTRIBUTION** highlands of Ethiopia and southern Eritrea; mostly 1600 to 3800m; fairly common. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Red-faced Lovebird *A. pullarius* (see above) red (♂) or orange (♀) face and throat; green flight feathers; blue rump; usually at lower elevations. **LOCALITIES** wooded areas in and around Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, and Asmara, Eritrea. Simien Mountains National Park, Ethiopia.

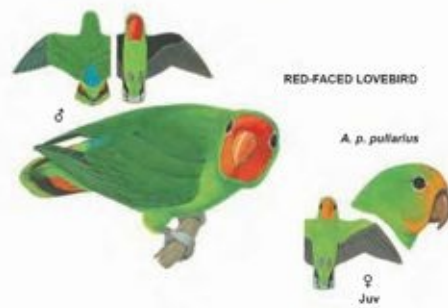
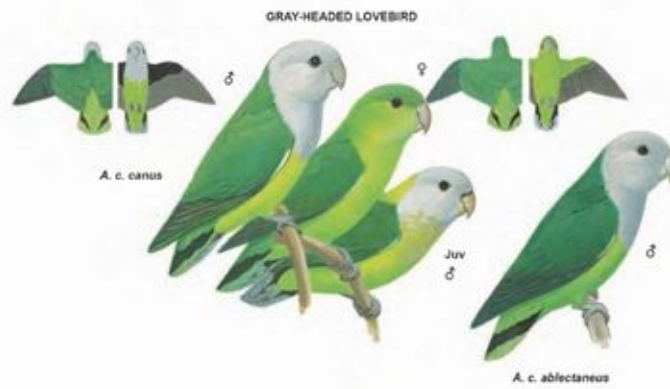
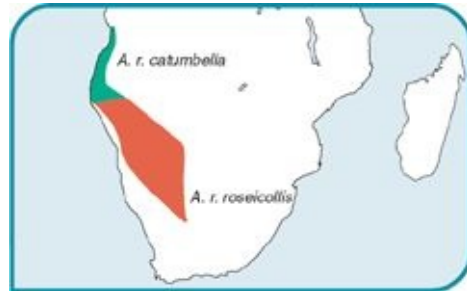


PLATE 68 AFRICAN LOVEBIRDS (in part)



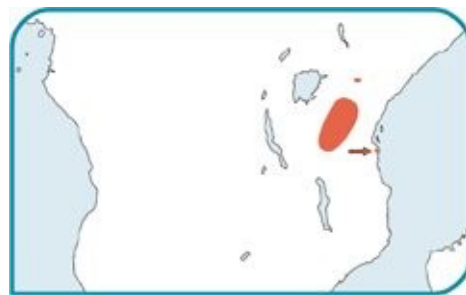
PEACH-FACED LOVEBIRD

Agapornis roseicollis 15cm

Familiar cagebird with many color mutations; only red-faced lovebird with pale bill, and only small green parrot in range; white feathered eye-ring; sexes alike, JUV duller; shrill, metallic *shreek...shreek*. **DISTRIBUTION** southwestern Africa; up to 1500m; feral populations at Simonstown, Republic of South Africa, and in Phoenix and Tucson, Arizona, U.S.A.

SUBSPECIES two poorly differentiated subspecies. 1. *A. r. roseicollis* forecrown to behind eyes red, becoming rose-pink on face and upper breast; rump blue. *Range* northern Cape Province, Republic of South Africa, and Namibia inland to Lake Ngami, Botswana. 2. *A. r. catumbella* forecrown deeper red and cheeks more reddish. *Range* southwestern Angola; feral population in Quiçama National Park, northwestern Angola.

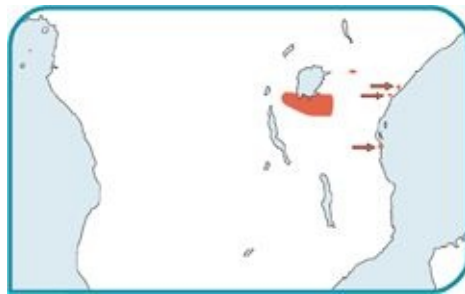
LOCALITIES Namibe Regional Nature Park and Quiçama National Park, Angola. Waterburg Plateau National Park, Namib Desert Park, and Hobatere Game Reserve (western side of Etosha National Park), Namibia.



MASKED LOVEBIRD

***Agapornis personatus* 15cm**

Common cagebird with color mutations; only black-faced lovebird with yellow breast and wide yellow collar across hindneck; upper tail-coverts dull blue; bare white eye-ring; high-pitched twittering. **DISTRIBUTION** northern and central Tanzania, from north of Mount Meru south to Mbeya and Njombe districts, with single record from Taveta, southeastern Kenya; mostly 1100 to 1800m; common; feral populations, some mixed with *A. fischeri* and hybrids, at Tanga and Dar es Salaam, coastal Tanzania, and at Nairobi, Mombasa, and Naivasha, Kenya. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Fischer's Lovebird *A. fischeri* (see below) orange-red face and throat; no yellow collar on hindneck. *A. personatus* x *A. fischeri* hybrids (see below) brownish-black face with orange-brown forehead; narrow greenish-yellow band bordering orange-red throat. **LOCALITIES** Lake Manyara, northern Tanzania. Lake Naivasha, Kenya (feral population).



FISCHER'S LOVEBIRD

***Agapornis fischeri* 15cm**

Common cagebird with color mutations; sexes alike, JUV duller; dull olive crown to hindneck; face and throat to upper breast reddish orange; lower breast yellow; upper tail-coverts blue; bare white eye-ring; sharp *chirrik... chirrik*, more melodious *chirreek*, shrill *tingk...tingk*. **DISTRIBUTION** north-central Tanzania, from Kome and Ukerewe Islands, southern Lake Victoria, and southern shores of lake, and Serengeti and Arusha National Parks south to Nzega and Singida districts, reaching Rwanda and Burundi possibly as irregular vagrants, though populations may be feral; mostly 1100 to 2000m; near threatened; feral populations, some mixed with *A. personatus* and hybrids, at Tanga and Dar es Salaam, coastal Tanzania, and at Mombasa, Nairobi, Athi River, Naivasha, and Isiolo, Kenya. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Masked Lovebird *A. personatus* (see above) black face; broad yellow collar across hindneck. *A. fischeri* x *A. personatus* hybrids (see below) brownish-black face with orange-brown forehead; narrow greenish-yellow band bordering orange-red throat. **LOCALITIES** Arusha, Ndutu, and Serengeti National Parks, northern Tanzania. Lake Naivasha, Kenya (feral population).

FISCHER'S LOVEBIRD × MASKED LOVEBIRD HYBRID

Resembles *A. personatus*, but with orange markings on brownish-black head; foreneck to upper breast orange, and rump to upper tail-coverts dull olive suffused mauve-blue; bare white eye-ring. **DISTRIBUTION** present with Fischer's and Masked Lovebirds in urban feral populations in East Africa.



PLATE 69 AFRICAN LOVEBIRDS (in part)



NYASA LOVEBIRD

Agapornis lilianae 14cm

Smaller than similar *A. fischeri*, and with green upper tail-coverts; forehead and throat orange-red, merging into salmon-pink on crown, face, and upper breast; bare white eye-ring; sexes alike, JUV duller with blackish suffusion on green cheeks; chattering likened to rattling of metal chain. Closely associated with mopane (*Colophospermum*) woodland.

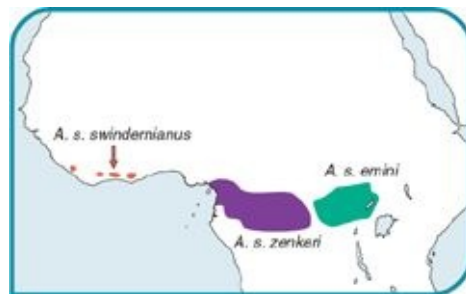
DISTRIBUTION discrete, separated populations in southernmost Tanzania, Zambia—Zimbabwe border district, northwestern Moçambique, southern Malawi, and southeastern Zambia to northern Zimbabwe; also in Lundazi district, northeastern Zambia, where probably introduced, and records of aviary escapees in southern Namibia; up to 1000m; near-threatened. **LOCALITIES** Mana Pools National Park, Zimbabwe. South Luangwa National Park, Zambia.



BLACK-CHEEKED LOVEBIRD

Agapornis nigrigenis 14cm

Smaller than similar *A. personatus*, and with green upper tail-coverts; forehead and forecrown reddish brown; lores, throat, and cheeks brownish black; upper breast dull pink; bare white eye-ring; sexes alike, JUV resembles adults; high-pitched chattering. Closely associated with mopane (*Colophospermum*) woodland. **DISTRIBUTION** southwestern Zambia, sporadically in northwestern Zimbabwe, and rarely reaching extreme northeastern Namibia and northernmost Botswana; mostly 600 to 1000m; vulnerable. **LOCALITY** Kafue National Park (southern sector), Zambia.



BLACK-COLLARED LOVEBIRD
***Agapornis swindernianus* 13cm**

Unmistakable; smallest lovebird, and only species with black nuchal collar and black bill; sexes alike, JUV duller without black collar; twittering notes, shrill *chinga...chinga*. Feeds in upper stages of forest, mainly in *Ficus* trees, where detection difficult. **DISTRIBUTION** West and central Africa; up to 1800m, mostly below 800m; uncommon to scarce and declining. **SUBSPECIES** two well-marked and one poorly differentiated subspecies. 1. *A. s. swindernianus* narrow black nuchal collar; neck below collar dull yellow; lower back to upper tail-coverts deep mauve-blue. *Range* disjunctly in Liberia, Ivory Coast, and Ghana. 2. *A. s. zenkeri* below black collar neck reddish brown, extending as suffusion on breast. *Range* central Africa, from southern Cameroon to Gabon and east to western Democratic Republic of Congo and southwestern Central African Republic. 3. *A. s. emini* like *zenkeri*, but less extensive reddish brown on neck and breast. *Range* central Democratic Republic of Congo to far western Uganda; may be isolated from *zenkeri*. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Red-faced Lovebird *A. pullarius* (plate 67) red or orange-red face and throat; red bill; prefers open country. **LOCALITIES** Bia National Park, Ghana. Yapo Forest and Azagny National Park, Ivory Coast. Makokou-Belingua district, northeastern Gabon.



NYASA LOVEBIRD



BLACK-CHEEKED LOVEBIRD



BLACK-COLLARED LOVEBIRD

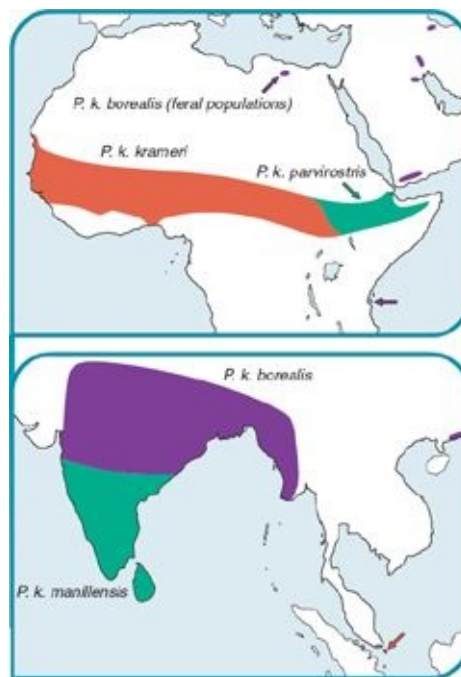
A. s. swindernianus



A. s. emini

PLATE 70 *PSITTACULA* PARROTS (in part)

Midsized to large green parrots with narrow attenuated feathers in long, strongly graduated tail; long, pointed wings distinctive in flight; slight to pronounced sexual dimorphism, JUV duller than adults. Forests, secondary growth, plantations, cultivation; arboreal, but will raid crops; pairs, small groups, large flocks at food source or nighttime roost. Two species—Newton's Parakeet *P. exsul* from Rodrigues, Mascarene Islands, and Seychelles Parakeet *P. wardi* from Seychelles Islands—now extinct (see plate 145).¹



ROSE-RINGED PARAKEET

Psittacula krameri 40cm

Familiar cagebird with many color mutations; large parrot with rose-pink collar encircling hindneck (♂); all-green ♀ JUV; screeching (kee-ak .kee-ak, softer *chee...chee*, shrill *ak-ak-ak* when alarmed. **DISTRIBUTION** northern Africa, Afghanistan, where possibly introduced, and Pakistan to India, Sri Lanka, Nepal, and central Myanmar; up to 1600m, mostly below 900m; abundant; introduced to Mauritius, South and East Africa, Egypt, Arabia, and Middle East, southeastern China, Taiwan, Japan, and Singapore; feral populations in southern Britain, western Europe, U.S.A., West Indies, and Venezuela. **SUBSPECIES** yellowish-green African and darker green Asiatic subspecies well differentiated, but within each population only minor geographical differences. 1. *P. k. krameri* yellowish green; ♂ black stripe across lower cheeks; nape suffused blue; upper mandible red, lower mandible black; ♀ lacks all head markings. *Range* north-central Africa from southern Mauritania to southern Sudan and northern Uganda. 2. *P. k. parvirostris* like *krameri*, but head and cheeks less yellowish. *Range* eastern Sudan through Eritrea to Djibouti and rarely northern Somalia. 3. *P. k. borealis* greener, less yellowish, larger, all-red bill; ♂ nape to hindneck suffused blue, darker rose-pink collar on hindneck. *Range* easternmost Afghanistan, northern Pakistan and northern India, to Nepal and central Myanmar. 4. *P. k. manillensis* like *borealis*, but lower mandible black; ♂ more prominent rose-pink collar. *Range* Sri Lanka, Rameswaram Island, and peninsular India. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Mauritius Parakeet *P. echo* (see below) darker green; ♂ rose-pink band on sides of neck not forming collar on hindneck; ♀ all-black bill. Alexandrine Parakeet *P. eupatria* (plate 71) maroon “shoulder-patch”; larger with much larger bill. **LOCALITIES** Mole National Park, northern Ghana, and Yankari National Park, Nigeria. Chitwan National Park, Nepal. Corbett National Park, Uttar Pradesh, and Buxa Tiger Reserve, West Bengal, northern India. Easily seen in much of peninsular India.



MAURITIUS PARAKEET

Psittacula echo 42cm

Larger and more stocky than similar *P. krameri*, with shorter, broader tail and darker green coloration; ♂ rose-pink band on sides of neck not continuing as collar encircling hindneck, and occiput to nape and lower cheeks suffused mauve-blue; ♀ yellowish band on sides of neck, and all-black bill; nasal *chaa-choa...chaa-choa*, high-pitched *chee...chee*.

DISTRIBUTION Mauritius, Mascarene Islands, Indian Ocean; critically endangered, CITES I. **LOCALITY** Black River Gorges National Park, southwestern Mauritius.

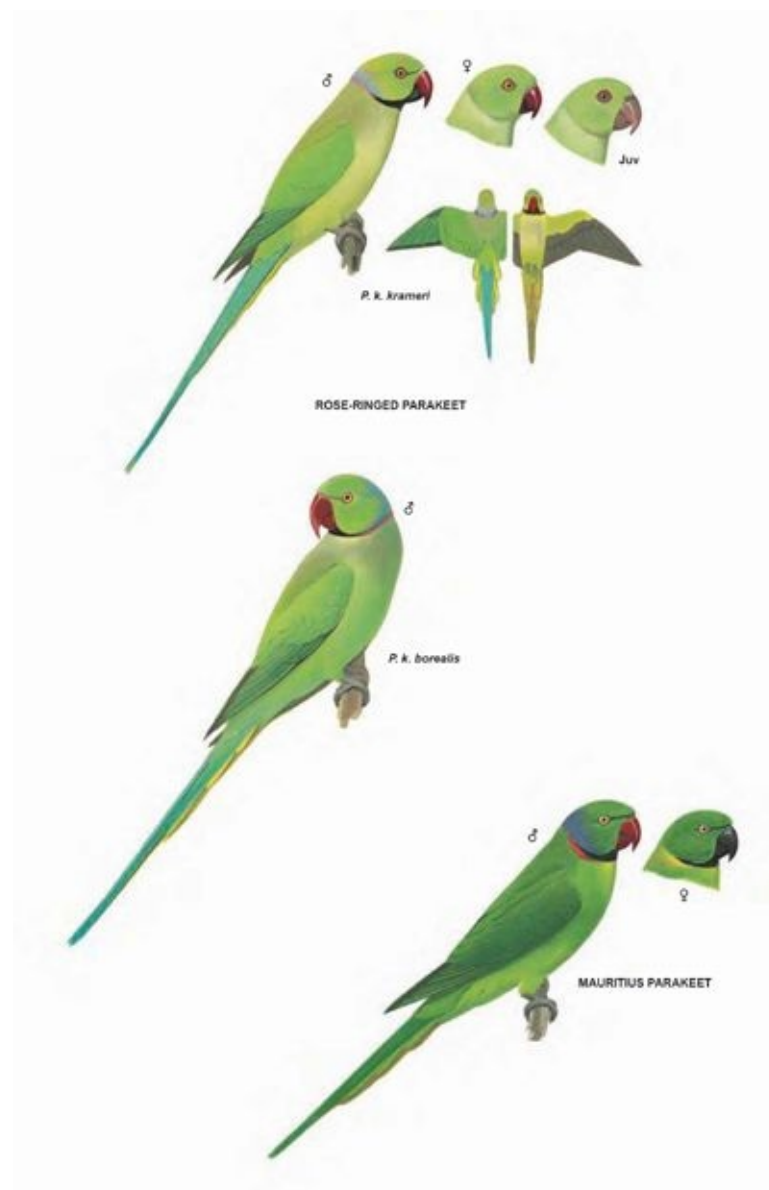
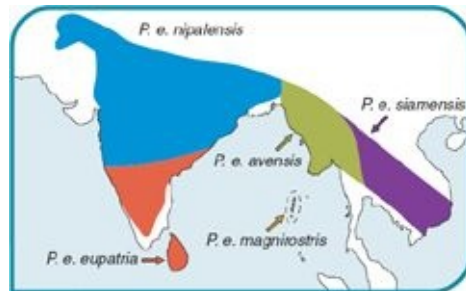


PLATE 71 *PSITTACULA* PARROTS (in part)



ALEXANDRINE PARAKEET

Psittacula eupatria 58cm

Large parrot with massive red bill giving “top-heavy” appearance and only green-headed *Psittacula* parrot with red “shoulder-patch”; sexes differ, JUV like ♀; screaming *kee-aar*, resonant *gr-raak .gr-raak*. **DISTRIBUTION** easternmost Afghanistan and western Pakistan to Indochina and northern Thailand; also Sri Lanka and Andaman Islands; up to 800m, occasionally 1600m; locally common; introduced to Japan. **SUBSPECIES** five identifiable subspecies. 1. *P. e. eupatria* ♂ wide rose-pink collar encircling hindneck; black stripe across lower cheeks; occiput and nape to cheeks mauve-blue; maroon-red “shoulder-patch”; ♀ lacks head markings. *Range* Sri Lanka and peninsular India. 2. *P. e. nipalensis* more grayish green; larger; ♂ wider black stripe across lower cheeks. *Range* easternmost Afghanistan, eastern and southern Pakistan, and central India to Nepal, Bhutan, and Assam to Bangladesh. 3. *P. e. magnirostris* larger, heavier bill; ♂ narrow blue band on hindneck and brighter red “shoulder-patch.” *Range* Andaman and Coco Islands, Bay of Bengal. 4. *P. e. avensis* like *nipalensis*, but neck and underparts more yellowish and smaller bill; ♂ narrow blue line on hindneck. *Range* Cachar district of Assam to southern Myanmar at about lat. 16°N. 5. *P. e. siamensis* face and neck yellowish; ♂ occiput and nape washed blue and paler red “shoulder-patch.” *Range* northern and western Thailand to Cambodia, central Laos, rarely in north, and central Vietnam. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Rose-ringed Parakeet *P. krameri* (plate 70) smaller and much smaller bill; no maroon “shoulder-patch.” **LOCALITIES** Chitwan National Park, Nepal. Gorumara National Park and Buxa Tiger Reserve, West Bengal, northern India. Pench Tiger Reserve, Tadoba National Park, and Borivali National Park, Maharashtra, peninsular India.



MALABAR PARAKEET

Psittacula columboides 38cm

Smaller *Psittacula* parrot with distinctive gray-and-green plumage coloration, with narrow black collar encircling hindneck; ♂ greenish-blue band below black collar, and red bill; ♀ without greenish-blue band, and with all-black bill; JUV mainly green with narrow black collar and pale orange bill; discordant *screak*, sharp *cheet...cheet*. **DISTRIBUTION** Western Ghats, peninsular India, from about lat. 19°N south to southern Kerala at about lat. 8°30'N; mostly 450 to 1000m, occasionally 1600m; locally common. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Plum-headed Parrot *P. cyanocephala* (gray-headed ♀, plate 72) brighter yellowish green; longer central tail-feathers; no black collar on hindneck; palest yellow upper mandible; different calls. **LOCALITIES** Wynaad Wildlife Sanctuary, Kerala, Anamalai Wildlife Sanctuary, Tamil Nadu, and Blackwoods Camp at Molem Wildlife Sanctuary (Bhagwan Mahavir National Park), Goa, southern India.



EMERALD-COLLARED PARAKEET

Psittacula calthorpae 29cm

Smallest *Psittacula* parrot, and another species with distinctive gray-and-green plumage coloration; shorter central tail-feathers; head and upperparts gray with broad green collar encircling hindneck, and gray-mauve rump; ♂ bicolored red/brownish bill; ♀ all-black bill; JUV mainly green, and pale orange bill; chattering *ak-ak-ak-ak*. **DISTRIBUTION** southwestern to central-southern Sri Lanka; up to 1700m, occasionally 2000m; locally common, but generally scarce. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Plum-headed Parakeet *P. cyanocephala* (gray-headed ♀, plate 72) see above. **LOCALITIES** Horton Plains National Park, Sinharaja Rainforest National Heritage Wilderness Area, Bodhinagala Forest Reserve, Peak Wilderness Sanctuary, and Peradeniya Botanical Gardens, Kandy, Sri Lanka.

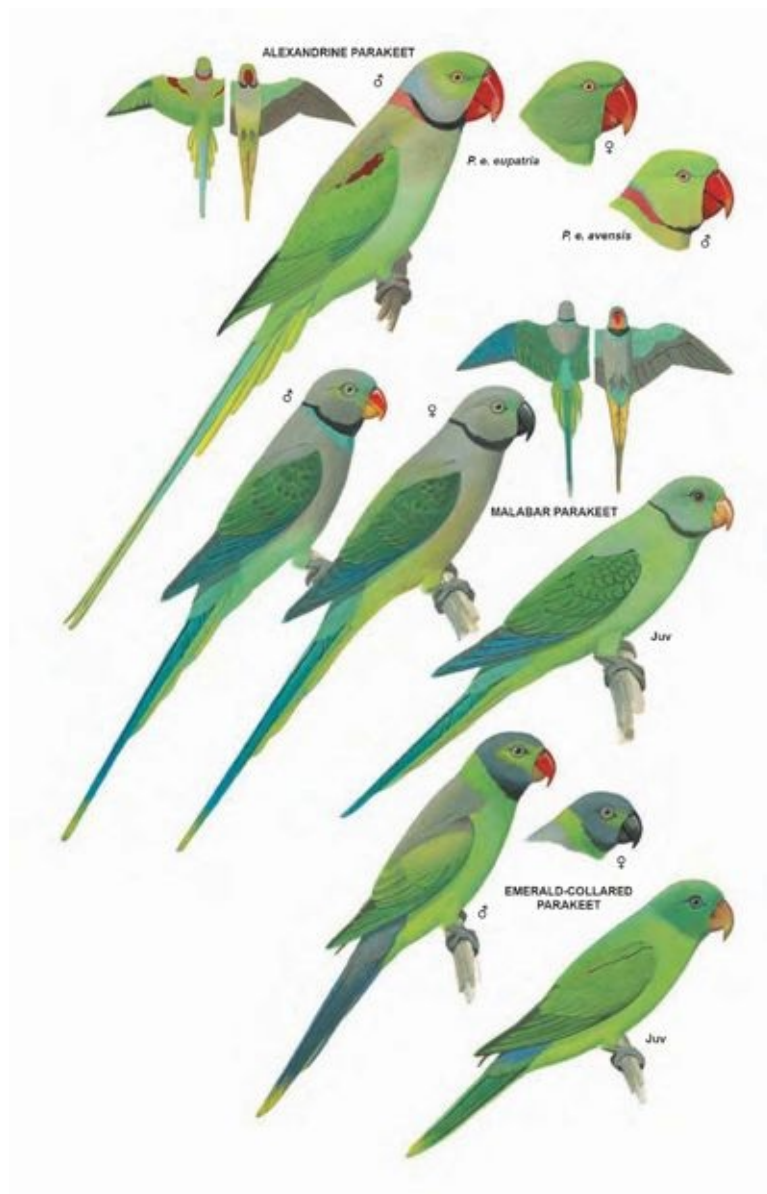
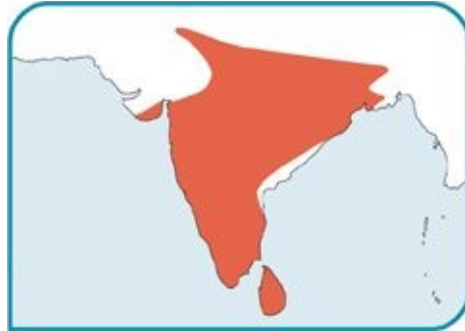


PLATE 72 *PSITTACULA* PARROTS (in part)



PLUM-HEADED PARAKEET

Psittacula cyanocephala 33cm

One of two similar smaller *Psittacula* parrots with sexually dimorphic head coloration—♂ red and bluish purple, ♀ gray; long central tail-feathers broadly tipped white; ♂ black line encircling hindneck bordered below by bluish-green collar, maroon “shoulder-patch,” and bicolored orange/gray bill; ♀ variable yellow collar encircling hindneck, no maroon “shoulder-patch,” and bicolored yellowish-white/pale gray bill; JUV head dusky green with orange frontal band, and pale orange bill; shrill *too-ik...too-ik*, rapid *pe-pe-pe-pe-pe*, musical *queeah-quah...kwink-kwink-queeeah* (♂).

DISTRIBUTION Sri Lanka, peninsular India north to northeastern Pakistan, and Nepal, Bhutan, and Bangladesh; up to 1500m; common.

SIMILAR SPECIES Blossom-headed Parakeet *P. roseata* (see below) paler head coloration in both sexes; red “shoulder-patch” in both sexes; central tail-feathers blue tipped yellow. Malabar Parakeet *P. columboides* (plate 71) gray head in both sexes; black collar around hindneck; no maroon “shoulder-patch” Slaty-headed Parakeet *P. himalayana* (plate 73) darker gray head in both sexes; red upper mandible in both sexes; larger; different calls. **LOCALITIES** Chitwan National Park, Nepal. Rajaji National Park, Uttar Pradesh, northern India, and Wynaad Wildlife Sanctuary, Kerala, southern India.



BLOSSOM-HEADED PARAKEET

Psittacula roseata 30cm

Smaller *Psittacula* parrot similar to *P. cyanocephala*, but paler head coloration in both sexes, and long central tail-feathers blue tipped yellow; musical *twee-too...twee...twee...too...too...twee-too*, shrill *too-ik...too-ik* in flight.

DISTRIBUTION Bhutan, northeastern India, and Bangladesh east to Indochina and southern China; formerly eastern Nepal; up to 1000m; uncommon. **SUBSPECIES** two poorly differentiated subspecies.

1. *P. r. roseata* ♂ forecrown and face pink, remainder of head pale bluish lilac; fine black line encircling hindneck; brownish-red “shoulder-patch”; bicolored orange/gray bill. ♀ head dull bluish gray; yellow collar encircling hindneck; smaller brownish-red “shoulder-patch”; bill brownish yellow. JUV green head; no brownish-red “shoulder-patch”; bill pale yellow.

Range Bhutan, northeastern India from Sikkim and Assam south to West Bengal and Tripura, Bangladesh, and northern Myanmar; intergrades with *juneae* in Tripura region; old specimen records from eastern Nepal.

2. *P. r. juneae* more yellowish green, and more extensive red “shoulder-patch” in both sexes. *Range* Tripura region and southernmost Assam, northeastern India, where merges with *roseata*, and northern Myanmar east through Thailand, north of Prachaup, to central and southern Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, and southeastern China, in southern Guangxi and western Guandong; reports from southern Yunnan and southeastern Xizang, southern China, could refer to *roseata*. **SIMILAR SPECIES**

Plum-headed Parakeet *P. cyanocephala* (see above) darker head coloration in both sexes; ♀ without red “shoulder-patch”; long central tail-feathers tipped white. Gray-headed Parakeet *P. finschii* (plate 73) darker gray head in both sexes; red upper mandible in both sexes; different calls. Red-breasted Parakeet *P. alexandri* (plate 71) rose-pink underparts; no red “shoulder-patch”; bicolored red-and-black (♂) or all-black (♀) bill.

LOCALITIES Saw district, southern Chin Hills, western Myanmar. Xé Pian National Biodiversity Conservation Area, Champasak and Attapu Provinces, southern Laos. Ky Anh district, Nghe Tinh Province, north Vietnam.

INTERMEDIATE PARAKEET

"Psittacula intermedia"

Described as separate species, and live birds said to be trapped in Uttar Pradesh, northern India, but known to be *P. cyanocephala* × *P. himalayana* hybrid.

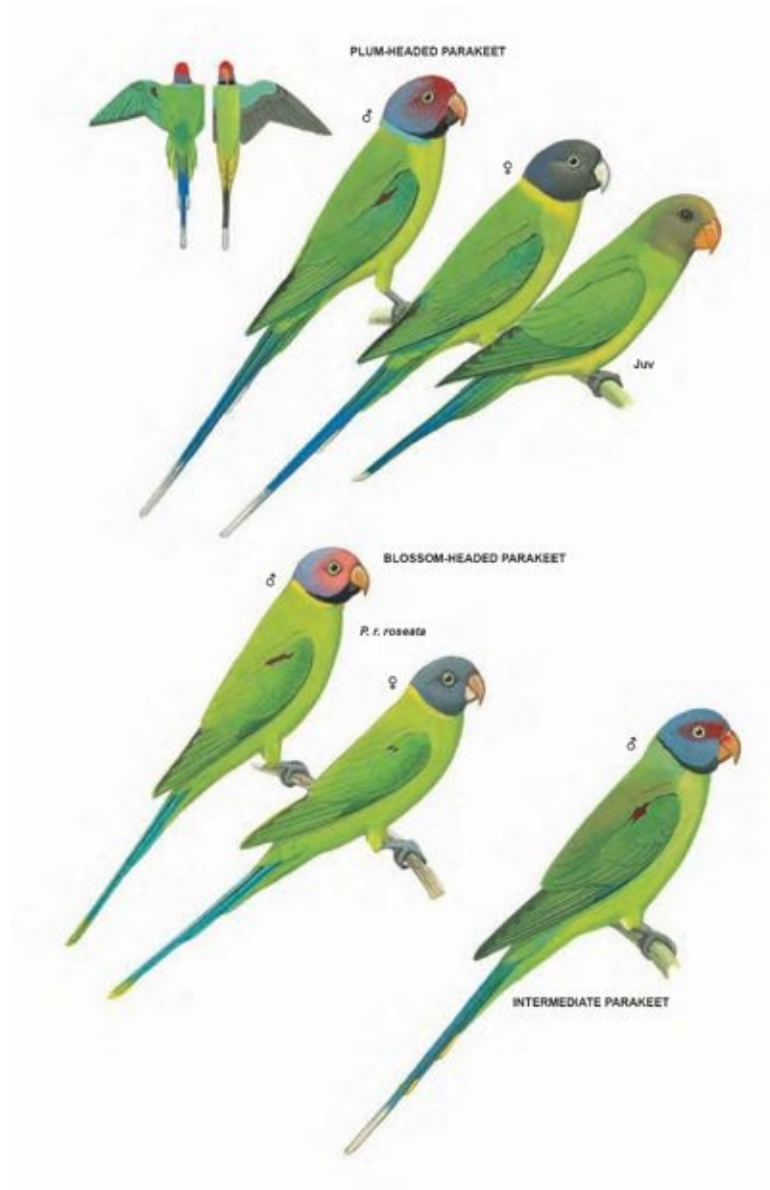
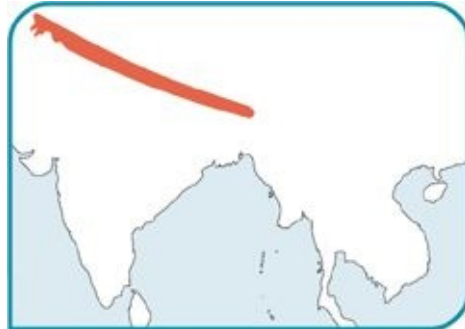


PLATE 73 *PSITTACULA* PARROTS (in part)



SLATY-HEADED PARAKEET

Psittacula himalayana 40cm

Larger *Psittacula* parrot, and one of two very similar species with gray head and red bill in both sexes; central tail-feathers blue broadly tipped yellow; ♂ with maroon “shoulder-patch,” ♀ without maroon “shoulder-patch”; JUV grayish-green head and orange bill; high-pitched *too-i...too-i*, shrill *scree-eet*, prolonged *wee-eenee*. **DISTRIBUTION** Himalayas from eastern Afghanistan and northern Pakistan east through northern India and Nepal to Bhutan, Arunachal Pradesh, where probably overlaps with *P. finschii*, and northern Assam, mostly north of Brahmaputra River; mostly 460 to 2400m; common. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Gray-headed Parakeet *P. finschii* (see below) paler yellowish green; narrower central tail-feathers violet-blue tipped yellowish white; mostly allopatric. Plum-headed Parakeet *P. cyanocephala* (gray-headed ♀, plate 72) paler gray head; no black on lower cheeks; no maroon “shoulder-patch”; yellowish-white upper mandible; smaller; different calls. **LOCALITIES** Rajaji and Corbett National Parks, Uttar Pradesh, northern India. Chitwan National Park, Nepal.



GRAY-HEADED PARAKEET

Psittacula finschii 40cm

More yellowish green than *P. himalayana*, and with narrower central tail-feathers violet-blue tipped yellowish white. **DISTRIBUTION** northeastern India, in Arunachal Pradesh, where probably overlaps with *P. himalayana*, and southern Assam, mostly south of Brahmaputra River, east through Bangladesh, Myanmar, northern and southwestern Thailand, and Indochina to southern China, in Yunnan, southeastern Xizang, and southwestern Sichuan; up to 2700m; common. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Slaty-headed Parakeet *P. himalayana* (see above) darker green with bluish tinge; central tail-feathers broadly tipped yellow; mostly allopatric. Blossom-headed Parakeet *P. roseata* (gray-headed ♀, plate 72) paler gray head; no black on lower cheeks; smaller; different calls. **LOCALITIES** Bonzon district, western Myanmar. Phou Xang He National Biodiversity Conservation Area, Savannakhét Province, central Laos. Ky Anh district, Nghe Tin Province, north Vietnam.



DERBYAN PARAKEET *Psittacula derbiana* 50cm

Unmistakable; large *Psittacula* parrot with lavender-purple head and breast, bold black facial markings, and greenish-yellow “wing-patch”; ♀ with pink band behind black cheeks; JUV head and underparts grayish-green suffused dull blue, and orange-red bill; metallic *cree-eeo...cree-eeo*, corvid-like *kraaa...kraaa*. **DISTRIBUTION** eastern Himalayas and Tibetan Plateau, from Arunachal Pradesh, northeastern India, and southeastern Tibet to southwestern China, in southeastern Xizang, southwestern Sichuan, and western Yunnan; isolated population some 50km from Simao, Yunnan; mostly 2700 to 4000m. **LOCALITIES** Mishmi Hills and Hotspring district, Arunachal Pradesh, northeastern India. Simao district, Yunnan, southern China.



NICOBAR PARAKEET *Psittacula caniceps* 56cm

Unmistakable; large *Psittacula* parrot with yellowish-gray head, bold black facial markings, and bicolored red/black (♂) or all-black (♀) bill; JUV grayish-green head and throat; corvid-like *kraan...kraan*. **DISTRIBUTION** Great Nicobar, Little Nicobar, Menschal, and Kondul, in Nicobar Islands, Bay of Bengal; near-threatened. **LOCALITIES** probably widespread on small islands.

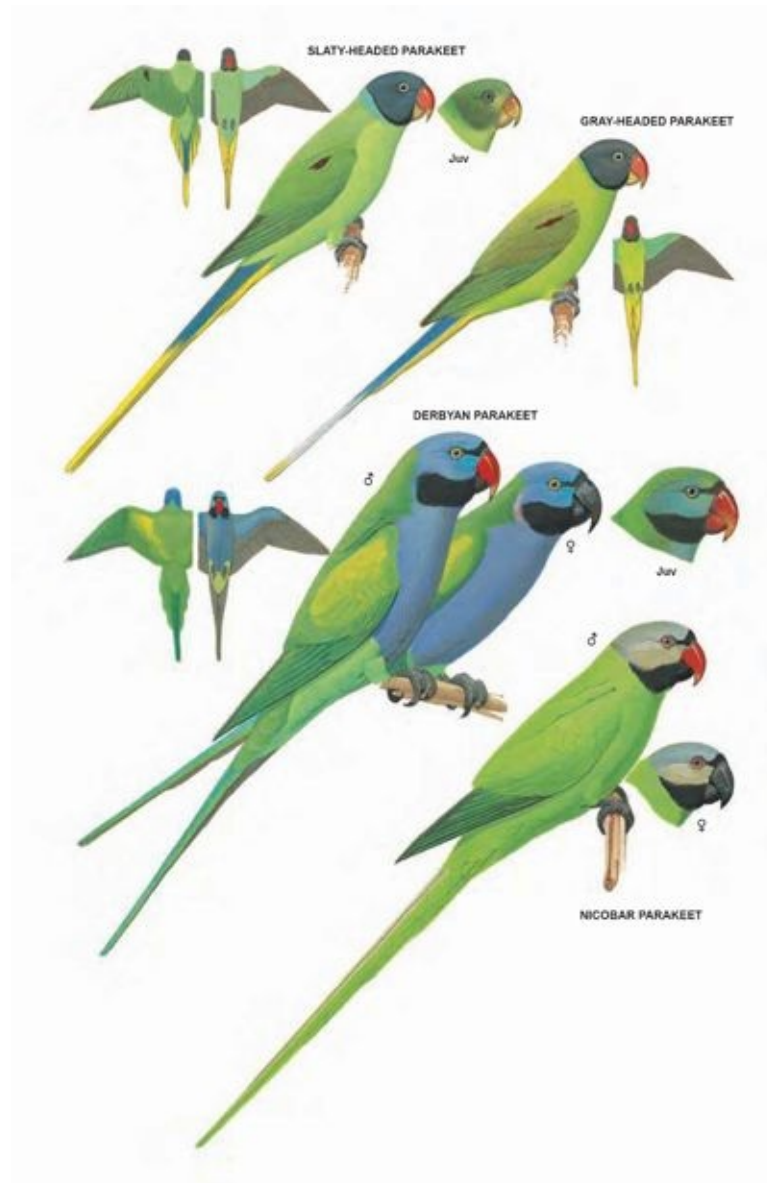
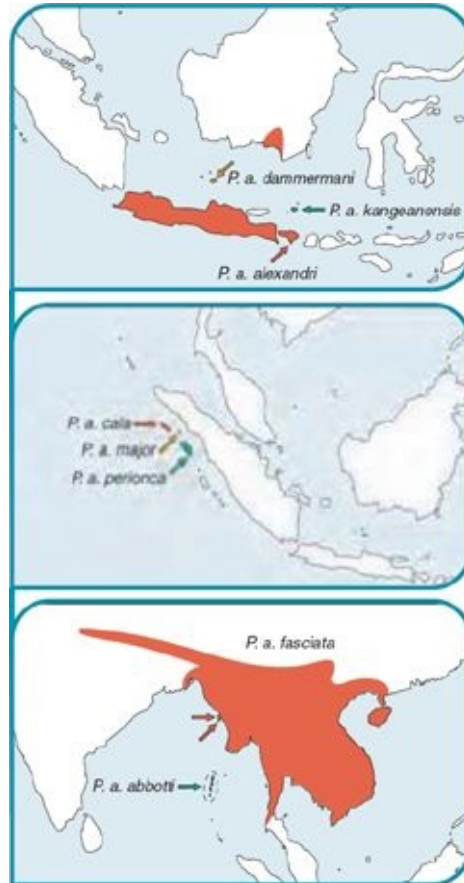


PLATE 74 PSITTACULA PARROTS (in part)



RED-BREASTED PARAKEET

Psittacula alexandri 33cm

Midsized rose-breasted *Psittacula* parrot with black facial markings and greenish-yellow "wing-patch"; slight sexual dimorphism; JUV face brownish gray, entire underparts green, shorter tail, and bill brownish red; shrill *kek-kek-kek-kek-kek*, plaintive *kewn*, nasal *kaink*. **DISTRIBUTION** northern India and Nepal to Indochina, southeastern China, and Andaman Islands in Bay of Bengal; also Java, Bali, islands in Java Sea, and islands off western Sumatra, Indonesia; up to 1500m; common; introduced to southeastern Borneo, Singapore, Japan, Hong Kong, and cities in southeastern China. **SUBSPECIES** eight subspecies in two groupings differentiated by red bill in both sexes (1-3) or black bill in ♀ (4-8). 1. *P. a. alexandri* head gray variably tinged bluish; lower cheeks and line from forehead to eyes black; throat to abdomen rose-pink, and lower abdomen to undertail-coverts green suffused bluish; red bill. Range Java and Bali, Indonesia; introduced to southeastern Borneo and Singapore. 2. *P. a. kangeanensis* like *alexandri*, but less bluish suffusion to gray head; more extensive greenish-yellow "wing-patch." Range Kangean Islands in Java Sea. 3. *P. a. dammermani* larger than *alexandri*, and crown more bluish. Range Karimunjawa Islands in Java Sea. 4. *P. a. fasciata* head grayish blue with greenish suffusion around eyes; throat to abdomen dark pink washed lilac-blue on foreneck and sides of breast, less prominent in ♀; ♂ upper mandible red, lower mandible black; ♀ all-black bill. Range lower Himalayas from northern Uttar Pradesh east to Arunachal Pradesh and Assam, northern India, and through Myanmar, Thailand, south to Ranong, and Indochina to southeastern China, in southeastern Xizang, Yunnan, southwestern Guangxi, and Hainan Island; introduced to Singapore, Hong Kong, and nearby cities in southern Guangdong, southeastern China. 5. *P. a. abbotti* like *fasciata*, but paler plumage coloration; larger. Range Andaman Islands in Bay of Bengal. 6. *P. a. cala* like *fasciata*, but upperparts paler green; throat to upper abdomen less suffused bluish, especially in ♀; larger. Range Simeulue Island, off northwest Sumatra. 7. *P. a. major* larger than *cala*, and less bluish suffusion on lower abdomen to undertail-coverts. Range Lasisa and Babi Islands, off northwest Sumatra. 8. *P. a. perionca* like *major*, but smaller and lower abdomen to undertail-coverts brighter green. Range Nias Island, off west Sumatra. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Derbyan Parakeet *P.*

derbiana (plate 73) darker lavender-purple underparts; larger; different calls. Other *Psittacula* parrots in range have green underparts. **LOCALITIES** Ragunan Zoo grounds, Jakarta, Java, Indonesia. Nan Bai Cat Tien National Park, southern Vietnam. Pakhui Wildlife Sanctuary, Arunachal Pradesh, and Buxa Tiger Reserve, West Bengal, northeastern India. Chitwan National Park, Nepal.

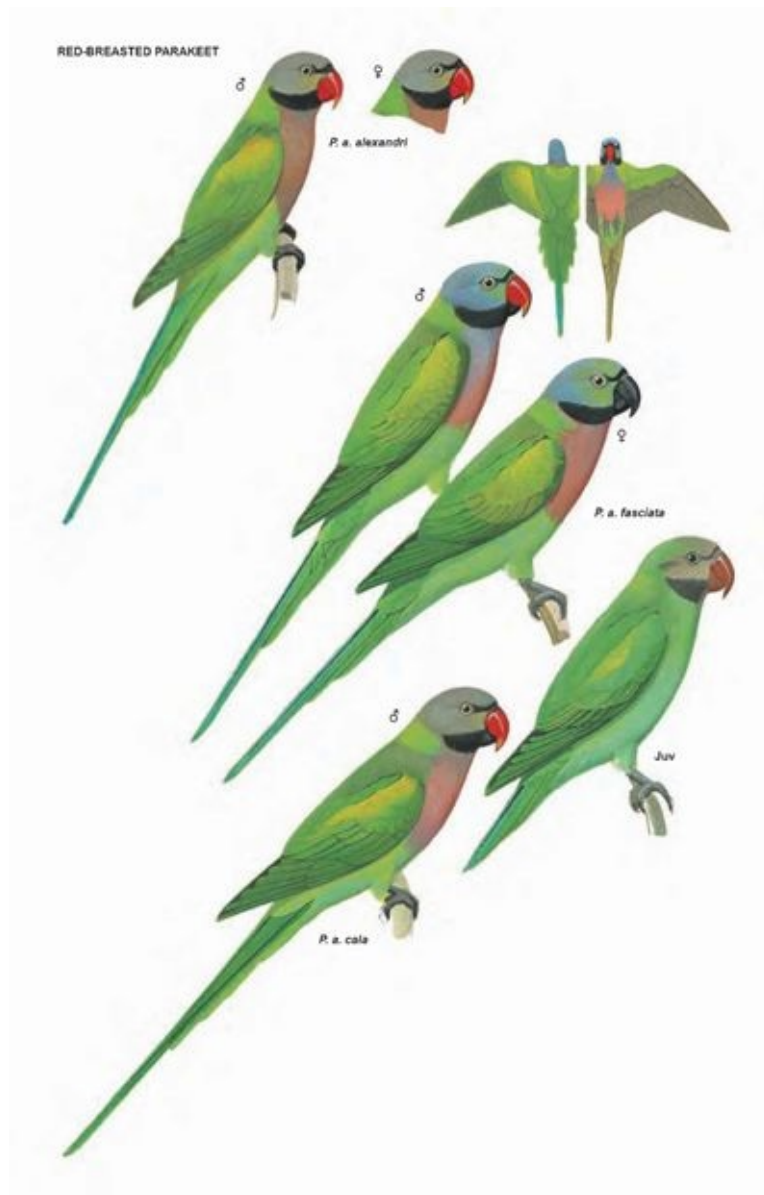


PLATE 75 *PSITTACULA* (in part) AND *PSITTINUS* PARROTS

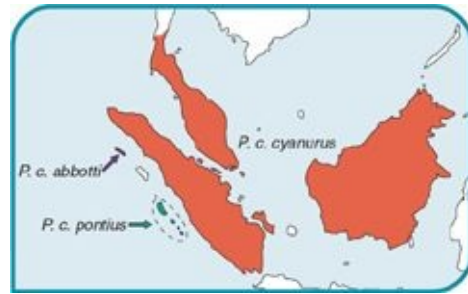


LONG-TAILED PARAKEET

Psittacula longicauda 42cm

Midsized *Psittacula* parrot with very long central tail-feathers and distinctive facial pattern featuring rose-red cheeks to ear-coverts; sexually dimorphic, JUV duller; discordant *kiak...kiak*, high-pitched *pee-yo...pee-yo*, quavering *kraaak...kraaak*, scolding *cheet-cheet-cheet*.

DISTRIBUTION Malay Peninsula, Singapore, Borneo, Sumatra and adjacent islands, and Andaman and Nicobar Islands in Bay of Bengal; up to 300m; near-threatened. **SUBSPECIES** four well-marked and one poorly differentiated subspecies. 1. *P. l. longicauda* ♂ crown dark green; sides of head to nape and hindneck rose-red; lower cheeks black; mantle and upper back yellowish-green suffused bluish gray; rump to upper tail-coverts pale blue; upper mandible red, lower mandible brown. ♀ lower cheeks dark green; nape and hindneck green; bill dark brown; shorter tail. JUV head green suffused rose-red on upper cheeks; very short tail. *Range* Malay Peninsula south from Kedah, and Anambas Islands, and on Singapore, including offshore islets, Borneo, and Sumatra, including offshore Nias and Bangka Islands. 2. *P. l. defontainei* like *longicauda*, but crown more yellowish green; upper cheeks deep red in both sexes. *Range* Natuna Islands, Riau Archipelago, Bintan, Karimata, and Belitung Islands, Indonesia. 3. *P. l. modesta* larger; ♂ crown dull red tinged greenish, and sides of head deep crimson; ♀ crown greenish brown tinged red on occiput. *Range* Enggano Island, off southwestern Sumatra. 4. *P. l. tytleri* larger; ♂ nape to mantle and upper back yellowish green strongly suffused grayish mauve, and lower back to rump green; ♀ crown to hindneck and mantle yellowish green. *Range* Coco and Andaman Islands, Bay of Bengal. 5. *P. l. nicobarica* larger; ♂ crown to nape and hindneck yellowish green, and upperparts yellowish green slightly suffused bluish on mantle; ♀ upperparts, including crown and nape bright yellowish green. *Range* Nicobar Islands, Bay of Bengal. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Other *Psittacula* parrots in range lack red face. **LOCALITIES** Botanical Gardens, Reservoir Parks, and Bukit Timah Nature Reserve, Singapore. Tanjung Puting and Kutai National Parks, Kalimantan, Indonesia. Way Kambas National Park, south Sumatra, Indonesia.



BLUE-RUMPED PARROT

Psittinus cyanurus 18cm

Small stocky green parrot with short, rounded tail and proportionately large bill; sexually dimorphic, JUV differs from adults. Forests, secondary growth, plantations; arboreal; pairs, small flocks; noisy and conspicuous in swift, direct flight; whistling *tee-link*, trisyllabic *wee-chi-chi*, high-pitched *peep*. **DISTRIBUTION** southernmost Myanmar to Borneo and Sumatra; up to 700m; near-threatened. **SUBSPECIES** two well-marked and one poorly differentiated subspecies. 1. *P. c. cyanurus* ♂ head blue; underparts pale brown; mantle and upper back black; lower back to upper tail-coverts blue; red underwing-coverts diagnostic in flight; upper mandible red, lower mandible brown. ♀ head brown; upperparts green with blue on lower back; bill brown. JUV like ♀, but head green. *Range* Tenasserim, southernmost Myanmar, and southwestern Thailand south through Malay Peninsula to Singapore, Sumatra, Bangka Island, and Borneo. 2. *P. c. pontius* like *cyanurus*, but larger. *Range* Mentawai Islands, Indonesia. 3. *P. c. abbotti* ♂ crown green and remainder of head blue; underparts yellowish green; upperparts green; larger. ♀ head green; larger. *Range* Simeulue and Siumat Islands, off west coast of Sumatra, Indonesia. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Vernal Hanging Parrot *Loriculus vernalis* and Blue-crowned Hanging Parrot *L. galgulus* (plate 76) only other small parrots in range; different head markings; blue underwings; much smaller. **LOCALITIES** Khao Pra-Bang Khran Wildlife Sanctuary, Krabi-Trang, peninsular Thailand. Danum Valley Conservation Area, Sabah, Malaysia. Kutai National Park, Kalimantan Timur, and Bukit Tigapuluh area, Sumatra, Indonesia.

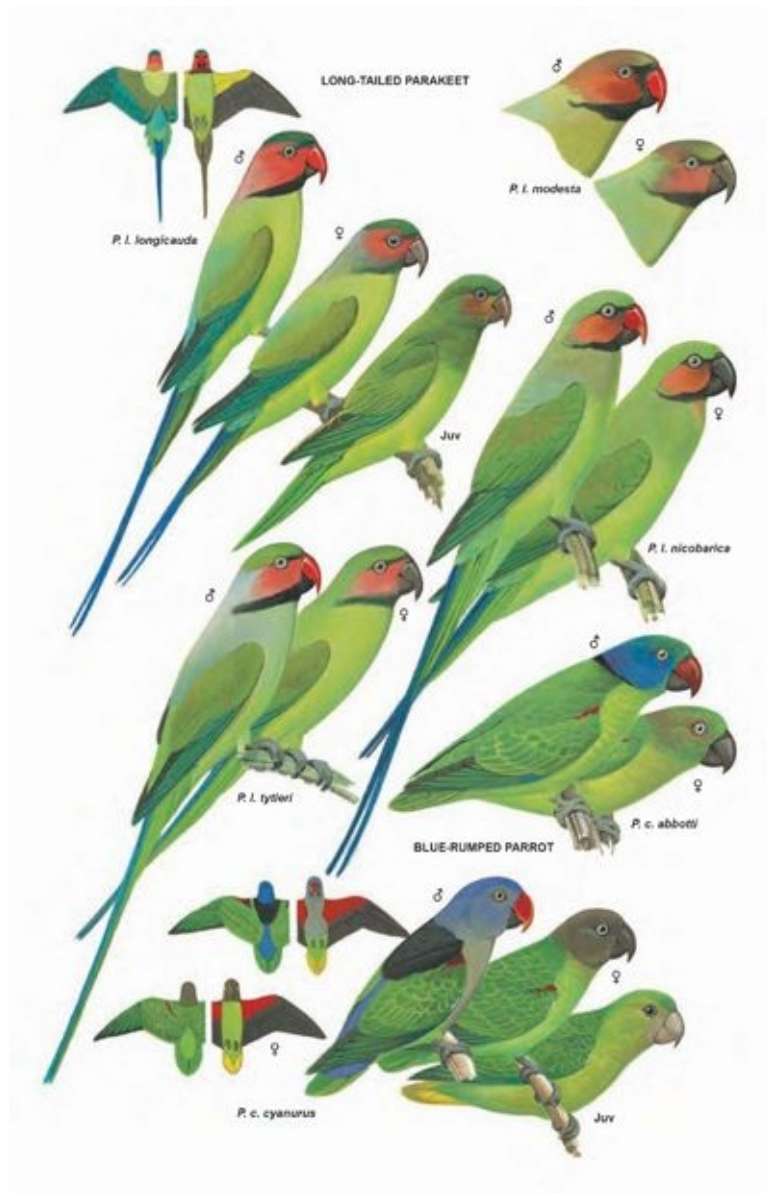


PLATE 76 HANGING PARROTS (in part)

Small green parrots with very short, rounded tail, very fine, sharply-pointed bill, and blue underwings; red rump and upper tail-coverts in all but one species; sexes differ, JUV like ♀. Forests, secondary growth, village gardens, plantations; arboreal; pairs or small parties in swift flight; lorikeet-like behavior, coming to flowering trees and shrubs to feed on nectar. Two species in Sulawesi, but elsewhere species replace each other geographically. Other hanging parrots occur in the Australasian Distribution (see plates 26-28).



VERNAL HANGING PARROT

Loriculus vernalis 13cm

One of two red-billed hanging parrots with pale eye; all-green head in both sexes; ♂ blue “throat-patch”; ♀ & JUV little or no blue on throat; squeaky *tee-sip* or *de-zee-zeet*, sharp *chee-chee-chee*, shrill *tsit-tsit*.

DISTRIBUTION southwestern peninsular India, south from lat. 19°N, and up east coast to West Bengal and northeastern India, Nepal, and Bhutan, but not Sikkim, to Bangladesh and east through Myanmar to southernmost China, in southwestern Yunnan, and Indochina to Thailand, south on peninsula to Satul and Songkla; also Andaman Islands and Mergui Archipelago; up to 1800m; common. **SIMILAR**

SPECIES Blue-crowned Hanging Parrot *L. galgulus* (see below, possible sympatry in southernmost peninsular Thailand) black bill and dark eye; ♂ blue crown and red “throat-patch.” **LOCALITIES** Wynaad Wildlife Sanctuary, Kerala, and Bondla Wildlife Sanctuary, Goa, southern India.

Gorumara National Park and Buxa Tiger Reserve, West Bengal, northern India. Xé Pian National Diversity Conservation Area, southern Laos. Nam Bai Cat Tien National Park, southern Vietnam. Khao Yai National Park, Thailand.



SRI LANKAN HANGING PARROT

Loriculus beryllinus 13cm

Another red-billed hanging parrot with pale eye, and only small green parrot in range; forehead and crown scarlet, becoming golden orange on nape to hindneck; rump and upper tail-coverts dark red; sexes alike; JUV green head, brownish bill, and pale brown eye; sharp *twit-twit-twit*, warbling notes. **DISTRIBUTION** Sri Lanka; up to 1600m; common.

LOCALITIES Gardens at Ratnaloka Tour Inn and Pompekele Forest, Ratnapura, Gilimale Forest, and Sinharaja National Heritage Wilderness Area, Sri Lanka.



BLUE-CROWNED HANGING PARROT

Loriculus galgulus 12cm

Small black-billed hanging parrot with mantle suffused orange-yellow, and only small green parrot in much of range; ♂ blue crown and red “throat-patch”; ♀ little or no blue on crown, and throat green; JUV like ♀, but rump green, feathers edged red; squeaky *tsee* or *dzi*, repeated *ti-ti-ti-ti* or ringing *ti...ti...ti*, shrill *trrirt*, disyllabic *tirrit* or *squeak-it*.

DISTRIBUTION Malay Peninsula, south from lat. 7°N, Singapore, Anambas Islands, Riau Archipelago, Bangka, Belitung, and Mendanau Islands, Sumatra and outlying islands, Indonesia, Borneo, and offshore Labuan and Maratua Islands; vagrant to westernmost Java, and feral population near Jakarta; up to 1300m; common. **SIMILAR SPECIES** possibly sympatric with other hanging parrots at extremities of range; Vernal Hanging Parrot *L. vernalis* (see above) red bill and pale eye; no red on throat or blue on crown. Yellow-throated Hanging Parrot *L. pusillus* (plate 26) red bill and pale eye; no blue on crown or red on throat. **LOCALITIES** Kerau Wildlife Reserve, Pahang, Malay Peninsula, and Danum Valley Conservation Area, Sabah, Malaysia. Tanjung Puting National Park, Kalimantan Tengah, and Way Kambas National Park, south Sumatra, Indonesia.

VERNAL HANGING PARROT



SRI LANKAN HANGING PARROT



BLUE-CROWNED HANGING PARROT

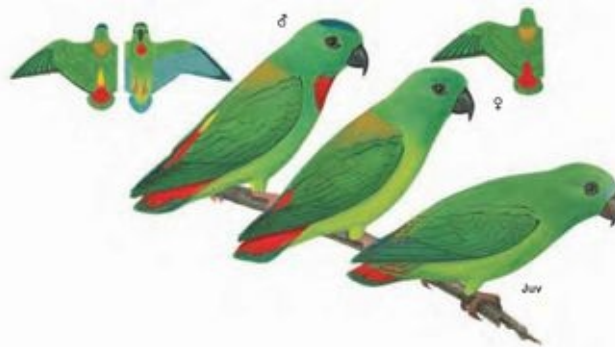
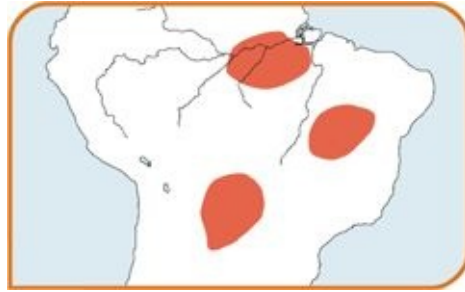


PLATE 77 BLUE MACAWS



HYACINTH MACAW

Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus 100cm

Unmistakable; larger of two blue macaws with massive black bill, yellow bare eye-ring and lappet at base of lower mandible, and long, strongly graduated tail. A third species—Glaucous Macaw *A. glaucus* from Río Paraguay region—now extinct (see plate 146). Differentiated from smaller *A. leari* by narrower, crescent-shaped lappet encircling base of lower mandible; sexes alike, JUV paler yellow eye-ring and lappet; discordant *kraaa-aaa*, shrill *kraa-ee...kraa-ee*. Open woodland and gallery forest with palm trees; pairs, family trios, small flocks; feeds mainly on palm nuts taken in trees and on ground; attracted to recently burned areas where palm nuts split open by fire; conspicuous and noisy; effortless, buoyant flight with shallow wingbeats; long, streamerlike tail gives distinctive appearance in flight. **DISTRIBUTION** three apparently isolated populations in central South America: (i) northeastern Brazil, locally north of lower Amazon River in Amapá, and south of river between Rio Tapajos and Rio Tocantins; (ii) central-eastern Brazil, from southern Piauí and southern Maranhão to northern Goiás and northwestern Bahia, centered on Chapada das Mangabeiras; (iii) south-central Brazil, in upper Rio Paraguay basin and southwestern Mato Grosso to neighboring eastern Bolivia and northernmost Paraguay: endangered, CITES I. **LOCALITIES** BioBrasil Reserve, southern Piauí, northern Brazil. Caiman Lodge Wildlife Refuge and Pousada Aguapé at São Jose Ranch, Mato Grosso do Sul, southern Brazil. Paso Bravo and San Luis National Parks, northern Paraguay.



LEAR'S MACAW *Anodorhynchus leari* 75cm

Unmistakable; smaller than similar, allopatric *A. hyacinthinus*, and differentiated by “tear-drop” shaped lappets at base of lower mandible; paler blue head and neck contrasting with darker blue back and wings; sexes alike, JUV paler yellow eye-ring and lappets; croaking *greee-ah*, and *ara-ara... trahra* cries. On strongly fissured plateau in dry scrubland or caatinga woodland with thorny bushes and *Syagrus* palms, the main food tree; pairs, small groups; feeds in trees and on ground; conspicuous and noisy; very shy; roosts and nests in burrows in cliff-face; steady flight with strong, deliberate wingbeats. **DISTRIBUTION** northeastern Bahia, central-eastern Brazil, where two colonies: (i) Toca Velha and Serra Branca, south of Raso da Catarina plateau; (ii) possibly distinct subpopulation some 200km to east, at Santa Sé-Campo Formoso: critically endangered, CITES I. **LOCALITY** Estação Ecológica do Rosa da Catarina, northern Bahia, Brazil.



SPIX'S MACAW *Cyanopsitta spixii* 56cm

Unmistakable; only small blue macaw; forehead, cheeks, and ear-coverts grayish blue; bare lores to eye-ring dark gray; sexes alike, JUV pale bare lores to eye-ring; rolling *kraa-aark*, screeches. Formerly favored *Tabebuia*-dominated gallery woodlands along ephemeral watercourses in dry caatinga scrubland; formerly pairs or small groups; timid; flapping flight with distinctive silhouette produced by long tail. **DISTRIBUTION** Formerly in Rio São Francisco valley, northern Bahia, northeastern Brazil; extinct in wild, survives in captivity; CITES I.

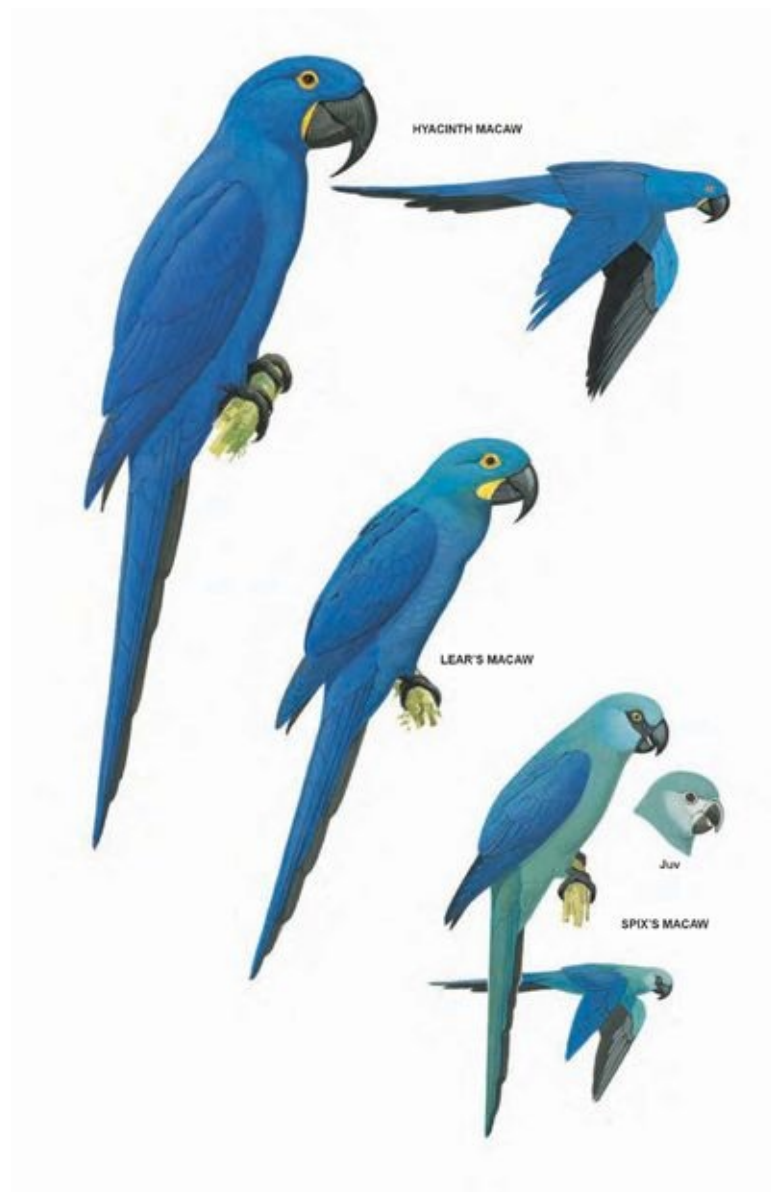


PLATE 78 LARGE ARA MACAWS (in part)

Large parrots with massive bill and long, strongly graduated tail; bare face white, becoming deep pink when excited or alarmed, and with lines of small feathers; three “species pairs,” each of two much-alike species; sexes alike, JUV resembles adults. One species—Cuban Macaw *Ara tricolor* from Cuba and possibly Hispaniola—now extinct (see plate 146). Forests, secondary growth, woodlands, remnant forest patches in cultivation; pairs, small groups, large numbers at nighttime roost and traditional clay licks; arboreal, but will come to ground to pick up palm nuts; direct flight with shallow wingbeats.



BLUE AND YELLOW MACAW

Ara ararauna 85cm

One of two large similar blue-and-yellow macaws; forecrown green; throat black; bare face with fine lines of greenish-black feathers; guttural *rraa-aaar* or *kurr-raak*. **DISTRIBUTION** eastern Panama to Colombia, except Río Cauca valley and Nariño, eastern and possibly western Ecuador, and eastern Peru east through Venezuela, in far northeast from northern Monagas to central Delta Amacuro and in south mostly south of Río Orinoco in central Amazonas, to Guianas, and south through Brazil, except much of southeast where locally extinct, to Bolivia, and extraliminally to northeastern Paraguay; reintroduced to Trinidad; up to 500m; locally common. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Blue-throated Macaw *A. glaucogularis* (see below) blue forecrown, throat, and sides of neck; bare face with greenish-blue feathers; different calls. **LOCALITIES** Ducke Forest Reserve, near Manaus, Amazonas, BioBrasil Reserve, southern Piauí, and Caiman Lodge Wildlife Refuge, Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil. Kapawi Lodge, Pastaza, Ecuador. Manú Biosphere Reserve, Madre de Dios, southeastern Peru. Noel Kempff Mercado National Park, Santa Cruz, Bolivia.

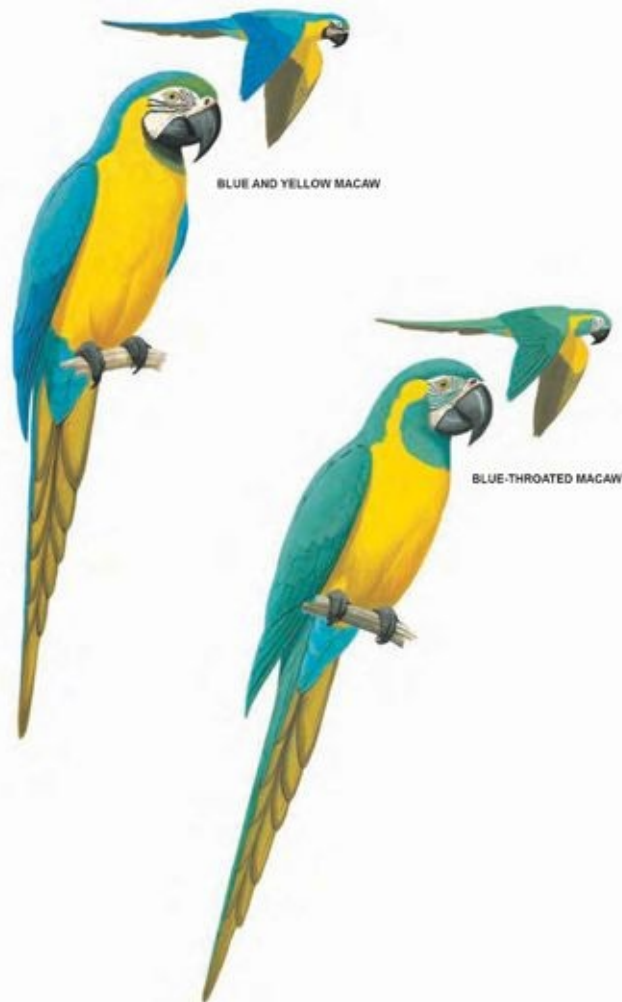


BLUE-THROATED MACAW

Ara glaucogularis 85cm

Like *A. ararauna*, but forecrown blue; throat to sides of neck and forecheeks greenish blue; bare face with lines of greenish-blue feathers; calls softer and more high pitched than calls of *A. ararauna*.

DISTRIBUTION east of upper Río Mamoré in Llanos de Mojos. El Beni, central Bolivia; up to 300m; critically endangered, CITES I. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Blue and Yellow Macaw *A. ararauna* (see above). **LOCALITY** localized north and south of Trinidad city, El Beni; local guide required.



PLAY 79 LARGE ARA MACAWS (in part)



SCARLET MACAW *Ara macao* 85cm

Slightly smaller of two similar red macaws with bicolored black-and-white bill; strident *rraa-aaarr* or *kurr-rraak*, growling *kree-eet*. **DISTRIBUTION** Central America and northern South America; up to 500m; scarce, locally common in remote areas, CITES I. **SUBSPECIES** two poorly differentiated subspecies. 1. *A. m. macao* scarlet; flight feathers, back, rump, and tail-coverts blue; median and secondary wing-coverts yellow tipped green; tail scarlet tipped blue; bare face with inconspicuous lines of minute red feathers. Range locally in Costa Rica, mostly Pacific slope, and southern Panama, on Azuero Peninsula and Isla Coiba, then disjunctly through northern South America, east of Andes, from Río Magdalena valley, Colombia, to Guianas, and south to eastern Bolivia and northern Mato Grosso, Brazil. 2. *A. m. cyanopterus* median and secondary wing-coverts yellow tipped blue. *Range* Oaxaca and southern Tamaulipas, southeastern Mexico, disjunctly to northeastern Nicaragua. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Green-winged Macaw *A. chloropterus* (see below) darker red; green upper wing-coverts; bare face with conspicuous feathered lines. **LOCALITIES** Cockscomb Basin Wildlife Sanctuary, southern Belize. Corcovado National Park, Peninsula de Osa, and Lapa Ríos Nature Reserve, Golfo Dulce, Costa Rica. Tinigua National Park, Meta, Colombia. Manú Biosphere Reserve, Madre de Dios, southeastern Peru. Ducke Forest Reserve, near Manaus, Amazonas, and Cristalino Jungle Lodge, Cristalino State Park, northern Mato Grosso, Brazil.



GREEN-WINGED MACAW *Ara chloropterus* 90cm

Slightly larger than *A. macao*, and darker red; flight feathers, back, rump, and tail-coverts blue; median wing-coverts, scapulars, and tertials green; tail dark red tipped blue; bare face with conspicuous lines of red feathers; raucous *raw-aawk...raw-aawk*, prolonged *oar-aaark*, screeching *ree-eeah*, corvid-like *kraaah*. **DISTRIBUTION** eastern Panama to Río Atrato region, northwestern Colombia, and northern to central South America, east of the Andes, from eastern Colombia, Venezuela, and Guianas, south to Paran' and Mato Grosso, Brazil, eastern Peru, and eastern Bolivia to Paraguay, and northern Argentina in Formosa; up to 1000m; more thinly dispersed and generally less numerous than other large macaws. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Scarlet Macaw *A. macao* (see above) paler scarlet; yellow upper wing-coverts; minutely feathered lines across bare face not noticeable. **LOCALITIES** Darién Biosphere Reserve, Darién, eastern Panama. Los Katios National Park, Chocö, Colombia. BioBrasil Reserve, southern Piauí, and Caiman Lodge Wildlife Refuge, Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil. Manu Biosphere Reserve, Madre de Dios, southeastern Peru.



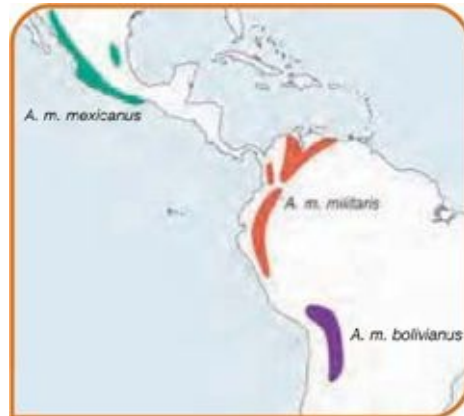
A. m. cyanopterus

SCARLET MACAW



GREEN-WINGED MACAW

PLATE 80 LARGE ARA MACAWS (in part)



MILITARY MACAW *Ara militaris* 75cm

Smaller of two similar green macaws with red forehead, blue wings, and blue-tipped red tail; raucous *kraa-aaak*, shrill *kee-eeah*, or *kaa-ee-aah*.

DISTRIBUTION Mexico, and disjunctly in western South America; mostly 500 to 3000m; vulnerable, CITES I. **SUBSPECIES** three doubtfully distinct subspecies. 1. *A. m. militaris* feathered lines on bare face red in front of eyes and black underneath eyes; throat slightly suffused olive-brown; tail dark red broadly tipped blue. Range northwestern Venezuela and western Colombia south to middle Urubamba region, Cuzco, southeastern Peru; rare visitor to Pacific slope of Andes in northwestern Peru. 2. *A. m. mexicanus* larger than *militaris*. Range Pacific slope in Mexico, from southern Sonora south to Jalisco, and Caribbean slope from eastern Nuevo Leon to San Luis Potosí. 3. *A. m. bolivianus* throat reddish brown; reddish bases to feathers of ear-coverts; tail tipped darker blue. Range east slope of Andes in Bolivia, south from Beni, and extreme northwestern Argentina, in Jujuy and Salta. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Great Green Macaw *A. ambiguus* (see below) probably indistinguishable in field, but mostly allopatric; more yellowish green; tail paler orange-red. Thick-billed Parrot *Rhynchopsitta pachyrhyncha* (plate 83) much smaller with shorter tail; feathered face; red from forehead to above and behind eye. **LOCALITIES** El Cielo Biosphere Reserve, Tamaulipas, Mexico. Cueva de los Guácharos National Park, Huila, Colombia. Guatopo National Park, Miranda, Venezuela. Amboró National Park, Santa Cruz, Bolivia.



GREAT GREEN MACAW *Ara ambiguus* 85cm

Larger than similar *A. militaris*; raucous shouts and squawks, growling *aa-aahk* or *aowrk*. **DISTRIBUTION** Central America and northwestern South America; up to 1500m; vulnerable, CITES I. **SUBSPECIES** two poorly differentiated subspecies. 1. *A. a. ambiguus* yellowish green; forehead scarlet; feathered lines on bare face scarlet in front of eyes, black underneath eyes; throat tinged olive-brown; tail orange-red tipped dull blue. *Range* Caribbean lowlands of eastern Honduras and easternmost Nicaragua to Panama and northwestern Colombia. 2. *A. a. guayaquilensis* like *ambiguus*, but smaller, narrower bill. *Range* two populations in western Ecuador, in north in Esmeraldas, and in south in Chongon Hills, near Guyaquil, Guayas. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Military Macaw *A. militaris* (see above) probably indistinguishable in field, but mostly allopatric; darker green and tail darker red. **LOCALITIES** Río Plátano Biosphere Reserve, eastern Honduras. Sarapiquí Neotropical Center and La Trimbina Rainforest Reserve, Costa Rica. Darién Biosphere Reserve, Darién, Panama. Los Katíos National Park, Chocó, Colombia. Cerro Blanco Reserve, near Guayaquil, western Ecuador.



RED-FRONTED MACAW *Ara rubrogenys* 60cm

Unmistakable; smaller green macaw, and only green macaw in range; orange-red crown, ear-coverts, and “shoulder-patch”; red-and-yellow underwings; shrill ringing notes, raucous *raa-aaah*, dueting from pairs. Woodlands and dry forest in arid intermontane valleys; pairs, family groups, larger flocks at nighttime roost; noisy and conspicuous; feeds in trees and on ground; strong flight with shallow wingbeats.

DISTRIBUTION central-southern Bolivia, from southern Cochabamba and western Santa Cruz to eastern Potosí; mostly 1100 to 2500m; endangered, CITES I. **LOCALITIES** valleys of Río Caine and Río Mizque, Cochabamba.

MILITARY MACAW

A. m. militaris



GREAT GREEN MACAW

A. a. ambiguus



Juv



RED-FRONTED MACAW



PLATE 81 SMALLER GREEN MACAWS (in part)



CHESTNUT-FRONTED MACAW

Ara severus 46cm

Midsized green macaw with chestnut-brown forehead and blue-tipped brownish-red tail; thighs and bend of wing red; brownish-black feathered lines on bare face; brownish-red undersides of wings and tail diagnostic in flight; sexes alike, JUV like adults. harsh *ahh-aarra*, high-pitched *ghehh*. Forests, secondary growth, plantations; pairs, small groups, larger flocks at nighttime roost; arboreal; fast, direct flight.

DISTRIBUTION Darién, eastern Panama, and Pacific slope of Andes in western Colombia to southern Ecuador, and east of Andes from Colombia south to Santa Cruz, eastern Bolivia; north of Amazon River east to western and southern Venezuela and Guianas; south of Amazon River east to Mato Grosso, south-central Brazil, but apparently avoiding much of Amazon River basin; up to 1500m; common; introduced to southern Florida, U.S.A. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Blue-winged Macaw *Primolius maracana* (see below) red forehead and abdominal patch; yellow underwings; much smaller. Red-bellied Macaw *Orthopsittaca manilata* (plate 82) bare face yellow; red abdominal patch and yellow underwings; much smaller. **LOCALITIES** Darién Biosphere Reserve, Darién, Panama. Tinigua National Park, Meta, Colombia. Cristalino Jungle Lodge, Cristalino State Park, northern Mato Grosso, Brazil. Manú Biosphere Reserve, Madre de Dios, southeastern Peru.



BLUE-HEADED MACAW

Primolius couloni 43cm

Only mid-sized green macaw with blue head; blue-tipped red tail; bare face gray; sexes alike, JUV duller; rasping *purr* or *raaah*, high-pitched shrieks. Foothill forests, tall secondary growth, clumps of *Mauritia* palms; pairs, small groups; arboreal; inconspicuous and fairly quiet; swift, direct flight. **DISTRIBUTION** eastern Peru, south from Río Huallaga valley, Loreto, and westernmost Brazil, only in Acre, to northern Bolivia, east of Andes south to about lat. 14°S; mostly 150 to 1300m; near-threatened, CITES I. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Blue-headed Parrot *Pionus menstruus* (plate 126) much smaller with very short, squarish tail; red undertail-coverts; feathered face; different flight. **LOCALITIES** Tingo María National Park, Huánuco, and Manú Biosphere Reserve, Madre de Dios, southeastern Peru.



BLUE-WINGED MACAW

***Primolius maracana* 43cm**

Only midsized green macaw with red forehead and red lower back; red abdominal patch; bare face pale yellow; sexes alike, JUV duller, less extensive red markings; shrill *gheh* or *krek...krek...krek*. Forests, mangroves, gallery woodland; pairs, small parties; not conspicuous or noisy; distinctive flight with jerky, upward pitches. **DISTRIBUTION** eastern Brazil, at Ilha de Marajó, Pará, and southern Pará and Maranhão south to Mato Grosso do Sul and São Paulo, and eastern Paraguay to northeastern Argentina, in Misiones and northern Corrientes, where now probably extirpated; up to 1000m; near-threatened, CITES I. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Chestnut-fronted Macaw *Ara severus* (see above) chestnut-brown forehead; no red abdominal patch; red underwings; larger. Red-bellied Macaw *Orthopsittaca manilata* (plate 82) see above. **LOCALITIES** Serra Negra, Pernambuco, and Serra do Cachimbo, Pará, Brazil. Rio Doce State Park, Minas Gerais, Brazil. Fazenda Paraíso Reserve and Caetetus Ecological Station, São Paulo, Brazil.



CHESTNUT-FRONTED MACAW



BLUE-HEADED MACAW



BLUE-WINGED MACAW

PLATE 82 SMALLER GREEN MACAWS (in part)



YELLOW-COLLARED MACAW

Primolius auricollis 38cm

Unmistakable; only macaw with black head and yellow collar on hindneck; tail brownish red broadly tipped blue; bare face cream-white; sexes alike, JUV like adults; gull-like *scree-eeat...scree-eeat*.

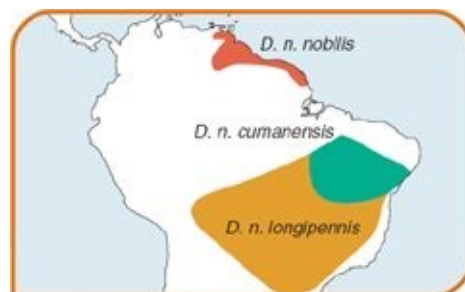
DISTRIBUTION northern and eastern Bolivia to southwestern Mato Grosso, Brazil, and northern Paraguay, mainly west of Río Paraguay, to northwestern Argentina, in eastern Jujuy and northern Salta; also on and around Ilha do Bananal in western Goiás, northeastern Brazil, where possibly isolated; up to 600m, locally to 1700m; common. **LOCALITIES** readily seen in farmlands on outskirts of Corumba, Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil, and Santa Cruz city, Bolivia.



RED-BELLIED MACAW

Orthopsittaca manilata 41cm

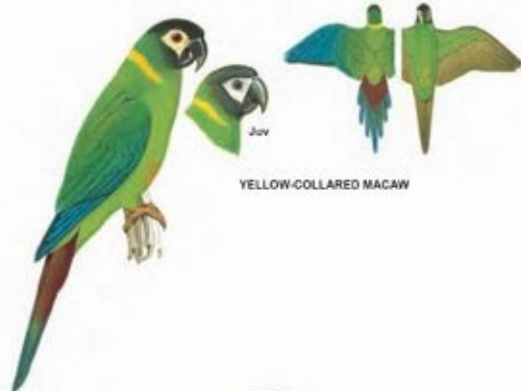
Midsized olive-green macaw with carunculated yellow skin on bare face; fine scalloping on neck and underparts; brownish-red abdominal patch; green tail; sexes alike, JUV like adults; wailing *choii-aa*, loud *wrr-rake...wrr-rake*, rhythmical *screeet...screeet*. Dependent on *Mauritia* palms for food and nesting, so rarely found far from palm groves in swampy lands; often in large, noisy flocks. **DISTRIBUTION** Trinidad, Guianas, and eastern Venezuela to southern Colombia, eastern Ecuador, and eastern Peru, and northern Bolivia to Amazonian Brazil, but apparently absent from Rio Negro drainage in upper Amazon River basin; up to 500m; common. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Chestnut-fronted Macaw *Ara severus* (plate 81) chestnut-brown forehead; white bare face; no red abdominal patch; red tail and red underwings; larger. Blue-winged Macaw *Primolius maracana* (plate 81) red forehead; white bare face; red tail. **LOCALITIES** Nariva Swamp Reserve, Trinidad. Botanic Gardens, Georgetown, Guyana. Tinigua National Park, Meta, Colombia. Cristalino Jungle Lodge, Cristalino State Park, northern Mato Grosso, Brazil.



RED-SHOULDERED MACAW

Diopsittaca nobilis 30cm

Smallest macaw, resembling green *Aratinga* conures, but identified by bare face; sexes alike, JUV duller; shrill *kreek-kreek-kreek* in flight, harsh *ark-ark-ark-ark*. **DISTRIBUTION** Guianas and eastern Venezuela to northeastern Brazil, and eastern Brazil to southeastern Peru and northern Bolivia; up to 1400m; common. **SUBSPECIES** two well marked and one poorly differentiated subspecies. 1. *D. n. nobilis* forecrown blue; bend of wing, carpal edge, and lesser underwing-coverts red; bare face white; all-black bill. *Range* north of Amazon River in eastern Venezuela, in Delta Amacuro to northern Monagas and northern to eastern Bolívar, Guianas, and northeastern Brazil, in Roraima, northern Pará, and Amapá. 2. *D. n. cumanensis* (Noble Macaw, possibly separate species) larger than *nobilis*, and more massive bill with pale upper mandible. *Range* northeastern Brazil south of Amazon River, from Alagoas and Bahia west to Maranhão and southeastern Pará south to central Goiás, where intergrades with *longipennis*. 3. *D. n. longipennis* larger than *cumanensis*. *Range* inland Brazil, from central Goiás and western Minas Gerais to northwestern São Paulo and Mato Grosso do Sul, through southeastern Peru to eastern and central Bolivia; apparently no recent records from Espírito Santo or Rio de Janeiro, but introduced population in São Paulo city. **SIMILAR SPECIES** White-eyed Conure *Aratinga leucophthalma* (plate 87) bare white eye-ring, but feathered face; no blue on forecrown; all-pale bill. **LOCALITIES** Botanic Gardens, Georgetown, Guyana. Caiman Lodge Wildlife Refuge, Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil.



YELLOW-COLLARED MACAW



RED-BELLIED MACAW



RED-SHOULDERED MACAW

PLATE 83 MACAW ALLIES



GOLDEN CONURE *Guaruba guarouba* 34cm

Unmistakable; midsized yellow parrot with green flight feathers and massive bill; sexes alike, JUV green on head, breast, and back; discordant *kray* in flight, repeated *keek-keek-keek*. Forests and forest clearings; small flocks, roosting and nesting communally.

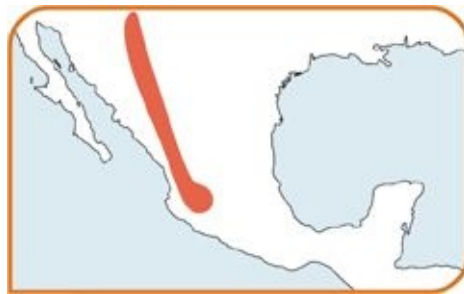
DISTRIBUTION northern Brazil, south from Amazon River to about lat. 5°N between Rio Tapajós, western Pará, and Rio Turiacu, western Maranhão, also upper Rio Madeira and tributaries, northern Rondônia and northwestern Mato Grosso; up to 500m; endangered, CITES I. **LOCALITIES** Amazônia National Park, Pará, and Jamari National Forest, Rondônia, Brazil.



YELLOW-EARED CONURE

Ognorhynchus icterotis 42cm

Large green parrot with long, graduated tail; forehead, lores, and elongated ear-coverts yellow; sexes alike, JUV like adults; goose-like *raanh-raanh*. Associated with *Ceroxylon* palms in montane forests; mostly small flocks; strong, direct flight. **DISTRIBUTION** northwestern Ecuador, north from Pichincha and western Cotopaxi, and western Colombia, north to Antioquia and northwestern Norte de Santander; recent records only from few localities in Cordilleras Central and Oriental, Colombia, and western Cotopaxi, Ecuador; mostly 1200 to 3500m; critically endangered, CITES I. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Golden-plumed Conure *Aratinga branickii* (plate 84) orange frontal band; narrow yellow “tufts” behind ear-coverts; smaller. **LOCALITIES** Cueva de los Guacharos National Park, Huila, Colombia. Cerro Golondrinas Reserve, near Ibarra, Imbabura, and Caripero district, western Cotopaxi, Ecuador.



THICK-BILLED PARROT

Rhynchopsitta pachyrhyncha 38cm

One of two similar large green parrots with short, wedge-shaped tail and large, strongly compressed black bill; forecrown, broad band above eye, bend of wing, and thighs red; greater underwing-coverts yellow; sexes alike, JUV red forehead only; raucous *scronk*, repeated *haw-haw-haw*, sharp *kuk-kuk-kuk*, rolling *aa-ahr*. Highland *Pinus* and *Pinus-Quercus* forests; arboreal; wanders in search of *Pinus* seeds, the staple food; strong, direct flight. **DISTRIBUTION** northwestern to central Mexico, along Sierra Madre Occidental from western Chihuahua and eastern Sonora to Michoacán or occasionally Jalisco; formerly north to southwestern U.S.A.; mostly 1500 to 3400m; endangered, CITES I. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Military Macaw *Ara militaris* (plate 80) larger with longer tail; bare face; no red above eye or on bend of wing. **LOCALITY** Cebadillas de Yaguirachic, and Tutuaca Forest Reserve, Chihuahua, Mexico.



MAROON-FRONTED PARROT

***Rhynchopsitta terresi* 40cm**

Darker green than similar, possibly conspecific *R. pachyrhyncha*, with deep maroon forecrown and broad band above eye; olive greater underwing-coverts; habits and calls like *R. pachyrhyncha*. Highland *Pinus-Abies-Quercus* forests near roosting and nesting cliff-face.

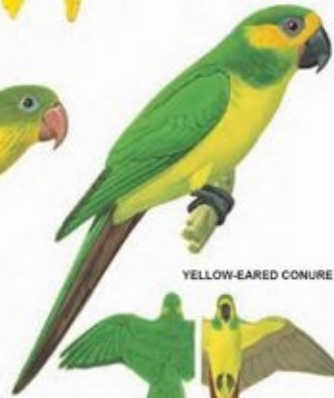
DISTRIBUTION northeastern Mexico, along 300km of Sierra Madre Oriental, in southeastern Coahuila, central-western Nuevo León, and southwestern Tamaulipas; mostly 1300 to 3700m; vulnerable, CITES I. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Military Macaw *Ara militaris* (plate 80) see above.

LOCALITY El Taray Sanctuary, near Monterrey, Nuevo León, Mexico.



GOLDEN CONURE

Juv



YELLOW-EARED CONURE

THICK-BILLED PARROT



Juv

MAROON-FRONTED PARROT



PLATE 84 *ARATINGA CONURES* (in part)

Small to midsized, mostly green parrots with long, graduated tail; sexes alike, JUV often lacks features of adults, so can be difficult to identify; includes several distinctive groupings often treated as separate genera, but here considered subgenerically differentiated. Forests, woodlands, dry scrublands, farmlands; mostly arboreal, but some ground feeding; pairs, small to large flocks; noisy and conspicuous in flight, but can be hidden amidst foliage; shrill screeching calls, and chatter of feeding flocks.



GOLDEN-PLUMED CONURE

Aratinga branickii (formerly *Leptosittaca branickii*) 35cm

Midsized green conure with orange frontal band and yellow stripe beneath eye continuing to tuft of elongated feathers behind ear-coverts; abdomen suffused orange; undertail brownish red; shrill *kree-ah...kree-ah*, high-pitched *rhaaaa-aa*. Attracted to fruiting *Podocarpus*.

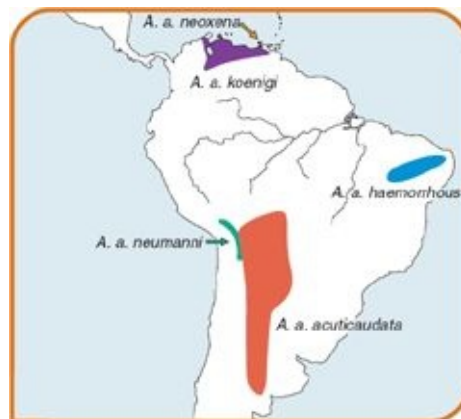
DISTRIBUTION disjunctly in Andes highlands of Colombia to southern Peru; mostly 2400 to 3400m; vulnerable. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Yellow-eared Conure *Ognorhynchus icterotis* (plate 83) forehead, upper cheeks, and elongated ear-coverts yellow; no orange suffusion on abdomen; larger. **LOCALITIES** Puracé National Park, Cauca, and Los Nevados National Park, Tolima, Colombia. Podocarpus National Park, and Tapichalaca Biological Reserve, Loja/Zamora-Chinchipec, southern Ecuador.



NANDAY CONURE

Aratinga nenday (formerly *Nandayus nenday*) 30cm

Unmistakable; midsized green conure with black head; throat and upper breast suffused blue; thighs orange-red; bare eye-ring pink; strident *kree-ah* .*kree-ah*, *krehh*-and *kriie-kriie*. **DISTRIBUTION** upper Río Paraguay basin, from Santa Cruz, southeastern Bolivia, and Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil, through central Paraguay to northern Argentina; up to 800m; common; feral populations near Buenos Aires, Argentina, in Florida and southern California, U.S.A., and Puerto Rico, West Indies. **LOCALITIES** Caiman Lodge Wildlife Refuge, Pousada Aguapé at São Jose Ranch, and Passo do Lontra, Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil. Outskirts of Asunción and at Estancia Santa Asunción, Presidente Hayes, Paraguay.



BLUE-CROWNED CONURE

Aratinga acuticaudata 37cm

Unmistakable; only green conure with blue forecrown and red undertail; prominent white eye-ring; loud *cheeah-cheeah*, musical *krreea*.

DISTRIBUTION disjunctly east of Andes in northeastern Colombia, northern Venezuela, and northeastern Brazil to northern Argentina; up to 2600m; common; introduced to Florida and southern California, U.S.A. **SUBSPECIES** three discernible and two poorly differentiated subspecies. 1. *A. a. acuticaudata* crown to cheeks and ear-coverts dull blue; pale upper mandible, gray lower mandible. *Range* lowlands in eastern Bolivia and southwestern Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil, to Paraguay, western Uruguay, and northern Argentina, south to La Pampa and southwestern Buenos Aires. 2. *A. a. neumanni* only forehead to nape blue; underparts washed blue. *Range* eastern slopes of Andes (1500 to 2650m) in Cochabamba, Santa Cruz, Chuquisiaca, and probably Tarija, southern Bolivia. 3. *A. a. haemorrhous* like *neumanni*, but paler blue forehead and forecrown; no blue on underparts; all-pale bill. *Range* northeastern Brazil, in Piauí and northern Bahia. 4. *A. a. koenigi* like *neumanni*, but undertail less brownish red; smaller. *Range* northeastern Colombia and northern Venezuela, east to Monagas. 5. *A. a. neoxena* like *haemorrhous*, but underparts suffused bluish; smaller. *Range* Margarita Island, northern Venezuela. **LOCALITIES** Catatumbo-Barí National Park, Norte de Santander, and El Tuparro National Park, Vichada, Colombia. Caiman Lodge Wildlife Refuge, Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil.



GOLDEN-PLUMED CONURE



NANDAY CONURE



BLUE-CROWNED CONURE

A. a. acuticaudata

A. a. haemorrhous

PLATE 85 *ARATINGA CONURES* (in part)



GREEN CONURE *Aratinga holochlora* 30cm

One of three closely allied, probably conspecific, all-green midsized conures in Central America; shrill *screek...screek* and *cree-ik...crii-crii-criir*, deeper *kreh-kreh...kteh-kreh* or *ruh-ruh-ruh*. **DISTRIBUTION** northwestern and eastern Mexico; up to 2000m; common; introduced to southern Texas and southern Florida, U.S.A. **SUBSPECIES** two discernible subspecies. 1.A. *h. holochlora* yellowish-green underparts and olive-yellow underwings; some birds with few scattered red feathers on head. *Range* disjunctly in eastern Mexico, from eastern Nuevo León and Tamaulipas to central Veracruz, and southeastern Veracruz and eastern Oaxaca to eastern Chiapas, ranging seasonally to adjacent Pacific slope on Isthmus of Tehuantepec. 2.A. *h. brewsteri* darker green with bluish suffusion on crown. *Range* highlands of Sonora, northern Sinaloa, and southwestern Chihuahua, northwestern Mexico. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Pacific Conure *A. strenua* (see below) indistinguishable in field. Olive-throated Conure *A. nana* (plate 94) olive-brown underparts; white eye-ring; smaller. Orange-fronted Conure *A. canicularis* (plate 94) distinctive head markings; olive throat; smaller. **LOCALITIES** El Naranjo to El Meco road, San Luis Potosí, and Francisco I. Madero National Park, Chiapas, Mexico.



PACIFIC CONURE *Aratinga strenua* 33cm

Differentiated only at close quarters from very similar *A. holochlora* by larger size, heavier bill, and stouter legs; calls like *A. holochlora*.

DISTRIBUTION Pacific slope from eastern Oaxaca, southern Mexico, to inland Guatemala and central Nicaragua; up to 2500m; common.

SIMILAR SPECIES Green Conure *A. holochlora* (see above) indistinguishable in field. Red-throated Conure *A. rubritorquis* (see below) red throat; smaller. Olive-throated Conure *A. nana* (plate 94) see above.

Orange-fronted Conure *A. canicularis* (plate 94) see above. **LOCALITIES** Nighttime roosts at Antiguo Cuscatlán, a suburb of San Salvador, El Salvador. Volcán Masaya National Park, Nicaragua.



SOCORRO CONURE *Aratinga brevipes* 32cm

Unmistakable; only parrot on island; like *A. holochlora*, but darker green and different wing pattern—p10 shorter than p7, vice versa in *A. holochlora* and *A. strenua*; high-pitched *kree-kree...kree-kree*, shorter *kee-kee-kee*. **DISTRIBUTION** Socorro Island in Islas Revillagigado, off west coast of Mexico. **LOCALITY** slopes of Cerro Evermann, Socorro Island.



RED-THROATED CONURE

***Aratinga rubritorquis* 28cm**

Smaller green conure with throat and foreneck red, often intermixed yellow; JUV throat and foreneck green; screaming *kreeah-kreeah* and *krri-krreea*, persistent *krieh-krieh...krieh-krieh*. **DISTRIBUTION** central highlands and adjacent Pacific slope in eastern Guatemala to western Nicaragua; mostly 600 to 1800m; common. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Pacific Conure *A. strenua* (see above) no red on throat; larger. Olive-throated Conure *A. nana* (plate 94) see above. Orange-fronted Conure *A. canicularis* (plate 94) see above. **LOCALITIES** Guisayote Reserve and Celaque National Park, Honduras. Volcan Masaya National Park and Volcan Mombacho Nature Reserve, Nicaragua.

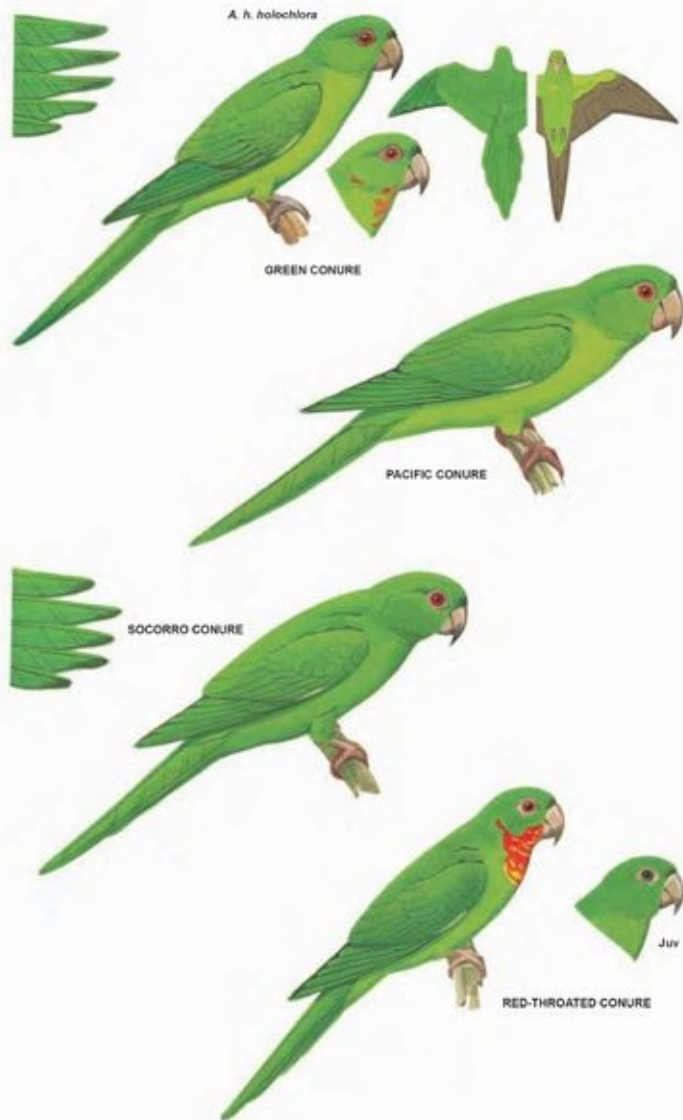


PLATE 86 *ARATINGA CONURES* (in part)



CRIMSON-FRONTED CONURE

Aratinga finschi 28cm

Smaller green conure with red forecrown not extending to eyes; bend of wing, carpal edge, and outer lesser underwing-coverts red; outer greater underwing-coverts yellow; some birds with few scattered red feathers on neck; white eye-ring; JUV little or no red on forecrown or underwing-coverts, and outer greater underwing-coverts olive; raucous *kaa-kaa-kaa*, guttural *keerr-keerr* or *kew-lee-kee-kee* .*kew-keerr*. **DISTRIBUTION** southwestern Nicaragua to Costa Rica, throughout Caribbean slope, regularly visiting Guanacaste, and on southern Pacific slope, and east to Azuero Peninsula, western Panama; up to 1650m; increasing. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Olive-throated Conure *A. nana* (plate 94) and Brown-throated Conure *A. pertinax* (plate 92) no red on forecrown or underwing-coverts; olive or brown throat; smaller. Sulphur-winged Conure *Pyrrhura hoffmanni* (plate 107) no red on forecrown or underwing-coverts; yellow on upper side of wings; smaller. **LOCALITIES** Bosque del Río Tigre Sanctuary and Lodge, Dos Brazos, and Lapa Ríos Nature Reserve, Golfo Dulce, Costa Rica.



CUBAN CONURE *Aratinga euops* 26cm

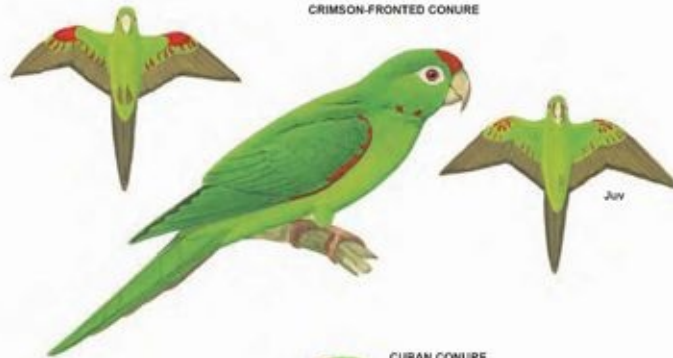
Unmistakable, only small green parrot in range; scattered red feathers on head and underparts, lacking in JUV; carpal edge and lesser underwing-coverts red; white eye-ring; loud *crick-crick-crick*, low whispering while perched. **DISTRIBUTION** Cuba, and formerly Isla de Pinos; uncommon. **LOCALITIES** Zapata Peninsula, Sierra de Najasa, and Guantánamo, Cuba.



HISPANIOLAN CONURE *Aratinga chloroptera* 32cm

Larger green conure with red bend of wing, carpal edge, and outer underwing-coverts, mostly lacking in JUV; white eye-ring; shrill screeches. **DISTRIBUTION** Haiti and Dominican Republic, Hispaniola, West Indies; up to 3000m; uncommon: introduced to Guadeloupe and Puerto Rico. **SUBSPECIES** doubtfully distinct *A. c. maugei* formerly on Mona Island and possibly Puerto Rico, but now extinct. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Olive-throated Conure *A. nana* (plate 94) no red markings; olive-brown underparts; smaller. On Puerto Rico can be confused with other introduced parakeets. **LOCALITIES** Sierra de Baoruco and Sierra de Neiba, Dominican Republic. Massif de la Selle and Massif du Nord, Haiti.

CRIMSON-FRONTED CONURE



CUBAN CONURE



HISPANIOLAN CONURE

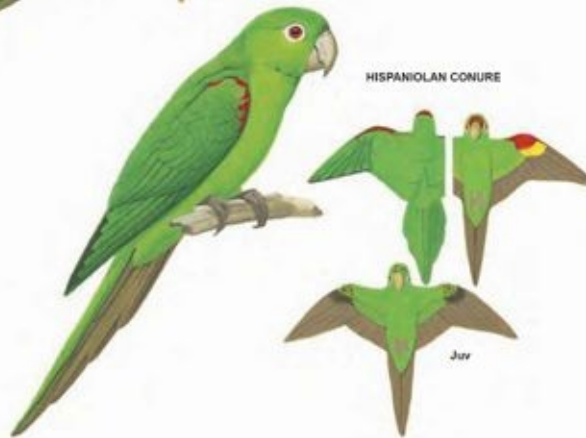


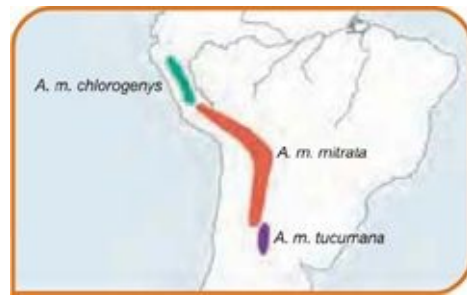
PLATE 87 *ARATINGA CONURES* (in part)



WHITE-EYED CONURE

Aratinga leucophthalma 32cm

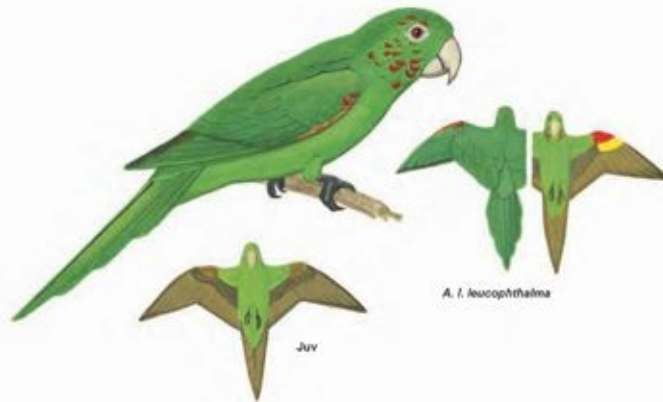
Midsized pale-billed green conure with distinctive red-and-yellow pattern on underwing-coverts and scattered red feathers on head and neck; only “all-green” conure in much of range; sexes alike, JUV duller; metallic *chechek*, grating *scraaah...scraaah*, trilling notes. **DISTRIBUTION** much of South America, east of Andes; up to 2500m; common. **SUBSPECIES** three poorly differentiated subspecies. 1. *A. l. leucophthalma* red on carpal edge and edge of forewing; outer lesser underwing-coverts red and outer greater underwing-coverts yellow; white eye-ring. *Range* Guianas, northeastern Venezuela, from southeastern Sucre, Monagas, and northern Anzoátegui to northeastern Bolívar, and eastern Colombia, south from Meta, south through Brazil, except upper Amazon River basin and dry northeast, to eastern Bolivia, Paraguay, northern Uruguay, and northern Argentina, south to Catamarca, northern Santa Fé, and Entre Ríos. 2. *A. l. callogenys* like *leucophthalma*, but larger and with heavier, more robust bill; westernmost birds darker green. *Range* upper Amazonia, near foothills of Andes, in southeastern Colombia, eastern Ecuador, and northeastern Peru to extreme northwestern Brazil; intergrades with *leucophthalma* throughout central Amazonia. 3. *A. l. nicefori* like *callogenys*, but paler, more yellowish green; red band across forehead. *Range* known only from type specimen collected at Guaicaramo, Río Guavio, Meta, Colombia; possibly aberrant *callogenys* or *A. leucophthalma* x *A. wagleri* hybrid. **SIMILAR SPECIES** can be confused with “red-fronted” green conures in western part of range, but lacks red forecrown and with red-and-yellow pattern on underwing-coverts. **LOCALITIES** Tinigua National Park, Meta, and Amacayacu National Park, Amazonas, Colombia. Amazonia National Park, Pará, Cristalino Jungle Lodge, Cristalino State Park, northern Mato Grosso, and Caiman Lodge Wildlife Refuge, Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil. Manú Biosphere Reserve, Madre de Dios, southeastern Brazil.



MITRED CONURE *Aratinga mitrata* 38cm

One of four very similar midsized pale-billed, “red-fronted” green conures of uncertain taxonomic status; red extending from forecrown to lores and below eyes; white eye-ring; sexes alike, JUV red restricted to forecrown and lores; strident *weee-weee...queiiee-queiiee...weee-weee*, loud *cheeah...cheeah*, calls deeper and harsher than Red-fronted Conure *A. wagleri*. Favors dry forest and adjoining open woodland (Arndt, pers. comm.). **DISTRIBUTION** northern Peru south to northwestern Argentina; mostly 1000 to 3500m; common; introduced to Florida, California, and Maui, Hawaii, U.S.A. **SUBSPECIES** three subspecies, but probably north—south cline of increasing red on head. 1. *A. m. chlorogenys* red frontal band extending to lores and narrow, incomplete ring around eye; upper cheeks and ear-coverts green. *Range* northern and central Peru, in Río Utcubamba valley and surrounding highlands in Amazonas and northern Cajamarca, and eastern Andean valleys in Huánuco and Junín. 2. *A. m. mitrata* red forecrown and lores extending to irregular band underneath eye to ear-coverts and upper cheeks; some scattered red feathers on sides of neck and breast; thighs red. *Range* southern Peru, at about lat. 12°50'S in Ayacucho, south to Salta, northwestern Argentina. 3. *A. m. tucumana* red forecrown and lores extending to cheeks and ear-coverts. *Range* northwestern Argentina, in Tucumán and Córdoba, and probably also Catamarca and La Rioja. **SIMILAR SPECIES** easily confused with sympatric “red-fronted” green conures (plate 88), but only species with red extending underneath eyes; juveniles probably indistinguishable in field. **LOCALITIES** Cerro Palmarcito, Chuquisaca, and Río Caine valley, Cochabamba, Bolivia. Calilegua National Park, Jujuy, and El Rey National Park, Salta, northwestern Argentina.

WHITE-EYED CONURE



MITRED CONURE



PLATE 88 *ARATINGA CONURES* (in part)



MOUNTAIN CONURE *Aratinga alticola* 35cm

Midsized red-fronted green conure probably indistinguishable in field from *A. hockingi*; dull green upperparts suffused glaucous; red frontal band not exceeding 16mm in width, and not extending to forecrown or to eyes; variable scattered red feathers on lores and around eyes; thighs green; cream-white eye-ring; JUV undescribed. **DISTRIBUTION** known only from Huancavelica and Cuzco, southern Peru, and Cochabamba, Bolivia. **SIMILAR SPECIES** probably cannot be distinguished in field from Hocking's Conure *A. hockingi* (see below) and JUV Mitred Conure *A. mitrata* (plate 87). **LOCALITIES** vicinity of Anco, Huancavelico, southern Peru. Carrasco Ichilo National Park, Cochabamba, Bolivia.



HOCKING'S CONURE *Aratinga hockingi* 35cm

Possibly conspecific with Red-fronted Conure *A. wagleri* (plate 89) and distinguishable from very similar *A. alticola* only at close quarters; “half-moon” shaped red frontal band exceeding 17.5mm in width, and extending to forecrown but not to eyes; sometimes scattered red feathers on lores, around eyes, and on cheeks; thighs green; cream-white eye-ring; JUV uniformly green without red frontal band. Possibly favors cloudforests, visits cornfields. **DISTRIBUTION** mountains east of Río Utcubamba valley, Amazonas, and eastern Andean valleys in Huánuco and Cuzco, Peru; recorded between 1760m and 3000m; locally common. **SIMILAR SPECIES** probably cannot be distinguished in field from Mountain Conure *A. alticola* (see above) and JUV Mitred Conure *A. mitrata* (plate 87). **LOCALITIES** Chosgon district and Rioja to Pedro Ruiz road, Río Utcubamba valley, Amazonas, northern Peru (Arndt pers com.).



CORDILLERAN CONURE

Aratinga frontata 36cm

Only pale-billed, “red-fronted” conure with red on bend of wing to carpal edge; sexes alike, JUV without red markings; nasal *keh-keh* in flight. Favors dry and semihumid forests, visits orchards and cornfields.

DISTRIBUTION southern Ecuador and western Peru; up to 3000m; locally common; feral population in Lima. **SUBSPECIES** two discernible subspecies. 1. *A. f. frontata* red forecrown to lores; red bend of wing to carpal edge, and red thighs; cream-white eye-ring. *Range* Pacific slope of Andes in southwestern Ecuador and western Peru, south to Tacna. 2. *A. f. minor* darker green; more extensive, paler red on thighs; smaller. *Range* central Andes of Peru from Río Marañón valley, Amazonas, and possibly Zumba district in neighboring southernmost Ecuador, south to Ayacucho and Apurímac. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Red-masked Conure *Aratinga erythrogenys* (plate 89) entirely red crown and face; red on underwing-coverts; JUV also with red on underwing-coverts. Other “red-fronted” green conures lack red on bend of wing to carpal edge. **LOCALITY** Machu Picchu Historical Reserve, Cuzco, southern Peru.

MOUNTAIN CONURE



HOCKING'S CONURE



CORDILLERAN CONURE

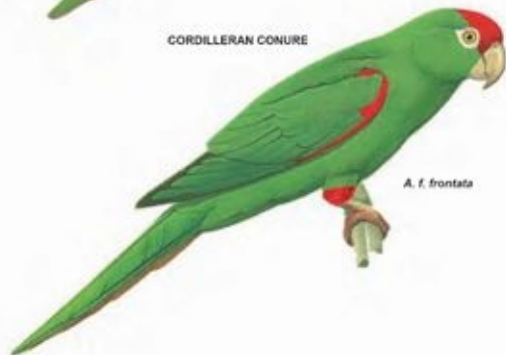


PLATE 89 *ARATINGA CONURES* (in part)



RED-MASKED CONURE

Aratinga erythrogenys 33cm

Midsized pale-billed, green conure with entirely red crown and face; red bend of wing to carpal edge and outer lesser underwing-coverts; sexes alike, JUV crown and face green, and less red on bend of wing to carpal edge and outer lesser underwing-coverts; screeching *screee-screeah* or *scrah-scrah-scra-scra*, rasping *screet-screet-screet*. **DISTRIBUTION**

lowlands and Pacific slope of western Ecuador and northwestern Peru, south to Lambayeque and Cajamarca; up to 2500m; near-threatened; feral population in Lima, and introduced to Florida and California, U.S.A., and Grand Cayman Island, West Indies. **SIMILAR SPECIES**

Cordilleran Conure *A. frontata* (plate 88) red restricted to forecrown and lores.

LOCALITIES Machalilla National Park, Manabí, and Loma Alta Ecological Reserve, Guayas, Ecuador. Tumbes National Forest, Tumbes, northwestern Peru.



RED-FRONTED CONURE

Aratinga wagleri 36cm

Midsized pale-billed, green conure with red forecrown; only “red-fronted” green conure in range, though possibly conspecific with Hocking’s Conure *A. hockingi* (plate 88); sexes alike, JUV little or no red on forecrown; strident *skreek*. Local presence associated with cliff-face roosting and nesting sites. **DISTRIBUTION** northern Venezuela and western Colombia; mainly 700 to 2800m; locally common. **SUBSPECIES** two poorly differentiated subspecies. 1. *A. w. wagleri* red forecrown not extending to eyes; sometimes red band or scattered red feathers on throat. *Range* northwestern Venezuela, from Sierra de Perij´, Zulia, and both slopes of Andes in Merida east to mountains of Yaracuy and Distrito Federal, and western Colombia, from Santa Marta Mountains and Sierra de Perij´ south along all Andean cordilleras to Nariño. 2. *A. w. transilis* darker green, and darker red on forecrown less extensive posteriorly. *Range* coastal mountains of Sucre and northern Monagas, northeastern Venezuela. **SIMILAR SPECIES** White-eyed Conure *A. leucophthalma* (plate 87) possible sympatry in Sucre, northeastern Venezuela; no red forecrown; distinctive red-and-yellow pattern on outer underwing-coverts. **LOCALITIES** Henri Pittier National Park, Aragua, Venezuela. Catatumbo-Barí National Park, Norte de Santander, and Cueva de los Gu´charos National Park, Huila, Colombia.



DUSKY-HEADED CONURE

Aratinga weddellii 28cm

Unmistakable; only black-billed, green conure with bluish-gray head; tail green tipped dark blue; wide bare eye-ring white; sexes alike, JUV head more greenish, less gray, and narrower white eye-ring; series of *jee-jeek* notes. Favors *vérzea* forest along watercourses, and attracted to *Erythrina* blossoms; tame. **DISTRIBUTION** east of Andes in southeastern Colombia, south from Caquet´ and Vaupés, to eastern Ecuador, and eastern Peru to northwestern Brazil in western Amazonas to northwestern Mato Grosso, and northern Bolivia, south to Cochabamba; up to 500m, locally 900m; common. **LOCALITIES** Amacayacu National Park, Amazonas, southern Colombia. Manú Biosphere Reserve, Madre de Dios, southeastern Peru.

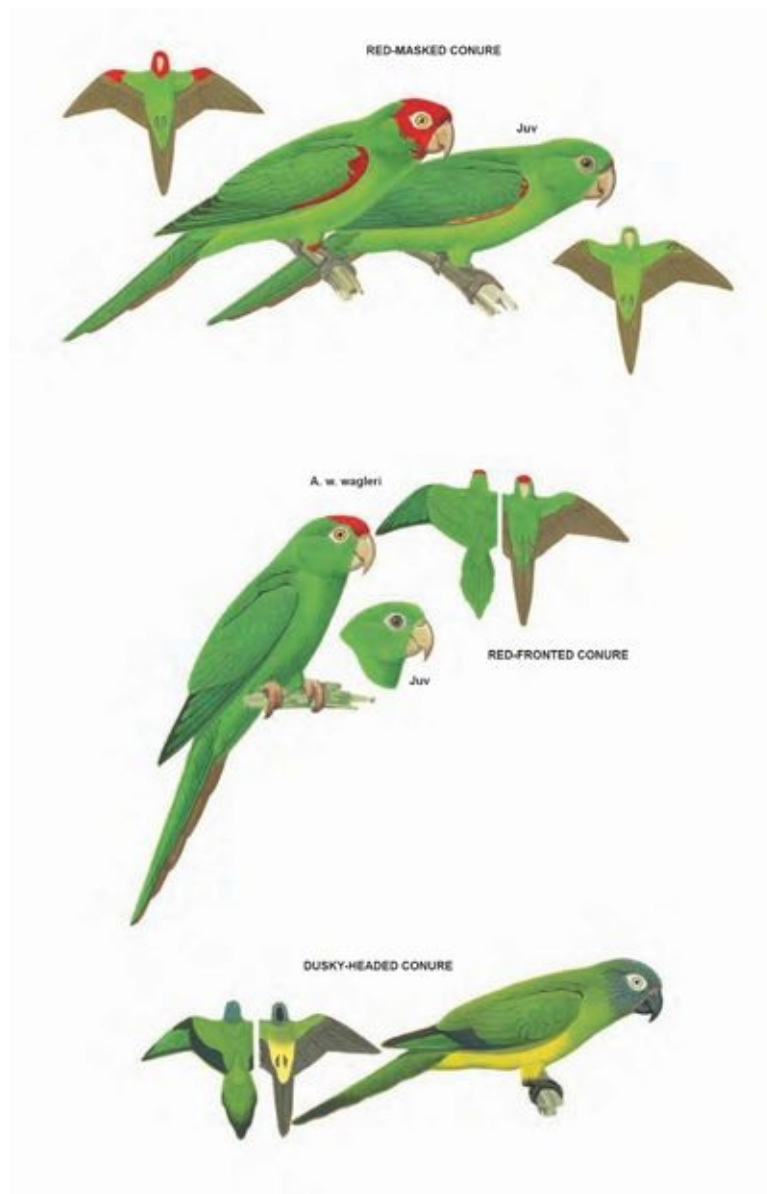


PLATE 90 *ARATINGA CONURES* (in part)



GOLDEN-CAPPED CONURE

Aratinga auricapillus 30cm

Only black-billed green conure with golden-yellow crown and orange face; sexes alike, JUV duller than adults; calls presumably like *A. jandaya*. **DISTRIBUTION** eastern Brazil; up to 2200m; near-threatened. **SUBSPECIES** two discernible subspecies with intermediates in range overlap. 1. *A. a. auricapillus* forehead and lores to around eyes orange-red; crown golden-yellow; abdomen, lower breast, and lower back to rump brownish red; gray eye-ring; JUV less yellow on crown, and less red on underparts. *Range* northern and central Bahia, eastern Brazil; birds from southern Bahia intermediate between this subspecies and *aurifrons*. 2. *A. a. aurifrons* forecrown orange-red; lower back to rump green. *Range* southeastern Brazil, from Minas Gerais and southern Goiás to Santa Catarina. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Jandaya Conure *A. jandaya* (see below) possibly locally sympatric in marginal contact zone; entirely yellow head and neck. Peach-fronted Conure *A. aurea* and Cactus Conure *A. cactorum* (plate 93) olive-brown throat and breast; lower underparts yellow; pale bare or feathered eye-ring. **LOCALITIES** Monte Pascual National Park, Bahia, and Rio Doce State Park and Serra da Canastra National Park, Minas Gerais, Brazil.



JANDAYA CONURE *Aratinga jandaya* 30cm

One of two similar black-billed, yellow-and-green conures; differentiated from *A. solstitialis* by green back, wings, and lower underparts; head and neck yellow suffused orange on face; breast, abdomen, and underwing-coverts orange-red; gray or white eye-ring; sexes alike; JUV head and neck paler yellow variably marked green, and breast to abdomen paler orange; screeching *kink-kink-kank*. **DISTRIBUTION** northeastern Brazil, from southeastern Pará, and near São Luis, Maranhão, east to Rio Grande do Norte and south to Alagoas, northernmost Bahia, and eastern Goiás; feral population at Belem, Pará; common. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Golden-capped Conure *A. auricapillus* (see above) possibly sympatric in marginal contact zone; green cheeks, neck, and breast. Peach-fronted Conure *A. aurea* and Cactus Conure *A. cactorum* (plate 93) see above. **LOCALITY** BioBrasil Reserve, near Barreiras, southern Piauí.



SUN CONURE *Aratinga solstitialis* 30cm

Black-billed yellow conure with green primaries and secondary-coverts; differentiated from *A. jandaya* by yellow mantle, back, upper wing-coverts, and lower underparts; face, and breast to abdomen suffused orange; grayish-white eye-ring; sexes alike, JUV upperparts and neck variably mixed green; screeching *screek-screek-screek* in flight, chuckling notes while perched. **DISTRIBUTION** far northeastern Brazil, Guyana, and possibly northwestern and southern Suriname, and extreme southeastern Venezuela; up to 1200m; locally common. **SUBSPECIES** two well marked, apparently isolated subspecies. 1. *A. s. solstitialis* deep yellow; mantle and upper wing-coverts yellow; olive-green tail; grayish-white eye-ring. *Range* central Guyana and neighboring Roraima, far northeastern Brazil; sight records from northwestern Suriname and extreme southeastern Venezuela. 2. *A. s. maculata* paler yellow; mantle and upper wing-coverts green edged yellow. *Range* northeastern Brazil, in northern Pará and lower Rio Canuma in northeastern Amazonas; unconfirmed sight records from southern Suriname. **LOCALITIES** Contão and Boa Vista districts, Roraima, and Monte Alegre district, Pará, northeastern Brazil.

GOLDEN-CAPPED CONURE

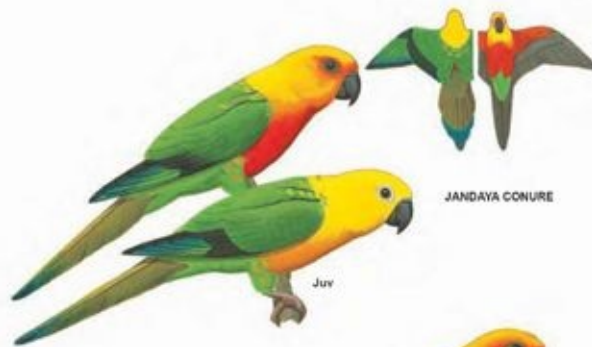


A. a. auricapillus

Juv

A. a. aurifrons

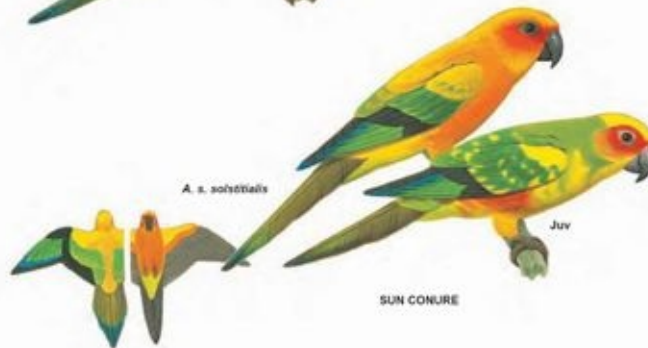
JANDAYA CONURE



Juv

A. s. solstitialis

SUN CONURE



Juv

PLATE 91 ARATINGA CONURES (in part)



BROWN-THROATED CONURE

Aratinga pertinax 25cm

Polytypic black-billed, green conure with strong geographical variation in plumage coloration; identified by varying combinations of yellow and brown on face and throat to upper breast; sexes alike, JUV duller than adults; repeated *crik-crik...crak-crak* in flight, *cheer-cheedit* when perched. **DISTRIBUTION** easternmost Costa Rica to central Panama, northern South America, mostly north of Amazon River, and islands off north coast of Venezuela; up to 1600m; common; introduced to St. Thomas and Saba, in Virgin Islands, West Indies. **SUBSPECIES** (in part, see plate 92) 14 subspecies differentiated mainly by extent and intensity of yellow on head and brown on throat to upper breast. 1. *A. p. pertinax* forehead, lores and sides of head orange-yellow; throat to upper breast pale olive-brown; variable orange marking on center of abdomen; iris yellow. *Range* Curaçao, in Netherlands Antilles, off north coast of Venezuela; introduced to St. Thomas and Saba in Virgin Islands. 2. *A. p. xanthogenia* brighter orange-yellow extending to crown. *Range* Bonaire, in Netherlands Antilles. 3. *A. p. arubensis* orange-yellow restricted to forehead and around eyes; crown dull greenish blue; lores, cheeks, and ear-coverts light brown faintly streaked dull yellow. *Range* Aruba, in Netherlands Antilles. 4. *A. p. aeruginosa* forecrown darker blue; dull yellow only encircling eye; lores to cheeks, ear-coverts, and upper breast grayish brown. *Range* northern Colombia from Caribbean coast south in middle Río Magdalena valley to northern Santander, and east through Guajira Peninsula to northwestern Zulia, northwestern Venezuela. 5. *A. p. griseipecta* like *aeruginosa*, but cheeks, throat, and upper breast olive-gray; no yellow encircling eye; forehead white. *Range* known only from Río Sinú valley, northeastern Colombia. 6. *A. p. lehmanni* similar to *aeruginosa*, but more extensive orange-yellow feathered eye-ring; less extensive greenish blue on forecrown. *Range* central and eastern Colombia, east of Andes, from Casanare south to northernmost Vaupés and east to Río Orinoco in western Amazonas, southern Venezuela. 7. *A. p. tortugensis* like *aeruginosa*, but more extensive orange-yellow on sides of head; larger. *Range* Tortuga Island, off north coast of Venezuela. 8. *A. p. margaritensis* forehead white; forecrown dull greenish blue; throat and upper breast pale olive-brown; little or no orange on darker green abdomen. *Range* Margarita and Los Frailes Islands, off north coast of

Venezuela.

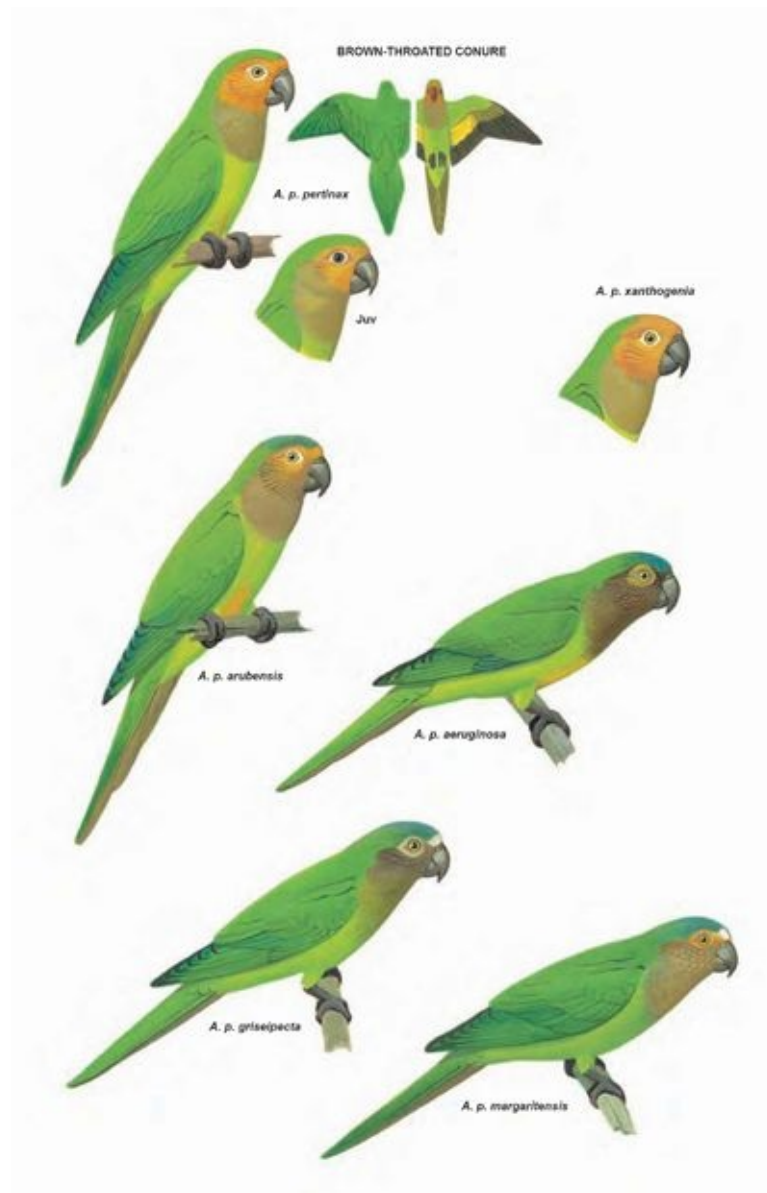


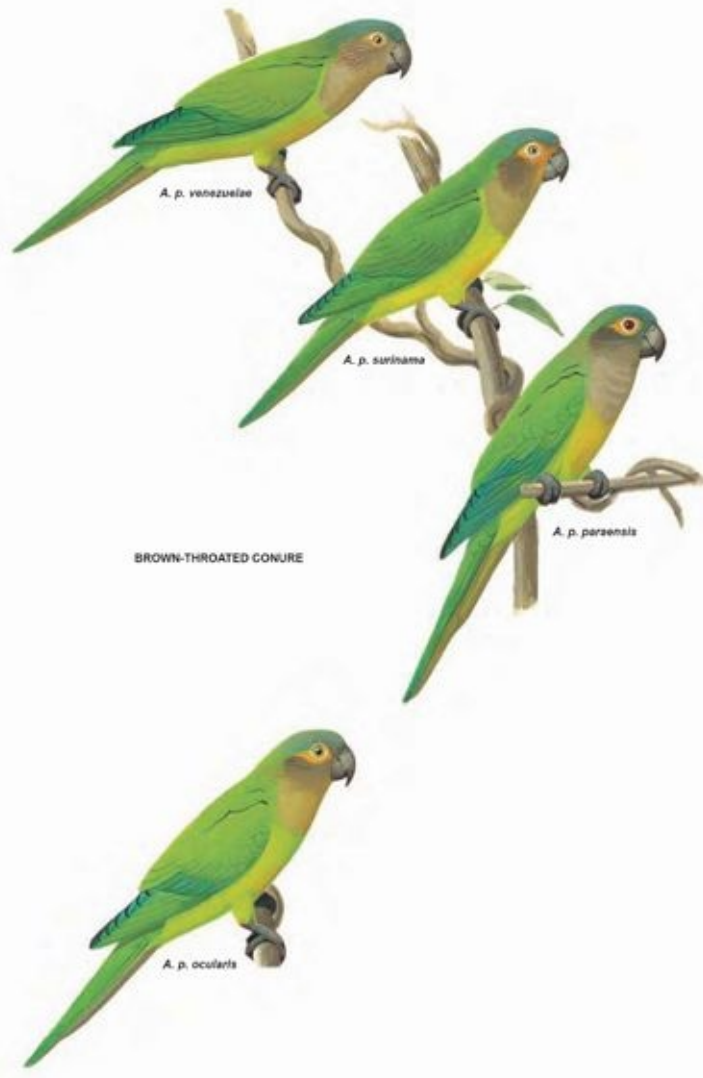
PLATE 92 ARATINGA CONURES (in part)



BROWN-THROATED CONURE

Aratinga pertinax (cont.)

SUBSPECIES (in part, see also plate 91) 9. *A. p. venezuela* like *margaritensis*, but paler, more yellowish green; no white frontal band; abdomen suffused orange. *Range* generally throughout Venezuela, except extreme northwest where replaced by *aeruginosa*, Delta Amacuro and southeastern Monagas occupied by *surinama*, southeastern Bolívar inhabited by *chrysophrys*, and western Amazonas within range of *lehmanni*. 10. *A. p. chrysophrys* similar to *venezuelae*, but darker green; lores, cheeks, and ear-coverts darker brown shaft-streaked dull yellow; forehead pale brownish yellow. *Range* interior of Guyana, Cerro Roraima district to upper Río Caroní in southeastern Bolívar, Venezuela, and extreme northern Roraima in northeastern Brazil. 11. *A. p. surinama* like *chrysophrys*, but orange-yellow extending from below eyes to cheeks and base of lower mandible; narrow orange-yellow frontal band. *Range* French Guiana, Suriname, and along coast of Guyana to Delta Amacuro and southeastern Monagas, northeastern Venezuela. 12. *A. p. chrysogenys* darker coloration than other subspecies; no pale frontal band; crown dark greenish blue; center of abdomen extensively tinged dark orange. *Range* recorded from lower Rio Negro and Rio Solimões region, west to Igarapé Belem, Amazonas, northwestern Brazil, but exact range undetermined. 13. *A. p. paraensis* forehead and crown bluish green; outer webs of primaries and secondaries blue; iris red. *Range* apparently isolated south of Amazon River, where known only from Rio Tapajós and its tributary, Rio Cururu, western Pará, northern Brazil. 14. *A. p. ocularis* crown and forehead green; orange-yellow in front of and below eye; sides of head buff-brown, darker on ear-coverts; throat and upper breast orange-brown. *Range* easternmost Costa Rica, where recorded along Río Coto, and Pacific lowlands of Panama from western Chiriquí east to western Panama province, in vicinity of Panama City and Tocumen. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Peach-fronted Conure *A. aurea* (plate 93) orange forecrown and orange feathered eye-ring; dark blue in flight feathers. **LOCALITIES** along Pan-American Highway, west from Playa Coronado, Panama. Botanic Gardens, Georgetown, Guyana. Henri Pittier National Park, Aragua, Venezuela. Tayrona National Park, Magdalena, Paramillo National Park, Córdoba, and Tinigua National Park, Meta, Colombia. Amazonia National Park, Pará, Brazil.



BROWN-THROATED CONURE

PLATE 93 *ARATINGA* CONURES (in part)



PEACH-FRONTED CONURE

Aratinga aurea 26cm

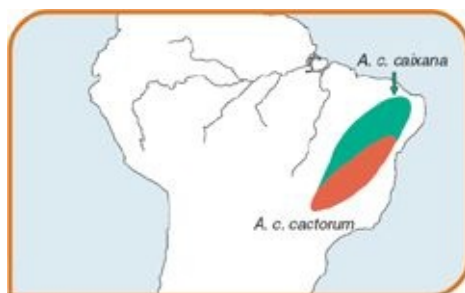
Small black-billed, green conure with orange frontal band and feathered eye-ring; sexes alike, JUV duller with bare eye-ring pale gray; shrill screeching in flight. Favors open woodland, woodlots in cultivation or pasturelands, and low scrubby vegetation; often feeds on ground; some mutual exclusion with Cactus Conure *A. cactorum*, where one species common the other normally absent or scarce. **DISTRIBUTION**

southernmost Suriname and far northeastern Brazil south to northwestern Argentina; up to 600m; common. **SUBSPECIES** two poorly differentiated subspecies, probably north—south cline of increasing size.

1. *A. a. aurea* forehead and forecrown yellow-orange; hindcrown to occiput dull blue; throat, cheeks, and breast pale brownish olive. *Range* southernmost Suriname and neighboring extreme northeastern Brazil, and south of Amazon River from northeastern and inland Brazil to eastern Bolivia, southeastern Peru, and northwestern Argentina; up to 600m; common. 2. *A. a. major* slightly darker green; paler yellow-orange frontal band; larger. *Range* exact range undetermined, but has been recorded from northern Paraguay. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Cactus Conure *A. cactorum*

(see below) no orange frontal band; brown crown and face with contrasting green ear-coverts; bare white eye-ring, and pale bill. Brown-throated Conure *A. pertinax* (plate 91, 92) no orange forecrown; cheeks and ear-coverts olive-brown shaft-streaked paler. Golden-capped Conure *A. auricapillus* (plate 90) red frontal band, lores, and around eyes; golden-yellow forecrown; lower underparts brownish red; dark eye-ring.

LOCALITIES Serra da Canastra National Park, Minas Gerais, and Caiman Lodge Wildlife Refuge, Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil. Los Ferros Lodge, Noel Kempff Mercado National Park, Santa Cruz, Bolivia. Cerro Corá National Park, Amambay, Paraguay.



CACTUS CONURE *Aratinga cactorum* 25cm

Small pale-billed, green conure with olive-brown crown and throat to breast, and yellow abdomen; sexes alike, JUV duller, with green crown and olive breast to abdomen; strident *cri-cri-cri* or *screet...screet*. Closely associated with caatinga scrubland where dominated by low, thorny shrubs and low trees, also in semidesert country and degraded pastures; some mutual exclusion with *A. aurea*, where one species common the other normally absent or scarce. **DISTRIBUTION** interior of northeastern Brazil; up to 600m; common. **SUBSPECIES** two poorly differentiated subspecies. 1. *A. c. cactorum* crown, face, and upper breast olive-brown with contrasting green ear-coverts; lower breast to abdomen orange-yellow; bare eye-ring white. *Range* restricted to Bahia, south of Rio São Francisco, and adjacent northeastern Minas Gerais. 2. *A. c. caixana* paler green; throat and breast buff-brown; abdomen less orange, more yellow. *Range* west and north of Rio São Francisco in northwestern Bahia and western Pernambuco north to Ceará, Piauí, and southeastern Maranhão. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Peach-fronted Conure *A. aurea* (see above) orange forecrown and feathered eye-ring; black bill. Golden-capped Conure *A. auricapillus* (plate 90) see above. **LOCALITIES** Serra da Capivara National Park, Piauí, and Chapada Diamantina National Park, Bahia, Brazil.

PEACH-FRONTED CONURE



CACTUS CONURE



PLATE 94 *ARATINGA* CONURES (in part)



OLIVE-THROATED CONURE

Aratinga nana 26cm

Only *Aratinga* conure with all-green head and olive-brown throat to abdomen; sexes alike, JUV like adults; screeching *screek...screek*, higher-pitched *krrieh-krrie-krreah*. **DISTRIBUTION** Jamaica and Caribbean slope of tropical Central America; up to 1100m; common; introduced to Dominican Republic, but subspecies not determined.

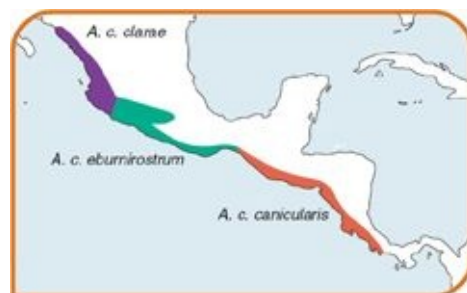
SUBSPECIES three slightly differentiated subspecies; Jamaican and Central American populations often treated as separate species. 1. *A. n. nana* throat to upper abdomen dark olive-brown; bare eye-ring white.

Range Jamaica, West Indies. 2. *A. n. astec* (Aztec Conure) smaller than *nana*, but with proportionately longer wings; throat to upper abdomen paler olive-brown; smaller bill. *Range* Caribbean slope from Veracruz, southeastern Mexico, to Almirante Bay region, westernmost Panama.

3. *A. n. vicinialis* like *astec*, but brighter green; underparts more olive, less brownish. *Range* northeastern Mexico, from central Tamaulipas south to northeastern Veracruz, where intergrades with *astec*.

SIMILAR SPECIES Red-throated Conure *A. rubritorquis* (plate 85) orange-red throat and foreneck; breast to lower abdomen green; bare eye-ring brownish gray.

Other *Aratinga* conures in range have all-green underparts and are larger. **LOCALITIES** Ria Lagartos Natural Park, Yucatán, southern Mexico. Tikal National Park, El Petén, Guatemala. Río Bravo Conservation and Management Area, Orange Walk District, and Chin Chich Lodge, Belize. Pico Bonito National Park, northern Honduras.



ORANGE-FRONTED CONURE

Aratinga canicularis 24cm

Small, pale-billed, green conure with orange frontal band and olive throat; sexes alike, JUV like adults; screeching *kreer...kreei-krrei* or *rreek...ree-reeh*, rapidly repeated can-can-can. Presence dependent on availability of arboreal termitaria for nesting. **DISTRIBUTION** Pacific slope of Central America; up to 1500m; common; introduced to Puerto Rico, West Indies.

SUBSPECIES three subspecies differentiated primarily on extent of orange frontal band. 1. *A. c. canicularis* broad orange frontal band extending to lores; crown dull blue; throat and upper breast pale brownish olive; bare eye-ring dull orange-yellow. *Range* Pacific slope from Chiapas, southern Mexico, to Honduras and northwestern Costa Rica. 2. *A. c. eburnirostrum* narrower orange frontal band; blue restricted to forecrown; brownish spot on each side of base of lower mandible. *Range* southwestern Mexico, from easternmost Michoacán south to Oaxaca. 3. *A. c. clarae* orange frontal band much reduced; dark gray at base of lower mandible. *Range* western Mexico, from Sinaloa south to Colima.

SIMILAR SPECIES Red-throated Conure *A. rubritorquis* (plate 85) see above. Crimson-fronted Conure *A. finschi* (plate 86) red forecrown, bend of wing to carpal edge, and outer underwing-coverts. Other *Aratinga* conures in range have all-green head. **LOCALITIES** Mazatlan to La Noria road, Sinaloa, and Sierra de Atoyac, Guerrero, Mexico. Tarrales Ecolodge, on lower slopes of Atitlan Volcano, Guatemala. El Impossible and Walter Thilo Deininger National Parks, El Salvador. Volcan Masaya National Park and Volcan Mombacho Nature Reserve, Nicaragua. Santa Rosa National Park, northwestern Costa Rica.

OLIVE-THROATED CONURE



ORANGE-FRONTED CONURE



PLATE 95 CYANOLISEUS AND MYIOPSITTA PARROTS



PATAGONIAN CONURE

Cyanoliseus patagonus 45cm

Unmistakable; large olive-brown parrot with long, strongly graduated tail and prominent bare eye-ring; sexes alike, JUV like adults; shrill *scree-ah...scree-ah*; grating *graaap...graaap* interspersed with sharp *keeew* notes (*bloxami*). Open country, especially near watercourses; highly conspicuous, noisy, and gregarious; very large flocks at some cliff-face nesting and roosting sites; swift, direct flight with distinctive streamlined silhouette and exposed yellow rump. **DISTRIBUTION** central Chile, much of Argentina and southern Uruguay; up to 2000m; endangered in Chile, common elsewhere. **SUBSPECIES** one isolated, well-marked subspecies, two discernible subspecies, and one doubtfully distinct subspecies. 1. *C. p. patagonus* head, neck, back, and breast olive-brown; lower back and abdomen to undertail-coverts yellow; center of abdomen orange-red; whitish marking on each side of breast. *Range* breeds in southern Argentina, ranging north in winter to central Argentina and southern Uruguay. 2. *C. p. conlara* like *patagonus*, but darker breast. *Range* resident in central Argentina. 3. *C. p. andinus* duller than *patagonus* with less yellow on underparts and center of abdomen washed orange-red. *Range* northwestern Argentina, from Salta and Catamarca south to central Mendoza and northern San Lu  s, where some intergradation with *patagonus*. 4. *C. p. bloxami* irregular whitish pectoral band; brighter yellow and orange-red on underparts; larger. *Range* formerly central Chile, from Atacama south to Valdivia, but now restricted to few localities in central provinces, including B  o B  o; endangered. **LOCALITIES** El C  ndor Beach, near Viedma, R  o Negro, and Estancia la Esperanza, Vald  s Peninsula, Chubut, southern Argentina. R  o de los Cipreses National Reserve, O'Higgins, Chile.

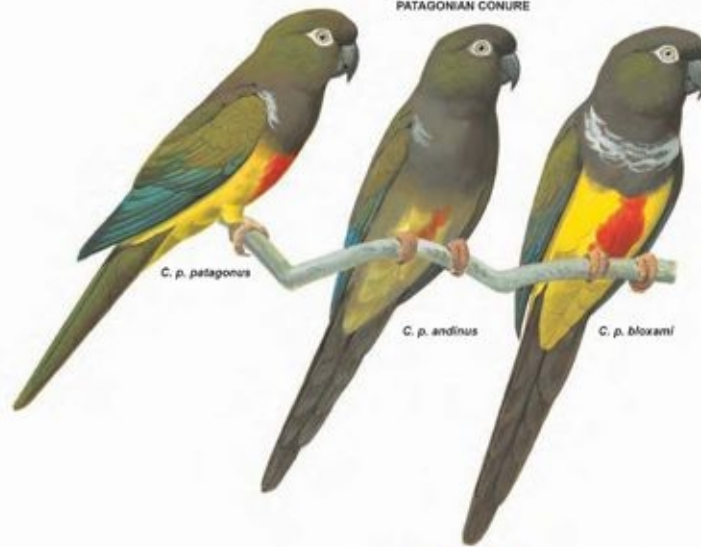


MONK PARAKEET

Myiopsitta monachus 29cm

Common cagebird with color mutations; midsized green parrot with long, graduated tail and distinctive coloration featuring gray face and breast; sexes alike, JUV like adults; shrill screeches, squawks, and chatter. In highlands of Bolivia frequents thorn steppe or woodland in dry intermontane valleys, elsewhere in open country, including cultivation and pasturelands; noisy, conspicuous flocks at or near conspicuous communal nests of twigs in treetops or (*luchsi*) crevices in cliff-face; often feeds on ground; swift, direct flight. **DISTRIBUTION** central Bolivia and southern Brazil south to central Argentina; up to 1000m, or *luchsi* at 1300 to 3000m; common; feral populations at Santiago, Chile, and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on Puerto Rico and Grand Cayman Island, West Indies, at numerous urban centers in North America and Europe, and in some Mediterranean localities. **SUBSPECIES** three poorly differentiated subspecies, and one isolated, well-marked subspecies; ranges of lowland subspecies not accurately determined. 1. *M. m. monachus* crown and face bluish gray; breast brownish-gray barred grayish white; olive-yellow abdominal band; underwings blue. *Range* southern Rio Grande do Sul, extreme southeastern Brazil, through Uruguay to northeastern Argentina, south to eastern Buenos Aires. 2. *M. m. calita* more yellowish green; breast dull olive barred grayish white; abdomen dull olive-yellow. *Range* western Argentina, from Salta and western Buenos Aires south to Río Negro; probably not differentiated from *cotorra*. 3. *M. m. cotorra* like *calita*, but less yellow on abdomen. *Range* southern Mato Grosso, Brazil, and eastern Bolivia through Paraguay to northern Argentina, in Formosa, Chaco, and Corrientes. 4. *M. m. luchsi* forecrown paler gray, almost white; breast uniformly pale gray without barring. *Range* highlands of Bolivia, from southeastern La Paz, southern Cochabamba and western Santa Cruz to northern Chuquisaca; isolated altitudinally, and sometimes treated as separate species. **LOCALITIES** Caiman Lodge Wildlife Refuge, Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil. Between Peña Colorado and Ele Ele, along Río Mizque, Cochabamba, Bolivia. Los Esteres del Ibera, Corrientes, and Costanera Sur Reserve, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

PATAGONIAN CONURE



MONK PARAKEET

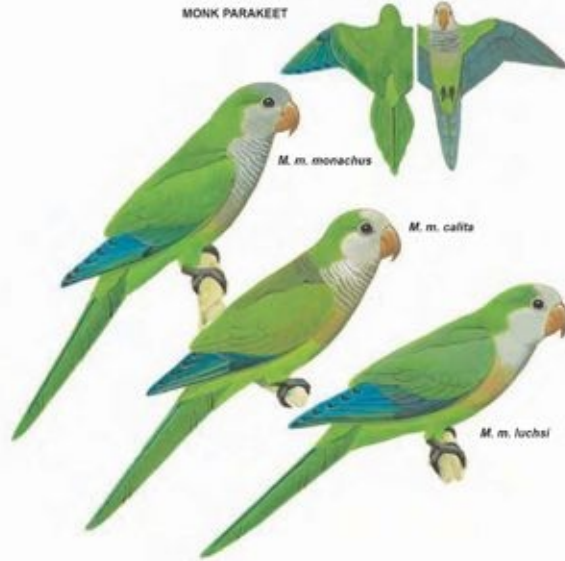
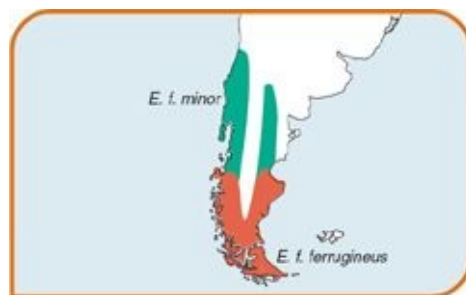


PLATE 96 *ENICOGNATHUS* CONURES

Two very similar mid-sized green conures with long, graduated tails and dark margins to feathers producing overall barred appearance; sexes alike, JUV resembles adults. Forests, particularly *Nothofagus* and *Araucaria* forests, woodlands, cultivation with remnant woodlots or scattered trees; noisy flocks; feeds in treetops and on ground; swift, direct flight.



AUSTRAL CONURE

Enicognathus ferrugineus 33cm

Smaller than *E. leptorhynchus*, and with short upper mandible; shrill *grie...grie* in flight, more strident *grieee-grieee* when alarmed.

DISTRIBUTION central Chile and Neuquén, Argentina, south to Tierra del Fuego; most southerly distributed of parrots; up to 2000m; common.

SUBSPECIES two slightly differentiated subspecies; size difference may be clinal. 1. *E. f. ferrugineus* dull green, feathers edged dusky black; dark brownish frontal band not extending beneath or behind eye; brownish-red patch in center of abdomen; tail brownish red. *Range* southernmost Chile, in Aisén and Magallanes, and southern Argentina, from southwestern Chubut south to Tierra del Fuego. 2. *E. f. minor* darker green; darker brownish-red abdominal patch less extensive and sometimes lacking; slightly smaller. *Range* central and southern Chile, from O'Higgins south to Aisén, and eastern slopes of Andes in southwestern Argentina, from Neuquén south to western Chubut.

SIMILAR SPECIES Slender-billed Conure *E. leptorhynchus* (see below) very similar in field, but appears brighter green and less "barred," particularly on underparts; brighter, crimson-red frontal band extending beneath and behind eye (adults); elongated upper mandible.

LOCALITIES Villarrica National Park, Cautín, Chiloé National Park, Chiloé, Palermo Birding Reserve, Laguna Blanca district, Magallanes, and Torres del Paine National Park, Magallanes, southern Chile. Tierra del Fuego National Park, Tierra del Fuego, southern Argentina.



SLENDER-BILLED CONURE

***Enicognathus leptorhynchus* 40cm**

Larger than *E. ferrugineus*, and with elongated, less-curved upper mandible; crimson-red lores and frontal band extending beneath and behind eye, restricted to forehead and lores in JUV; brownish-red patch on center of abdomen; tail brownish red; eye-ring pink-gray, pale gray in JUV; screeching in flight, harsh *scraart...scraart* while perched. Favors *Nothofagus* forests, and in late summer attracted to ripening *Araucaria* cones. **DISTRIBUTION** central Chile, from Aconcagua south to Isla de Chiloé and occasionally northern Aisén; up to 2000m; common. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Austral Conure *E. ferrugineus* (see above) very similar in field, but appears duller green and more heavily “barred”; dull brownish frontal band not extending beneath or behind eye; short upper mandible. **LOCALITIES** Chiloé National Park, Chiloé, and Cerro Nielol National Park, Temuco City, Araucania, Chile.

AUSTRAL CONURE



E. f. ferrugineus



Juv

SLENDER-BILLED CONURE



PLATE 97 *PYRRHURA* CONURES (in part)

Small to midsized green parrots with long, graduated tail; coloration often features barring or scalloping on breast; sexes alike, JUV like or duller than adults. Lowland and mountain forests, secondary growth, woodlands; arboreal; usually small flocks; noisy and conspicuous in flight, but well concealed amidst foliage; swift, undulating or erratic flight.

A: SPECIES WITH BARRING ON BREAST (in part)

A-1 (in part, see plate 98) Three similar green-cheeked species without red on primary-coverts; brown, yellow, and white barring on breast; variable red abdominal patch; dark ear-coverts; prominent white eye-ring.



MAROON-BELLIED CONURE

Pyrrhura frontalis 26cm

Identified by green crown and wholly or mostly olive upper tail; sharp *aack-aack-aack*, screeches in flight. **DISTRIBUTION** Uruguay and southeastern Brazil to eastern Paraguay and northern Argentina; up to *1400m*; common. **SUBSPECIES** three slightly differentiated subspecies. 1. *P. f. frontalis* narrow rufous frontal band; crown and cheeks to hindneck and mantle green; ear-coverts grayish brown; breast olive-brown barred dull yellow and margined darker brown; center of abdomen brownish red; tail olive broadly tipped brownish red. *Range* southeastern Brazil, from southern Bahia and eastern Minas Gerais to Rio de Janeiro. 2. *P. f. kriegi* tail very narrowly tipped brownish red. *Range* southeastern Brazil, from western Minas Gerais to Rio Grande do Sul. 3. *P. f. chiripepe* tail entirely olive; bend of wing orange-red. *Range* Uruguay, northern Argentina, and southern Paraguay. **SIMILAR SPECIES** White-eared Conure *P. leucotis* (plate 102) maroon face and brown-gray eye-ring; brownish-red back to rump. **LOCALITIES** Lombardia Biological Reserve, Espírito Santo, and Intervalles State Park and Morro do Diabo Reserve, São Paulo, Brazil. Iguazú National Park, Misiones, Argentina.

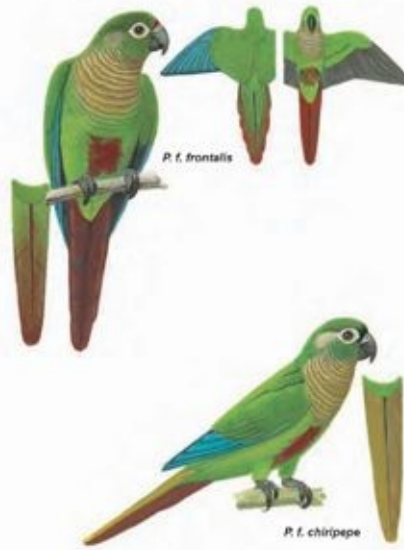


BLAZE-WINGED CONURE

Pyrrhura devillei 26cm

Like *P. frontalis*, but scarlet bend of wing, carpal edge, and lesser underwing-coverts; crown ash-brown; cheeks green; breast olive-brown barred yellowish brown; upper tail olive; white eye-ring; calls like *P. frontalis*. **DISTRIBUTION** southeastern Bolivia, northern Paraguay, and far southwestern Mato Grosso, Brazil; hybridization with *P. frontalis* in northern Paraguay and far southwestern Mato Grosso, so species possibly conspecific; locally common. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Green-cheeked Conure *P. molinae* (plate 98) green bend of wing and underwing-coverts; upper tail brownish red. **LOCALITIES** Caiman Lodge Wildlife Refuge and Pousada Aguapé at São Jose Ranch, Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil. Along Río Apa, northern Paraguay.

MAROON-BELLIED CONURE



BLAZE-WINGED CONURE

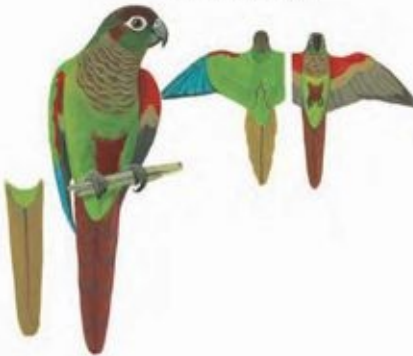
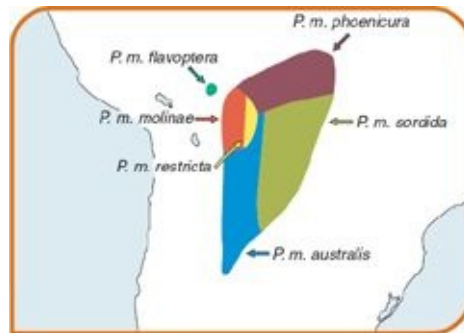


PLATE 98 PYRRHURA CONURES (in part)

A: SPECIES WITH BARRING ON BREAST (cont.)

A-1 (cont., see plate 97) Three similar green-cheeked species without red on primary-coverts; brown, yellow, and white barring on breast; variable red abdominal patch; dark ear-coverts; prominent white eye-ring.



GREEN-CHEEKED CONURE

Pyrrhura molinae 26cm

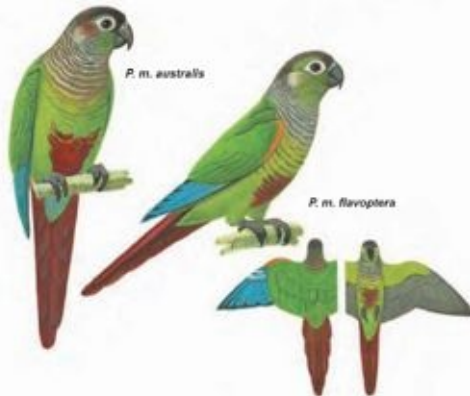
Differentiated from *P. frontalis* by brown crown, and brownish-red tail; repeated *kree-aat*, sharp *kreet* or *quee*. **DISTRIBUTION** southern Brazil, eastern Bolivia, northwestern Argentina and northwestern Paraguay; possibly also southernmost Peru; up to 3000m; common. **SUBSPECIES** five discernible and one well-marked subspecies. 1. *P. m. molinae* crown to nape brown tinged green; cheeks bright green; some blue feathers on hindneck rarely forming indistinct collar; breast pale brown barred grayish white, or dull yellow toward center of breast, feathers tipped dusky brown; white eye-ring. *Range* highlands of eastern Bolivia, approaching to within 30km of range of *flavoptera*. 2. *P. m. phoenicura* tail green toward base. *Range* southern Brazil and northeastern Bolivia. 3. *P. m. restricta* breast brownish-gray barred white; cheeks green tinged blue; blue collar on hindneck; flanks and undertail-coverts suffused blue. *Range* known only from Santa Cruz, Bolivia. 4. *P. m. sordida* GREEN MORPH like *restricta*, but indistinct barring on breast, center of breast suffused yellowish; little or no bluish suffusion on flanks or undertail-coverts. YELLOW MORPH throat and upper breast yellowish-white barred brown; lower underparts yellow indistinctly barred green and brown; undertail-coverts yellowish-white tinged blue. *Range* southern Brazil and northwestern Paraguay. 5. *P. m. australis* paler than *molinae*; center of breast suffused yellow; more extensive brownish-red abdominal patch. *Range* southern Bolivia and northwestern Argentina. 6. *P. m. flavoptera* like *molinae*, but bend of wing and carpal edge reddish orange; alula intermixed blue and yellowish-white feathers. *Range* known only from Cochabamba—La Paz border, northern Bolivia. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Maroon-bellied Conure *P. frontalis* (*P. f. chiripepe* possibly sympatric in Salta, northern Argentina; plate 97) crown green and upper tail olive. Blaze-winged Conure *P. devillei* (plate 97) scarlet bend of wing, carpal edge, and lesser underwing-coverts; upper tail olive. Black-capped Conure *P. rupicola* (plate 106) black crown and green abdomen; red primary-coverts and green tail. **LOCALITIES** Morro do Urucum, near Corumbá, Mato Grosso do Sul, southern Brazil. Calilegua National Park, Jujuy, and El Rey National Park, Salta, northern Argentina.

GREEN-CHEEKED CONURE



P. m. molinae

P. m. sordida
yellow morph



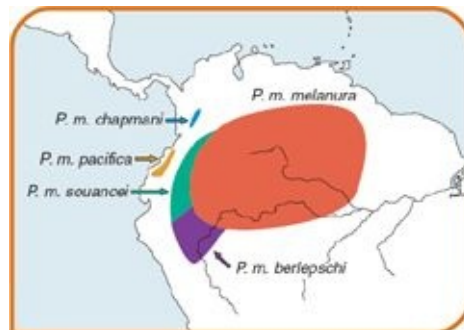
P. m. australis

P. m. flavoptera

PLATE 99 PYRRHURA CONURES (in part)

A: SPECIES WITH BARRING ON BREAST (cont.)

A-2. One or possibly more species with red primary-coverts and dark maroon to blackish tail; white and brown barring on breast; white or gray eye-ring.



MAROON-TAILED CONURE

Pyrrhura melanura 24cm

Small green conure with green cheeks contrasting with dark crown and prominently barred breast sometimes extending around neck; red primary-coverts and forewing conspicuous; shrill *kree* repeated rapidly.

DISTRIBUTION western Amazon River basin, from central Colombia and southern Venezuela to northern Peru and northwestern Brazil; up to 3200m; common. **SUBSPECIES** one poorly differentiated and four discernible subspecies, including two distinctive isolates that could be separate species.

1. *P. m. melanura* crown brown, feathers margined green; breast barred buff-white and dusky brown; primary-coverts red broadly tipped orange-yellow; tail dark brownish red with green at base.

Range upper Amazon River basin, from southeastern Colombia, in extreme southeastern Guainía, Vaupés, and Amazonas, and southern Venezuela, in Amazonas and eastern Bolívar, to Rio Negro and Rio Solimões and tributaries, northwestern Brazil, and middle to lower Río Napo drainage in eastern Ecuador and northeastern Peru. 2. *P. m. souancei* breast centrally suffused dusky brown and more broadly barred grayish white; primary-coverts all-red; indistinct reddish-brown abdominal patch in some birds; tail more broadly green at base. *Range* eastern base of Andes in southern Colombia, south from Macarena Mountains, and in eastern Ecuador and possibly northeastern Peru. 3. *P. m. berlepschi* like *souancei*, but breast more broadly barred grayish white, sometimes appearing almost uniformly grayish white; abdomen tinged reddish brown. *Range* lower eastern slopes of Andes in Morona-Santiago, southeastern Ecuador, and eastern Peru, south to Río Huallaga valley; much individual plumage variation in *berlepschi* and *souancei* could negate subspecific differentiation.

4. *P. m. pacifica* (possibly separate species) forecrown green; carpal edge red; no reddish-brown tinge on abdomen; breast dusky brown narrowly barred grayish white; eye-skin gray and eye-ring feathered. *Range* only *Pyrrhura* conure on Pacific slope of Andes in northwestern Ecuador, south to northern Los Rios, and in Nariño, extreme southwestern Colombia. 5. *P. m. chapmani* (possibly separate species) like *souancei*, but breast and entire neck brown broadly barred buff-white; crown brown without green margins to feathers; primary-coverts intermixed red and green; larger.

Range subtropical zone (1600 to 2800m) in upper Río Magdalena valley

on eastern slopes of Cordillera Central, in Huila and southern Tolima, central Colombia. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Painted Conure *P. picta* and Deville's Conure *P. lucianii* (plate 103) and Rose-fronted Conure *P. roseifrons* (plate 104) distinctive head patterns with sharply defined ear-coverts; "chevroned" breast markings; back and rump brownish red. Wavy-breasted Conure *P. peruviana* (plate 104) dark maroon face with buff-white ear-coverts; "chevroned" breast markings; back and rump brownish red. White-necked Conure *P. albipectus* (plate 106) white collar encircling neck; yellow breast; orange-yellow ear-coverts. **LOCALITIES** Sangay National Park, Morona-Santiago, and La Selva Lodge, Sucumbios, Ecuador. Cueva de los Guácharos National Park, Huila, and Tinigua National Park, Meta, Colombia.

MAROON-TAILED CONURE

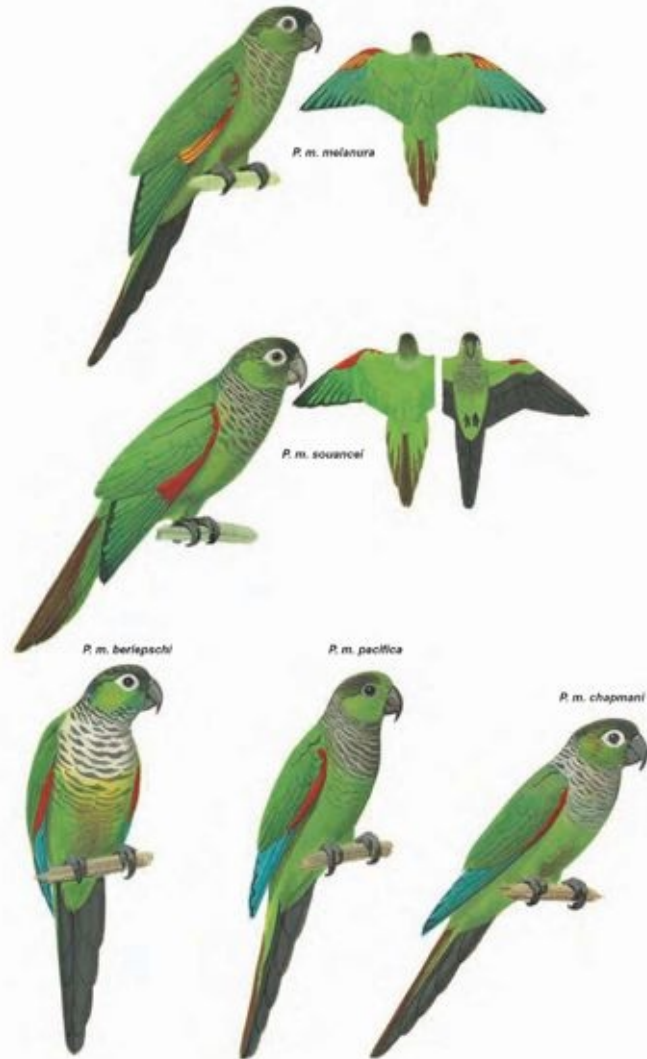


PLATE 100 *PYRRHURA* CONURES (in part)

A: SPECIES WITH BARRING ON BREAST (cont.)

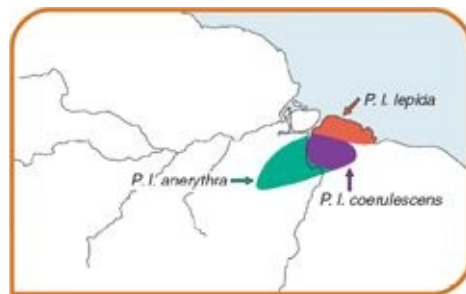
A-3. Two closely allied, possibly conspecific, conures with blue on underparts and cheeks; brown and buff barring on breast; prominent white eye-ring; species replace each other geographically.



CRIMSON-BELLIED CONURE

Pyrrhura perlata 24cm

Unmistakable; adults readily identified by crimson abdomen; breast brown barred pale buff and darker brown; cheeks yellowish green, becoming blue on lower cheeks; bend of wing and lesser underwing-coverts red; thighs to undertail-coverts blue; tail brownish red with green at base; JUV abdomen green, often with some red markings; shrill *tiwww...kritiwww*. **DISTRIBUTION** central and southern Amazon River basin, south of Amazon River in northern Brazil, from Rio Tapajós drainage, western Pará, west to Rio Madeira, eastern Amazonas, south to central-western Mato Grosso, at Rio Jaurú drainage, and neighboring northeastern Bolivia; up to 600m; locally common. **LOCALITIES** Amazonia National Park, Pará, and Cristalino Jungle Lodge, Cristalino State Park, northern Mato Grosso, northern Brazil. Noel Kempff Mercado National Park, Santa Cruz, Bolivia.



PEARLY CONURE

Pyrrhura lepida 24cm

Differentiated from *P. perlata* by green abdomen; sexes alike, JUV like adults; calls like *P. perlata*. **DISTRIBUTION** northeastern Brazil, south of Amazon River; up to 500m; near-threatened. **SUBSPECIES** two discernible and one well-marked subspecies. 1. *P. l. lepida* breast brown barred buff and dark brown, suffused blue on lower breast; bend of wing, carpal edge, and lesser underwing-coverts red; undertail-coverts blue; tail brownish red. *Range* northeastern Pará and northwestern Maranhão. 2. *P. l. coerulescens* breast grayish brown with strong blue suffusion extending up to throat. *Range* central and eastern Maranhão. 3. *P. l. anerythra* no blue suffusion on breast; little or no red on green bend of wing and lesser underwing-coverts. *Range* eastern Pará, except northeast where replaced by *lepida*. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Santarem Conure *P. amazonum* (plate 103) “chrevroned” breast markings; brownish-red abdominal patch, and back to upper tail-coverts brownish red; green underwing-coverts. **LOCALITIES** National Forests in the Serra dos Carajás, Pará, and Gurupi Biological Reserve, Maranhão, northern Brazil.

CRIMSON-BELLIED CONURE



Juv



P. l. lepida

PEARLY CONURE



P. l. anerythra

PLATE 101 *PYRRHURA* CONURES (in part)

A: SPECIES WITH BARRING ON BREAST (cont.)

A-4. Three allopatric green conures with indistinctly barred breast, reddish-brown ear-coverts, and brownish-red tail; white eye-ring.



BROWN-BREASTED CONURE

Pyrrhura calliptera 22cm

Only *Pyrrhura* conure with yellow on primary-coverts to carpal edge; breast rufous barred paler brown and dusky black; pale bill; JUV like adults, but primary-coverts to carpal edge green; harsh, far-carrying *screeyr...screeyr*. **DISTRIBUTION** central Colombia, on both slopes of Cordillera Oriental from extreme northeastern Boyacá south to southwestern Cundinamarca, at about lat. 4°20'N, but apparently very rare or absent on western slope; mostly 1500 to 3400m; scarce and declining. **LOCALITIES** Chingaza National Park and Carpanta Biological Reserve, Cundinamarca, and Guanentá-Alto Río Fonce Fauna and Flora Sanctuary, Santander, Colombia.



FIERY-SHOULDERED CONURE

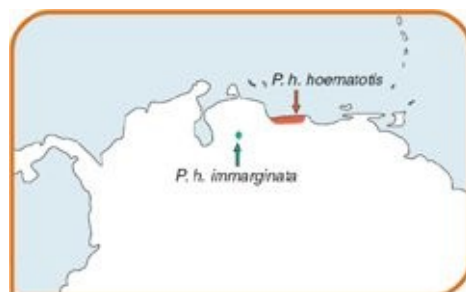
Pyrrhura egregia 26cm

Only *Pyrrhura* conure with reddish orange on bend of wing, carpal edge, and lesser underwing-coverts; sexes alike, JUV little or no reddish orange on bend of wing and carpal edge; grating *jjaa-eeek*.

DISTRIBUTION Pantepui region of southeastern Venezuela, western Guyana, and northernmost Roraima, Brazil; mostly 700 to 1800m; locally common. **SUBSPECIES** two poorly differentiated subspecies. 1. *P. e. egregia* breast green barred yellowish white and dusky brown; center of abdomen suffused brownish red; tail brownish red with green at base.

Range highlands of western Guyana, mainly in Pakaraima Mountains, south-central Venezuela, and northernmost Roraima, Brazil. 2. *P. e. obscura* upperparts darker green, and little or no brownish red on abdomen. *Range* highlands of southeastern Venezuela; doubtfully distinct from *egregia*.

SIMILAR SPECIES Painted Conure *P. picta* (plate 103) brownish-red face with buff-white ear-coverts; strongly “chevroned” breast markings; brownish-red abdominal patch, and brownish-red back to upper tail-coverts. **LOCALITY** Vicinity of La Escalera, in Canaima National Park, Bolívar, Venezuela.



RED-EARED CONURE

Pyrrhura hoematotis 25cm

Plainly colored *Pyrrhura* conure with indistinct barring on breast and neck, but conspicuous brownish-red ear-coverts; sexes alike, JUV like adults; staccato *ca-ca-ca-ca-ca* repeated very rapidly. **DISTRIBUTION** coastal cordillera in northwestern Venezuela; mostly 600 to 2400m; common. **SUBSPECIES** two apparently isolated subspecies.

1. *P. h. hoematotis* feathers of sides of neck dusky brown margined gray; breast green tinged olive and barred dusky gray. *Range* coastal cordillera in Aragua to Miranda at Curupao and Guarenas.

2. *P. h. immarginata* no gray margins to feathers of sides of neck; breast with light subterminal bands to feathers, but not barred dusky gray. *Range* cordillera in southeastern Lara, where known only from Cubito, with sight record from Yacambú. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Emma's Conure *P. emma* (plate 102) dark brownish-maroon face with white ear-coverts; more strongly barred breast; back to upper tail-coverts brownish red. Red-fronted Conure *Aratinga wagleri* (plate 89) red forecrown, but no red ear-coverts; uniformly green underparts; tail green; pale bill; larger. **LOCALITY** Rancho Grande Biological Station, Henri Pittier National Park, Aragua, northern Venezuela.

BROWN-BREASTED CONURE



FIERY-SHOULDERED CONURE



P. e. egregia



Juv

RED-EARED CONURE



P. h. hoematotis



P. h. immarginata

PLATE 102 *PYRRHURA* CONURES (in part)

A: SPECIES WITH BARRING ON BREAST (cont.)

A-5. Four allopatric *Pyrrhura* conures with brownish-red face and brownish-red patch on back to rump.



WHITE-EARED CONURE

Pyrrhura leucotis 23cm

Identified by narrower barring on green breast and blue on forecrown; ear-coverts buff; gray-brown eye-ring; sharp *teer-teer* in flight, high-pitched *chee-cheet-chee* or *ki-ki*. **DISTRIBUTION** eastern Brazil, from southern Bahia south to Espírito Santo and eastern Minas Gerais; up to 600m; generally scarce. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Maroon-bellied Conure *P. frontalis* (plate 97) green face with dark ear-coverts; green back and rump; larger. Blue-throated Conure *P. cruentata* (plate 107) distinctive facial pattern; no barring on blue breast. **LOCALITIES** Sooretama Biological Reserve and Linhares Reserve, Espírito Santo. Rio Doce State Park, Minas Gerais.



GRAY-BREASTED CONURE

Pyrrhura griseipectus 23cm

Like *P. leucotis*, but breast dull gray barred white and dark brown; ear-coverts white; no blue on brown forecrown; calls like *P. leucotis*.

DISTRIBUTION northeastern Brazil, in Ceará, possibly disjunctly in Alagoas, and at Serra Negra, Pernambuco, and only *Pyrrhura* species in range; up to 600m; critically endangered.

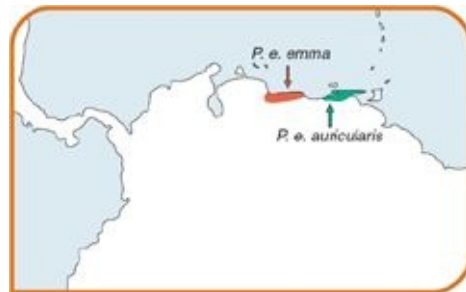
SIMILAR SPECIES Cactus Conure *Aratinga cactorum* and Peach-fronted Conure *A. aurea* (plate 93) no barring on olive-brown breast; no white ear-coverts; back and rump green. **LOCALITIES** Serra Negra Biological Reserve, Pernambuco, and Serra do Baturité, Ceará.



MAROON-FACED CONURE

Pyrrhura pfrimeri 22cm

Only *Pyrrhura* conure with wholly chestnut-red face, including ear-coverts; crown to hindneck dull blue; breast dull bluish-green barred white; eye-ring gray-white; calls like *P. leucotis*. Closely associated with dry, deciduous forest on rocky terrain. **DISTRIBUTION** only between Serra Geral and Rio Parana, Goiás, north-central Brazil, and only *Pyrrhura* species in range; up to 600m; vulnerable. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Peach-fronted Conure *Aratinga aurea* (plate 93) see above. **LOCALITIES** Mata Grande National Forest and Terra Ronca State Park, Goiás.



EMMA'S CONURE *Pyrrhura emma* 23cm

Identified by blue crown to nape and sides of neck; loud *kik-kik-kik-kik*, nasal *wa-ke-ke-ke-ka*. **DISTRIBUTION** mountains of northern Venezuela; up to 1700m; fairly common. **SUBSPECIES** two isolated subspecies differentiated primarily by color of cere and eye-ring. 1. *P. e. emma* ear-coverts dirty white; breast brownish green barred yellowish white; bare cere and eye-ring white. *Range* coastal mountains from Yaracuy and Carabobo east to Distrito Federal, and interior mountains of southern Aragua, Miranda, and western Anzoátegui. 2. *P. e. auricularis* clearer white ear-coverts; bare cere and eye-ring gray. *Range* mountains in eastern Anzoátegui, Sucre, and northern Monagas. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Red-eared Conure *P. haematotis* (plate 101) green crown and face; red ear-coverts; little barring on breast; green back and rump. **LOCALITIES** Guatopo National Park, Miranda, and Cueva del Guácharo National Park, northern Monagas.

WHITE-EARED CONURE



GRAY-BREASTED CONURE



MAROON-FACED CONURE



EMMA'S CONURE



P. e. emma



P. e. auricularis



PLATE 103 *PYRRHURA* CONURES (in part)

B: SPECIES WITH SCALLOPING ON BREAST (in part)

B-1 (in part, see plates 104, 105). Closely allied species with chevroned scalloping on breast, brownish red on abdomen and on lower back to rump, and prominent yellowish or pale buff to brownish ear-coverts; tail brownish red with green at base; white or grayish eye-ring; gray bill.



PAINTED CONURE *Pyrrhura picta* 22cm

Identified by dark maroon face, pale buff ear-coverts, and red on bend of wing; crown to nape brown, suffused blue on forecrown; upper breast dusky brown scalloped buff, lower breast greenish brown scalloped yellowish buff; bare eye-ring gray; JUV bend of wing green with few scattered red feathers, and grayish-white eye-ring; coarse *pik-pik* or *pik...pik...pik*. **DISTRIBUTION** Venezuela, south of the Río Orinoco in southern Delta Amacuro, Bolívar and eastern Amazonas, through Guianas to northernmost Brazil, where southern limits in Amapá, northern Pará and northern Amazonas are uncertain. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Fiery-shouldered Conure *P. egregia* (plate 101) green face with reddish-brown ear-coverts; lightly barred breast; green back and rump; orange-yellow bend of wing; pale bill and white eye-ring. Maroon-tailed Conure *P. melanura* (plate 99) green face and ear-coverts; barred breast; red primary-coverts; green back and rump; white eye-ring. **LOCALITIES** Nouragues Field Station, northwest of Ipoucin Crique, French Guiana. Canaima National Park, southeastern Bolívar, Venezuela. Uaçá district and outskirts of Oiapoque, Amapá, northern Brazil.



SANTAREM CONURE *Pyrrhura amazonum* 22cm

Like *P. picta*, but with narrow blue band in front of eyes, darker reddish-brown face, and green bend of wing; calls similar to *P. picta*.

DISTRIBUTION eastern Amazonia, northern Brazil; up to 600m; common. **SUBSPECIES** two poorly differentiated subspecies with ranges north and south of Amazon River. 1. *P. a. amazonum* crown to nape dark brown with blue band in front of eyes; ear-coverts brownish buff; upper breast brownish gray scalloped grayish buff, lower breast brownish gray scalloped yellowish green; bare eye-ring gray. *Range* north bank of Amazon River from about Obidos east to Monte Alegre, Pará. 2. *P. a. microtera* narrow frons and face darker maroon-brown; upper breast dusky brown scalloped grayish buff; smaller. *Range* south bank of Amazon River at Santarem, and Río Tapajös, Para, east to westernmost Maranhão and northernmost Mato Grosso. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Crimson-bellied Conure *P. perlata* (plate 100) green-and-blue cheeks; barred breast; abdomen crimson and undertail-coverts blue; back and rump green. **LOCALITIES** Amazonia National Park, Para, and Cristalino Jungle Lodge, Cristalino State Park, northern Mato Grosso, Brazil.



DEVILLE'S CONURE *Pyrrhura lucianii* 22cm

Identified by almost wholly grayish-brown head, including dark ear-coverts; little or no blue on forecrown; upper breast brownish gray scalloped pale gray, lower breast brownish gray scalloped yellowish green; green bend of wing; bare eye-ring cream-white; calls not recorded.

DISTRIBUTION known only from Tefé district and Rio Purús, Amazonas, northern Brazil; up to 800m; little known, but locally common. **SIMILAR**

SPECIES Maroon-tailed Conure *P. melanura* (plate 99) green face and ear-coverts; barred breast; red primary-coverts; green back and rump.

LOCALITY Mamirauá Reserve, near Tefé, Amazonas.

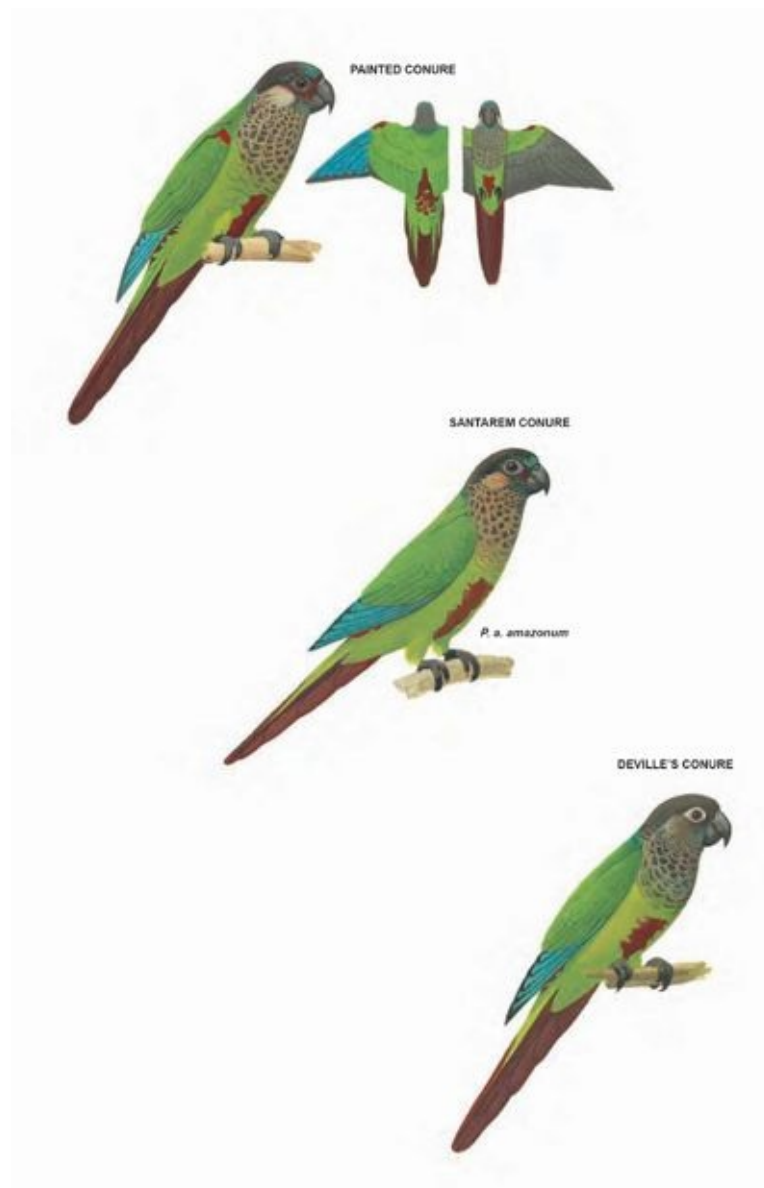


PLATE 104 *PYRRHURA* CONURES (in part)

B: SPECIES WITH SCALLOPING ON BREAST (cont.)

B-1 (cont., see plates 103, 105). Closely allied species with chevroned scalloping on breast, brownish red on abdomen and on lower back to rump, and prominent yellowish or pale buff to brownish ear-coverts; tail brownish red with green at base; white or gray eye-ring; gray bill.



ROSE-FRONTED CONURE

Pyrrhura roseifrons 22cm

Adult identified by rose-red crown and face with yellowish ear-coverts; breast dull greenish brown scalloped greenish yellow; bend of wing and carpal edge red; bare eye-ring cream-white; JUV crown and face dark maroon-brown with off-white ear-coverts and green bend of wing to carpal edge; rolling *prrrt...prrrt*, also screeches. **DISTRIBUTION** disjunctly in western Amazonia, in north from vicinity of São Paulo de Olivença and Rio Javarí, western Amazonas, northern Brazil, and Requena district, Río Ucayalí, Loreto, northeastern Peru, south to Yurinaqui Alto and Conchapen, Junín, eastern Peru, and in south from Itahuania, Madre de Dios, southeastern Peru, to Teoponte, La Paz, northern Bolivia; up to 1200m; common. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Black-capped Conure *P. rupicola* (plate 106) green face and ear-coverts; broadly scalloped breast; red primary-coverts and carpal edge; no red on abdomen or on back and rump; green tail. Maroon-tailed Conure *P. melanura* (plate 99) green face and ear-coverts; barred breast; red primary-coverts; green back and rump. Crimson-bellied Conure *P. perlata* (plate 100) green-and-blue cheeks; barred breast; crimson abdomen and blue undertail-coverts; green back and rump. **LOCALITIES** Palmari Lodge, Rio Javarí, Amazonas, northern Brazil. Manú Biosphere Reserve, Madre de Dios, southeastern Peru.



AMAZON RED-FRONTED CONURE

Pyrrhura parvifrons 22cm

Differentiated from similar, and possibly conspecific *P. roseifrons* by having rose-red restricted to narrow frons; face and crown dark grayish brown with variable blue suffusion and scattered red feathers on crown; ear-coverts buff-white; upper breast brownish gray scalloped grayish white, lower breast greenish gray scalloped greenish yellow; bare eye-ring white; calls not recorded, but probably like *P. roseifrons*.

DISTRIBUTION northern Peru, where recorded north and northeast of range of *P. roseifrons* in Loreto and San Martín. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Maroon-tailed Conure *P. melanura* (plate 99) see above. **LOCALITIES** vicinity of Santa Cecilia and Yurmaguas, Loreto, and Shanusi, San Martín.



WAVY-BREASTED CONURE

Pyrrhura peruviana 22cm

Resembles *P. parvifrons*, but with blue, instead of red, on forehead; calls like *P. roseifrons*. **DISTRIBUTION** disjunctly in southeastern Ecuador to northern Peru and in southern Peru; up to 1200m; common.

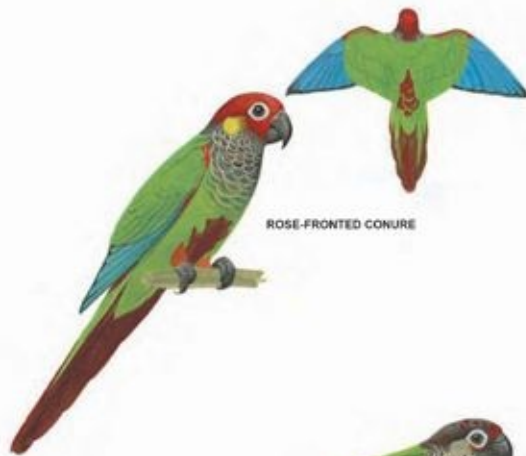
SUBSPECIES two poorly differentiated, isolated subspecies. 1. *P.p. peruviana* forehead blue; crown to nape dark brown; buff-white ear-coverts; upper breast dark grayish brown scalloped grayish buff, lower breast dark green scalloped yellowish white; bare eye-ring grayish white.

Range Río Macuma, northern Morona-Santiago, southeastern Ecuador, south to about lat. 5°30'S in northern Loreto, Peru. 2. *P. p. dilutissima*

blue restricted to narrow frons; darker buff ear-coverts; upper breast paler brown scalloped pale buff. *Range* upper Río Apurimac valley, southern Peru. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Maroon-tailed Conure *P. melanura* (plate 99)

see above. Black-capped Conure *P. rupicola* (plate 106) see above.

LOCALITY Sangay National Park, Morona-Santiago, Ecuador.



ROSE-FRONTED CONURE



AMAZON RED-FRONTED CONURE

P. p. peruviana

WAVY-BREASTED CONURE



PLATE 105 *PYRRHURA* CONURES (in part)

B: SPECIES WITH SCALLOPING ON BREAST (cont.)

B-1 (cont., see plates 103, 104). Closely allied species with chevroned scalloping on breast, brownish red on abdomen and on lower back to rump, and prominent yellowish or pale buff to brownish ear-coverts; tail brownish red with green at base; white or gray eye-ring; gray bill.



MADEIRA CONURE *Pyrrhura snethlageae* 22cm

Identified by distinctive brown-and-buff “arrow-head” scalloping on breast; ear-coverts buff-white; little blue on brown forecrown; bare eye-ring brown; calls like *P. picta*. **DISTRIBUTION** Rio Madeira drainage, from Amazonas, northern Brazil, south to extreme northeastern Bolivia, in eastern Pando to extreme northeastern Santa Cruz; up to 300m; common. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Black-capped Conure *P. rupicola* (plate 106) green face and ear-coverts; broadly scalloped breast; red primary-coverts and carpal edge; no red on abdomen or back and rump; green tail. Crimson-bellied Conure *P. perlata* (plate 100) green and blue cheeks; barred breast; crimson abdomen and blue undertail-coverts; green back and rump. **LOCALITIES** forests near Ariquemes, Rondônia, Brazil. Noel Kempff Mercado National Park, Santa Cruz, Bolivia.



SINÜ CONURE *Pyrrhura subandina* 21cm

Like *P. picta*, but brighter maroon-red face; dull red and blue frontal band; ear-coverts russet-brown; breast dark brown scalloped grayish buff; bend of wing green; bare eye-ring gray; calls not recorded, but probably like *P. picta*. **DISTRIBUTION** lower Río Sintú valley, Córdoba, northwestern Colombia, and only *Pyrrhura* species in range; up to 1300m; uncommon.



LOCALITY Paramillo National

PERIJÁ CONURE *Pyrrhura caeruleiceps* 22cm

Identified by blue forecrown, with brown hindcrown suffused blue; blue nuchal collar; breast dusky brown scalloped grayish buff; bend of wing red; bare eye-ring dull gray; calls not described. **DISTRIBUTION** Sierra de Perijá on Colombia—Venezuela border, and western slopes of Cordillera Oriental in Magdalena south to Santander, northern Colombia, and only *Pyrrhura* species in range; mostly 450 to 2000m; scarce. **LOCALITY** possibly Tamá National Park, Norte de Santander, Colombia.

B-2. Single species with more rounded, less chevroned scalloping on breast, brownish red on abdomen and lower back to rump.



AZUERO CONURE *Pyrrhura eisenmanni* 25cm

Like *P. caeruleiceps*, but forehead to nape sooty brown; ear-coverts buff-white; breast dark brown scalloped buff and white; bend of wing green; bare eye-ring grayish brown; short eek in flight, loud *pee*a, and harsh *kleek-kleek*. **DISTRIBUTION** southwestern Azuero Peninsula, central Panama, and only *Pyrrhura* species in range; up to 1660m; common. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Crimson-fronted Conure *Aratinga finschi* (plate 86) red forecrown, carpal edge, and outermost underwing-coverts; no scalloping on green breast. **LOCALITY** Cerro Hoya National Park, Azuero Peninsula, central Panama.

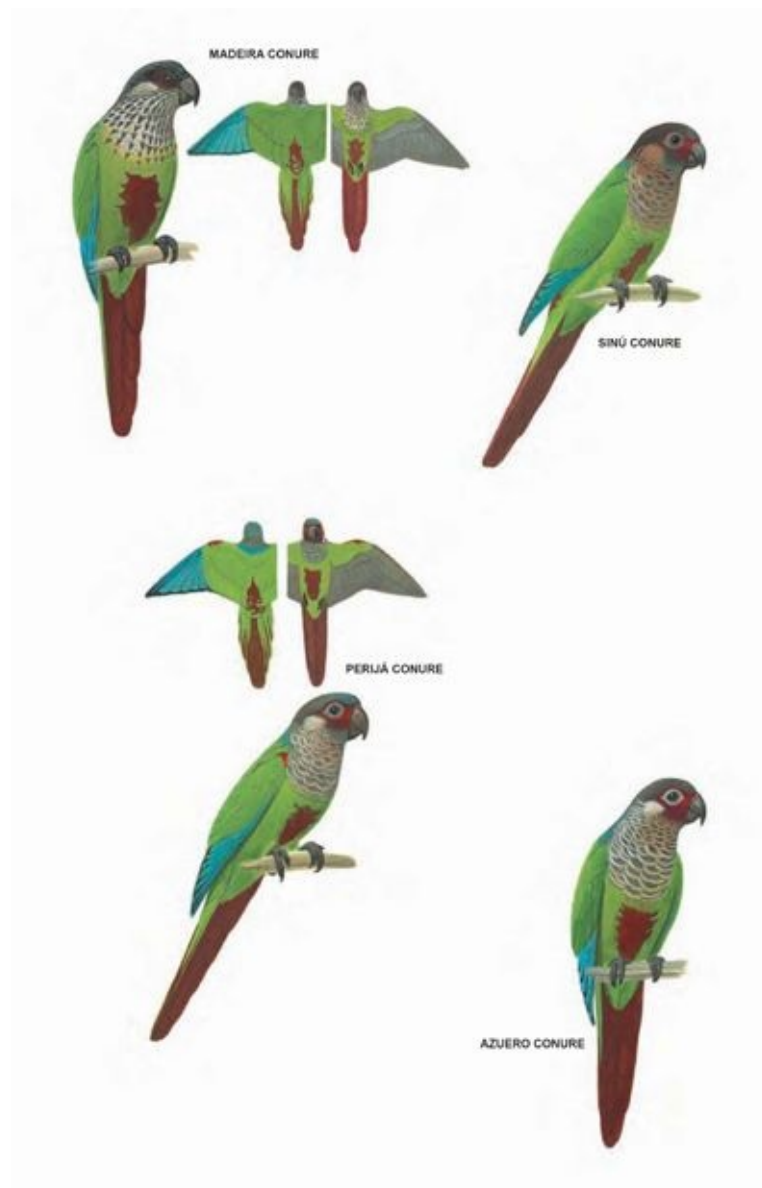


PLATE 106 PYRRHURA CONURES (in part)

B: SPECIES WITH SCALLOPING ON BREAST (cont.)

B-3. Single species with more rounded, less chevroned scalloping on breast, but without brownish red on abdomen or on lower back and rump; green tail.



BLACK-CAPPED CONURE

Pyrrhura rupicola 25cm

Only green-cheeked *Pyrrhura* conure with rounded scalloping on breast, black crown, and red primary-coverts; rolling *jiree* in flight, high-pitched yapping notes. **DISTRIBUTION** western Amazon River basin; up to 300m; common. **SUBSPECIES** two doubtfully distinct subspecies. 1. *P. r. rupicola* forehead to occiput black; cheeks and ear-coverts green; hindneck and upper breast dark gray-brown scalloped white, lower breast dark brown scalloped dull yellow; primary-coverts and carpal edge red; eye-ring white. *Range* central-eastern Peru. 2. *P. r. sandiae* narrower buff-white scalloping on breast and almost absent on hindneck. *Range* southeastern Peru to northern Bolivia, south to La Paz and Beni, and westernmost Brazil, near Rio Branco, Acre. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Rose-fronted Conure *P. roseifrons* (plate 104) rose-red face and forecrown; yellowish ear-coverts; brownish red on abdomen and lower back to rump; brownish-red tail. Wavy-breasted Conure *P. peruviana* (plate 104) and Madeira Conure *P. snethlageae* (plate 105) dark maroon-red face; brownish-red abdomen and lower back to rump; green primary-coverts and carpal edge; brownish-red tail. **LOCALITIES** Manú Biosphere Reserve and Explorer's Inn, Madre de Dios, southeastern Peru.

C: SPECIES WITHOUT BARRING OR SCALLOPING ON BREAST (in part)

Not closely allied to each other or to other *Pyrrhura* species, these distinctively plumaged species lack barring or scalloping on breast.



EL ORO CONURE *Pyrrhura orcesi* 22cm

Only green-headed *Pyrrhura* conure lacking colored ear-coverts and with red frontal band; bend of wing, carpal edge, and primary-coverts red; tail green broadly tipped brownish red; pale bill; trilling *tchreeet...tchreeet*. Favors cloudforest. **DISTRIBUTION** west slope of Andes in southwestern Ecuador, in Azuay north to above Manta Real, and in El Oro south to Buenaventura; mainly 600 to 1200m; endangered. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Maroon-tailed Conure *P. melanura* (plate 99) barring on breast; no red on forehead; crown brown. **LOCALITY** Buenaventura forest, near Piñas, El Oro, Ecuador.



WHITE-NECKED CONURE

Pyrrhura albipectus 24cm

Unmistakable; distinctive coloration features white neck and yellow breast; crown to nape dark gray-brown; ear-coverts yellow-orange; primary-coverts and carpal edge red; dark bill; calls like *P. melanura*.

DISTRIBUTION east slope of Andes in southeastern Ecuador, in northwestern Morona-Santiago and southern Zamora-Chinchipe, and in Cordillera del Condor, northernmost Peru; mostly 900 to 1700m; vulnerable. **LOCALITY** Río Bombuscara valley, Podocarpus National Park, southern Ecuador.

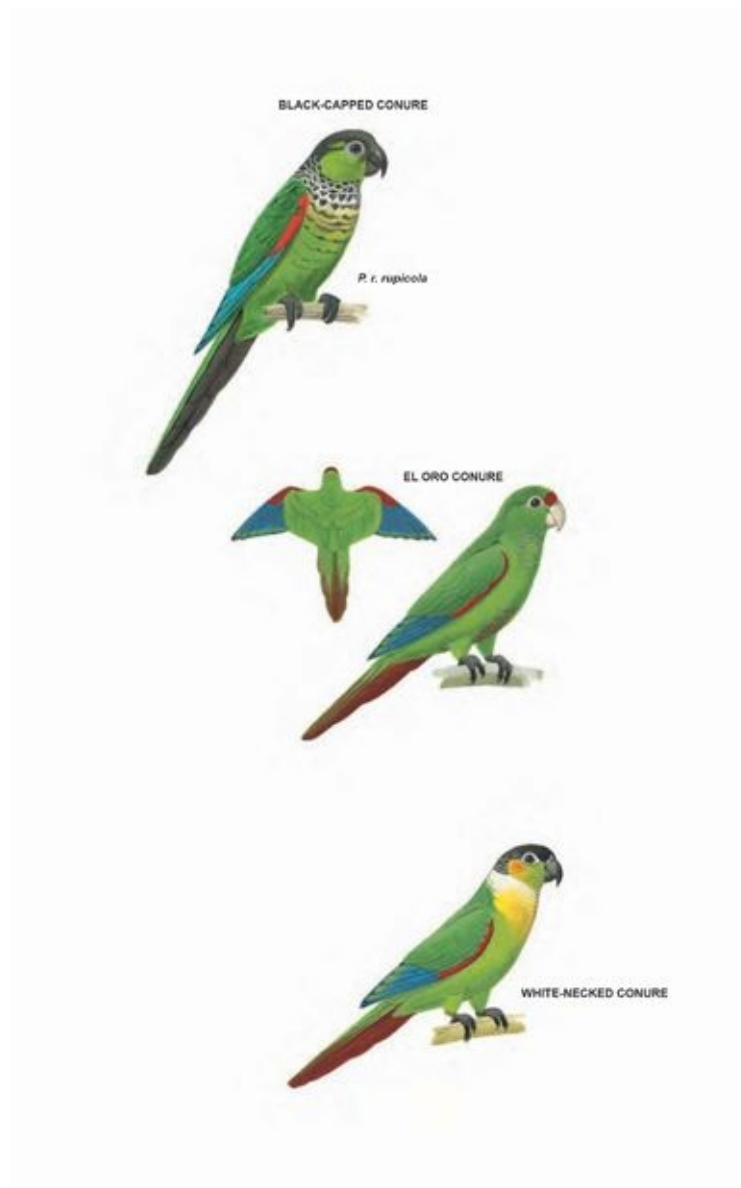


PLATE 107 PYRRHURA CONURES (in part)

C: SPECIES WITHOUT BARRING OR SCALLOPING ON BREAST
(cont.) Not closely allied to each other or to other *Pyrrhura* species, these distinctively plumaged species lack barring or scalloping on breast.



SANTA MARTA CONURE

Pyrrhura viridicata 25cm

Unmistakable; identified by broad orange-red abdominal band, purplish-brown ear-coverts, and yellow and orange-red forewing; lesser underwing-coverts red marked yellow; tail brownish red with green at base; pale bill; bare eye-ring white; calls like *P. picta* (plate 103).

DISTRIBUTION Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, northern Colombia, and only *Pyrrhura* species in range; mostly 1800 to 2800m; endangered.

SIMILAR SPECIES Red-fronted Conure *Aratinga wagleri* (plate 89) uniformly green underparts; green bend of wing and carpal edge; green upper tail; larger. **LOCALITIES** Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta National Park and San Lorenzo district, Magdalena, northern Colombia.



ROSE-CROWNED CONURE

Pyrrhura rhodocephala 24cm

Unmistakable; only *Pyrrhura* conure with red crown and white primary-coverts; ear-coverts maroon; carpal edge yellow tinged white; brownish-red tail; pale bill; bare eye-ring white; clear *clee*, sharp *kik* or rapidly repeated *kik-kik-kik-kik*. **DISTRIBUTION** northwestern Venezuela, from northern Tachira and northwestern Barinas north to southern Lara, and only *Pyrrhura* species in range; mostly 1500 to 2500m; near-threatened.

SIMILAR SPECIES Red-fronted Conure *Aratinga wagleri* (plate 89) see above. **LOCALITY** Yacambú National Park, southern Lara.



SULPHUR-WINGED CONURE

Pyrrhura hoffmanni 24cm

Only *Pyrrhura* conure with yellow on flight feathers; red ear-coverts; piping *toweeet-deet-deet-toweeet*, grating *zee-wheet*. **DISTRIBUTION** southern Costa Rica and western Panama, and only *Pyrrhura* species in range; mostly 1300 to 3000m; common. **SUBSPECIES** two subspecies differentiated by head markings. 1. *P. h. hoffmanni* feathers of head and throat shaft-streaked and tipped yellow. *Range* southern Costa Rica, mainly in Cordillera de Talamanca and outlying ranges, and reaching Caribbean approaches to Cordillera Central. 2. *P. h. gaudens* feathers of crown and occiput shaft-streaked greenish-yellow to orange-red and tipped dull red. *Range* western Panama, in western Chiriquí, and adjacent Bocas del Toro to Santa Fé region, northwestern Veraguas. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Crimson-fronted Conure *Aratinga finschi* (plate 89) red forecrown, carpal edge, and outermost underwing-coverts; green face and ear-coverts; no yellow on wings; larger. **LOCALITY** Genesis II Lodge, Tapanti Region, Talamanca Mountains, Costa Rica.



BLUE-THROATED CONURE

***Pyrrhura cruentata* 30cm**

Unmistakable; identified by distinctive head pattern featuring brownish-red face with brownish orange on sides of neck; upper breast and collar encircling hindneck blue; abdomen and lower back to rump brownish red; gray bill; large size; high-pitched chattering. **DISTRIBUTION** eastern Brazil, from southern Bahia south to Rio de Janeiro; up to 400m, occasionally 900m; vulnerable, CITES I. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Maroon-bellied Conure *P. frontalis* (plate 97) green face and brownish ear-coverts; barring on breast; green back to lower rump; smaller. White-eared Conure *P. leucotis* (plate 102) maroon face and pale ear-coverts; barring on breast; smaller. **LOCALITIES** Sooretama Biological Reserve and adjoining Linhares Reserve, Espirito Santo. Estação Vera Cruz Reserve, Bahia.



SANTA MARTA CONURE



ROSE-CROWNED CONURE

Juv



SULPHUR-WINGED CONURE



P. h. hoffmanni

P. h. gaudens



BLUE-THROATED CONURE

PLATE 108 MOUNTAIN PARAKEETS (*in part*)

Small green parakeets with broad, blunt bill and long, strongly graduated (subgenus *Psilopsiagon*) or short, wedge-shaped to rounded (subgenus *Bolborhynchus*) tail; no bare eye-ring; sexes alike, JUV resembles adults. Highland forests, woodlands, dry scrublands, and farmlands or cultivation with remnant trees; normally small to large noisy flocks maintaining tight formation in fast flight; altitudinal and local movements; high-pitched twittering calls.



SIERRA PARAKEET

Bolborhynchus aymara 20cm

Unmistakable; only small parakeet with grayish-brown head and pale gray throat to breast; pink bill and legs; twittering *cheet-psi-psi-cheer-psi*. Characteristic of dry scrubby hillsides and valleys where presence dependent on available water; communal roosting and nesting in burrows in earth-bank. **DISTRIBUTION** eastern slopes of Andes from La Paz and Cochabamba, central Bolivia, south to Mendoza and western Córdoba, northwestern Argentina; unconfirmed reports from northernmost Chile; mostly 1800 to 3000m, seasonally to 4000m; common. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Mountain Parakeet *B. aurifrons* (see below) all-green with yellow on face. **LOCALITIES** Condorito National Park, Córdoba, northern Argentina. Aconquija Mountains and outskirts of Tafi del Valle city, Tucumán, and Quebrada de Humahuaca, Jujuy, northern Argentina.



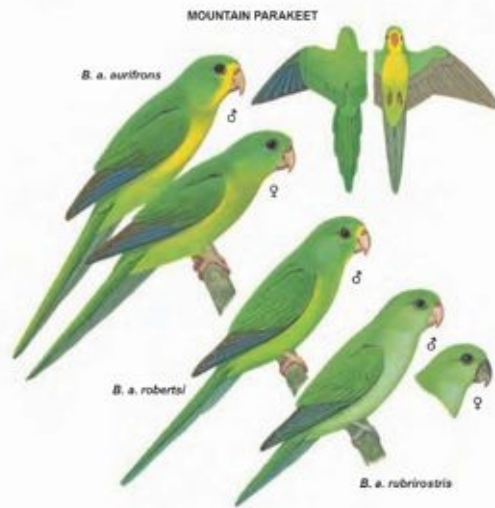
MOUNTAIN PARAKEET

Bolborhynchus aurifrons 18cm

Only *Bolborhynchus* parakeet with deep blue on primaries; piping *tchee-tchee-tchee-tchee*, twittering *trreet*, *tzirr-zirr* or *zit*, and rolling *preeet* or *priiit*. Communal roosting and nesting in burrows in earth-bank; fond of *Lepidophyllum* seeds and buds. **DISTRIBUTION** disjunctly from northwestern Peru to central Chile and northwestern Argentina; mostly 1000 to 3500m, seasonally 4100m; common. **SUBSPECIES** four subspecies differentiated by intensity of yellow in plumage and bill color. 1. *B. a. aurifrons* face, throat and sides of breast yellow (♂) or green (♀), cheeks emerald green; bill horn-colored. *Range* central Peru. 2. *B. a. robertsi* underparts darker green; ♂ with yellow restricted to forehead and chin. *Range* Río Marañón valley, northwestern Peru. 3. *B. a. margaritae* both sexes like ♀ *aurifrons*; bill horn-colored (♂) or dusky gray (♀); legs gray. *Range* southern Peru, central-western Bolivia, and northern Chile to northwestern Argentina. 4. *B. a. rubrirostris* like *margaritae*, but underparts darker green tinged blue; bill flesh-pink (♂) or dusky gray (♀) *Range* northwestern Argentina and central Chile. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Sierra Parakeet *B. aymara* (see above) gray-brown head and pale gray throat to breast. Andean Parakeet *B. orbygnesi* (plate 109) darker green; no yellow on face; shorter, rounded tail; favors more humid habitats. **LOCALITIES** Lomas de Lachay National Reserve, north of Lima, western Peru. Agua Blanca y Las Salinas Reserve, above Arequipa, and near Río Marañón on road from Sihuas, Ancash, to Huacrachuco, Huánuco, Peru. Dry valleys outside La Paz and Cochabamba cities, Bolivia. Huancar area on road to Abrapampa, Jujuy, northern Argentina.



SIERRA PARAKEET



MOUNTAIN PARAKEET

B. a. aurifrons

♂

♀

B. a. roberts

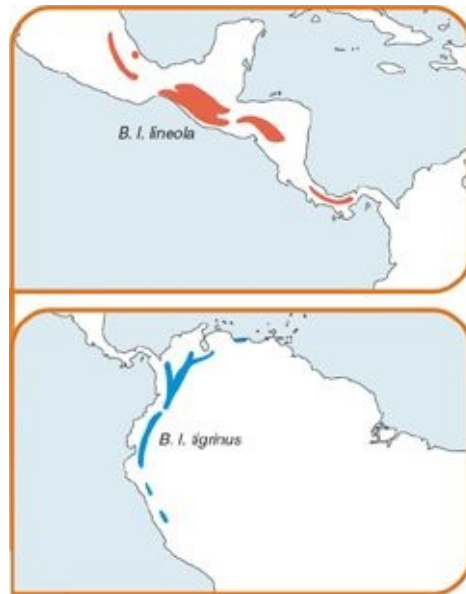
♂

♂

♀

B. a. rubrostris

PLATE 109 MOUNTAIN PARAKEETS (in part)



BARRED PARAKEET

Bolborhynchus lineola 16cm

Unmistakable; only small all-green, short-tailed parrot with strongly barred plumage; far-carrying *shree-eet* or *churr-ee*, slurred *cheer-churr* and nasal *jur-jur-jur*. Montane forests, secondary growth and woodlands; unpredictable, erratic movements and possibly longdistance migration in search of seeding bamboo. **DISTRIBUTION** Central America and disjunctly in northwestern South America; mostly 1500 to 3000m, occasionally 600m; locally common. **SUBSPECIES** two subspecies differentiated by intensity of barring. 1. *B. l. lineola* upperparts barred black; bend of wing black; underwings bluish green; central tail-feathers broadly (♂) or narrowly (♀) edged black. *Range* southern Mexico, south from central Veracruz and northern Oaxaca, south to northern Veraguas, western Panama. 2. *B. l. tigrinus* darker green more heavily barred black. *Range* disjunctly from Colombia and westernmost Venezuela south to central Peru, in Huánuco, Ayacucho, and Cuzco. **SIMILAR SPECIES** other small green parrots in range lack black barring. **LOCALITIES** Biotopo del Quetzal (Mario Dary Riviera Biological Reserve), Guatemala. La Amistad National Park, Cordillera de Talamanca, southern Costa Rica. Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta National Park, Magdalena, and Cueva de los Guácharos National Park, Huila, Colombia. Guaramacal National Park, Trujillo-Portuguesa, northwestern Venezuela. Podocarpus National Park, Zamora-Chinchipe, southern Ecuador.



ANDEAN PARAKEET

***Bolborhynchus orbygnesi* 17cm**

Stocky, all-green parakeet with bluish-green underwings; short green tail; chattering *dy-dy-dy-gy...dy-dy-dy-gy*, series of *gurk* notes, repeated *chi-teet-teet...chi-teet-teet*, rolling *rrueetee...rrueetee*. **DISTRIBUTION** eastern slopes of Andes from Cajamarca and La Libertad, northern Peru, south to northern Cochabamba and Santa Cruz, central-western Bolivia, and western slopes only in Lima, central Peru; mostly 3000 to 4000m, locally 1500 to 6000m; common. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Mountain Parakeet *B. aurifrons* (plate 108) brighter yellowish green; yellow face; longer tail; mostly on western slope, so rarely in contact. *Forpus* parrotlets (plate 112) blue on rump and wings; normally in low vegetation or grasslands. *Touit* parrotlets (plates 114, 115) prominently spotted wings in *T. stictopterus*; blue face and red underwing-coverts in *T. huetii*. **LOCALITIES** Machu Picchu Hotel (Hotel Ruinas) and mountain trails above Machu Picchu, Cuzco, and around San Mateo on main road from Lima to Huancayo, Peru. Near Pillahuata, in Manu Biosphere Reserve, Cuzco, Peru. *Polylepis* forests of San Miguel, Cochabamba, Bolivia (not common).

RUFIOUS-FRONTED PARAKEET

***Bolborhynchus ferrugineifrons* 18cm**

Stocky green parakeet with rufous facial marking; bluish-green underwings; chattering calls like *B. orbygnesi*. Characteristically on cold, scrubby or sparsely wooded mountain slopes near or above treeline. **DISTRIBUTION** (see map above) Cordillera Central, central Colombia, where recorded mostly from Nevado del Tolima and eastern slope of Páramo del Ruiz, on Tolima—Quindío border, and slopes of Volcán du Puracé, Cauca, but may occur in intervening regions; mostly 2400 to 4000m; endangered. **SIMILAR SPECIES** none; only small parrot in very restricted, high-altitude range. **LOCALITIES** Los Nevados National Park, Tolima, and Puracé National Park, Cauca, Colombia.

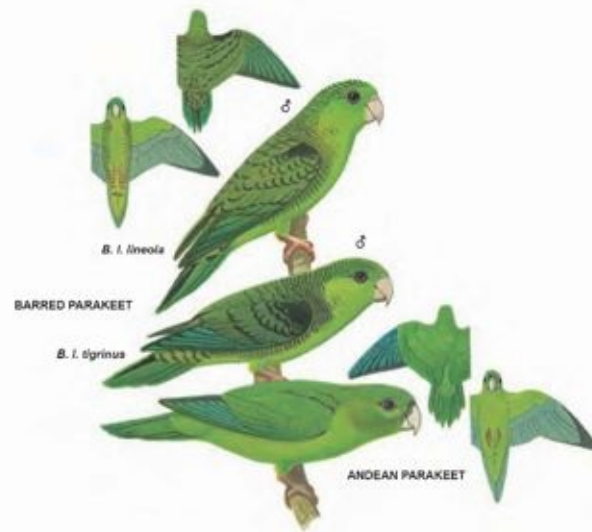


PLATE 110 *FORPUS* PARROTTLETS (in part)

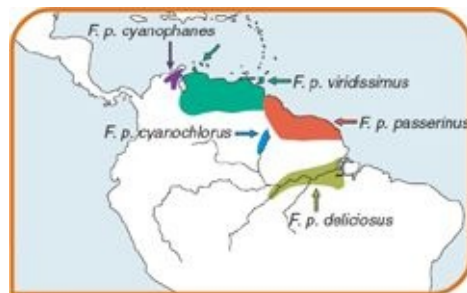
Small, stocky parrots with very short, wedge-shaped tail; sexually dimorphic, females of most species alike, so identification often determined by attendant males, JUV like adults. Flocks in open or semi-open country taking seeds on the ground or from standing grasses; tame and inconspicuous when feeding on ground or in bushes, but wary at other times; characteristic undulating, “finch-like” flight of flock in unison; shrill chattering calls.



MEXICAN PARROTLET

Forpus cyanopygius 13cm

Identified by turquoise-blue rump, secondaries, and underwing-coverts of ♂; all-green ♀; rolling *kreeit...kreeit* or *kree-eet...kree-eet*. **DISTRIBUTION** northwestern Mexico, including Tres Mariás Islands, and only *Forpus* species in range; up to 1300m; common. **SUBSPECIES** two slightly differentiated and one doubtful subspecies. 1. *F. c. cyanopygius* lower back, rump, secondaries, and underwing-coverts turquoise-blue (3) or green (2); bill horn-colored. *Range* Sinaloa and western Durango south to Colima. 2. *F. c. pallidus* paler than *cyanopygius*. *Range* southeastern Sonora and northernmost Sinaloa; probably not separable from *cyanopygius*. 3. *F. c. insularis* upperparts darker green, underparts glaucous-green; 3 darker blue lower back to rump. *Range* Très Marias Islands off coast of Nayarit. **LOCALITIES** Navojoa to Alamos road, Sonora. Sewer Ponds trail, San Blas, Nayarit. Laguna la María, 35km from Ciudad Colima, Colima.

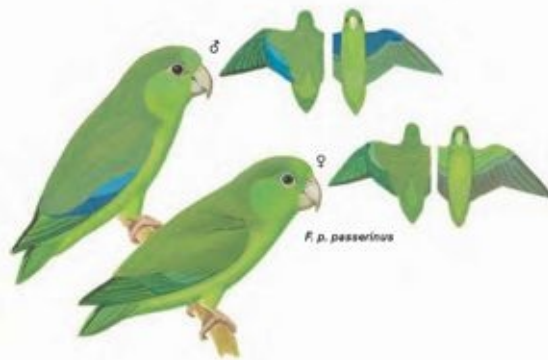


GREEN-RUMPED PARROTLET

Forpus passerinus 12cm

Only *Forpus* parrotlet with green rump in both sexes (♂ tinged blue in one subspecies); shrill *cheet-it...cheet-it* or *chee-sup...chee-sup*, penetrating *tsup...tsup*. **DISTRIBUTION** northern South America; up to 1800m; common; introduced Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles, Tobago, Jamaica, and Barbados, and unsuccessfully to Martinique. **SUBSPECIES** four discernible and one poorly differentiated subspecies. 1. *F. p. passerinus* ♂ secondary-coverts pale blue; outer secondaries and inner primary-coverts violet-blue; underwing-coverts violet-blue tipped green; ♀ blue replaced by green. *Range* Guianas; introduced unsuccessfully to Martinique, West Indies; introduced to Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles, and Tobago, and probably subspecies introduced to Jamaica and Barbados. 2. *F. p. viridissimus* darker green; ♂ secondaries and secondary-coverts darker blue, and underwing-coverts bluish green with violet-blue patch. *Range* Trinidad, northern Venezuela, and northeastern Colombia. 3. *F. p. cyanophanes* ♂ like *viridissimus*, but more extensively violet-blue on primary-and secondary-coverts; ♀ like *passerinus*. *Range* arid tropical zone of northern Colombia. 4. *F. p. cyanochlorus* ♂ like *passerinus*, but lesser underwing-coverts darker violet-blue; ♀ like *passerinus*, but more yellowish green. *Range* upper Rio Branco, Roraima, northern Brazil. 5. *F. p. deliciosus* ♂ lower back to rump green tinged pale blue, and primary-and secondary-coverts pale blue shaft-streaked violet-blue; ♀ like *passerinus*, but forehead suffused yellow. *Range* lower Amazon River basin, northern Brazil. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Dusky-billed Parrotlet *F. sclateri* (plate 112) darker green with bicolored gray/white bill; ♂ dark blue rump. Blue-winged Parrotlet *F. xanthopterygius* (plate 111) ♀ similar; ♂ dark blue rump. Tepui Parrotlet *Nannopsittaca panychlora* (plate 113) no blue on wings; black bend of wing; normally in forest canopy. *Touit* parrotlets (plates 114—116) and *Brotogeris* parakeets (plates 117—119) different head and wing markings, and normally in forest canopy. **LOCALITIES** Macuira National Park, Guajira, northern Colombia. Finca El Siete and Sierra de San Luis National Park, Falcón, northern Venezuela.

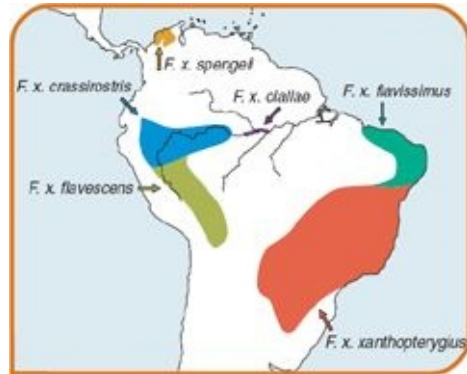
MEXICAN PARROTLET



GREEN-RUMPED PARROTLET



PLATE 111 *FORPUS* PARROTS (in part)



BLUE-WINGED PARROTLET

Forpus xanthopterygius 12cm

Most widespread blue-rumped *Forpus* parrotlet, and only *Forpus* species in south of range; penetrating *tseet...tseet*, twittering while feeding.

DISTRIBUTION northwestern Colombia, and disjunctly in central South America from southern Amazonia south to northeastern Argentina, Paraguay, and eastern Bolivia; up to 500m, locally 1000m; common.

SUBSPECIES six subspecies differentiated by intensity of coloration, and by extent of blue markings in ♂ and yellowish suffusion in ♀. 1. *F. x. xanthopterygius* ♂ primary-coverts, secondary-coverts, and underwing-coverts violet-blue; outer webs of secondaries violet-blue at bases; lower back to rump violet-blue; bill horn-colored with gray at base of upper mandible; ♀ blue replaced by green, and face greenish yellow. *Range* northeastern Argentina, in Misiones, northeastern Corrientes, eastern Chaco, and eastern Formosa, and from Paraguay north through central and mid-eastern Brazil to northern Bahia. 2. *F. x. flavissimus* ♂ ♀ paler yellowish green with yellow face. *Range* northeastern Brazil, from Maranhão, Ceará, and Paraíba south to northern Bahia. 3. *F. x. crassirostris* 3 paler blue markings, and pale grayish-violet primary-coverts contrasting with darker violet-blue secondary-coverts; 2 less yellowish green. *Range* northeastern Peru, eastern Ecuador, and extreme southeastern Colombia, east along both banks of Amazon River and tributaries to central Amazonas, northern Brazil. 4. *F. x. olallae* ♂ like *crassirostris*, but darker violet-blue wing-coverts, rump, and lower back; paler blue underwing-coverts; 2 like *crassirostris*. *Range* known from only two localities, Codajas and near Itacoatiara, on north bank of Amazon River in eastern Amazonas, northern Brazil. 5. *F. x. flavescens* like *xanthopterygius*, but paler yellowish green; 3 paler blue lower back to rump, and distinctly greenish-yellow face and underparts. *Range* central-eastern Peru south to eastern Bolivia, in Beni and Santa Cruz. 6. *F. x. spengeli* ♂ lower back to rump pale turquoise-blue; underwing-coverts turquoise intermixed violet-blue; ♀ like *xanthopterygius*, but face more yellowish. *Range* isolated in northern Colombia, from Caribbean coastal region west and south of Santa Marta mountains, Atlántico, south along lower Río Magdalena in Bolívar and Cesar. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Green-rumped Parrotlet *F. passerinus* (plate 110) ♂ ♀ green rump; ♂ less extensive, paler blue on wings. Dusky-billed Parrotlet *F. sclateri* (plate

112) darker green with bicolored gray/white bill. Amazonian Parrotlet *Nannopsittaca dachilleae* (plate 113) no blue on rump or wings; forecrown pale blue; pink bill and legs. *Touit* parrotlets (plates 114—116) and *Brotogeris* parakeets (plates 117—119) different head and wing markings, and normally in forest canopy. **LOCALITIES** Amacayacu National Park, Amazonas, southern Colombia. Cristalino Jungle Lodge, Cristalino State Park, northern Mato Grosso, Serra da Canastra National Park, Minas Gerais, and Vassununga and Fazenda Campininha State Reserves, São Paulo, Brazil. Iguazu National Park, Misiones, northeastern Argentina.

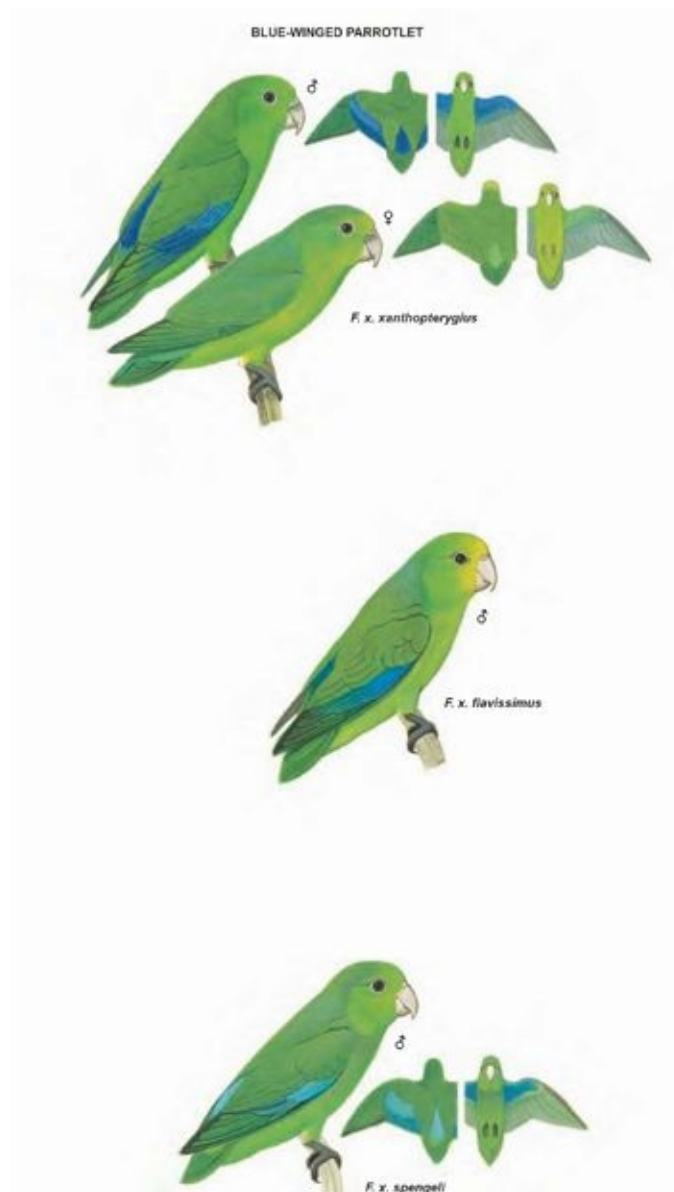
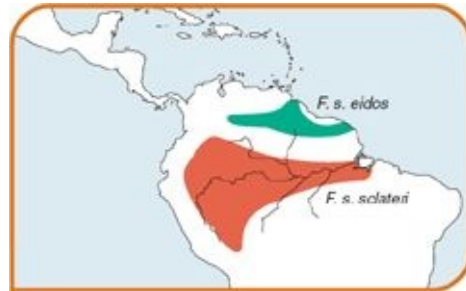


PLATE 112 *FORPUS* PARROTTLETS (in part)

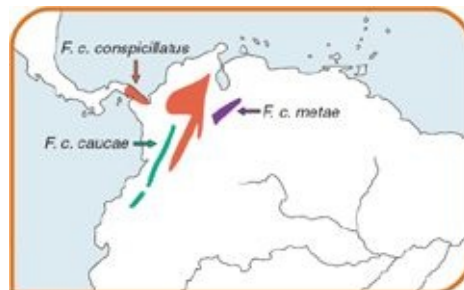


DUSKY-BILLED PARROTLET

Forpus sclateri 13cm

Only *Forpus* parrotlet with bicolored gray/white bill; high-pitched *dziit* or *bzeet*, soft *jeeea-jeeea* or *weeenk-weeenk*, series of *chet* notes.

DISTRIBUTION Guianas and Amazon River basin; up to 500m, locally 1000m; common. **SUBSPECIES** two subspecies differentiated by intensity of coloration. 1. *F. s. sclateri* dark green, brighter on forehead and cheeks; lower back to rump deep violet-blue (♀) or green (♂). Range from about Belém, Pará, northern Brazil, west to southeastern Colombia, thence south to eastern Peru, western Brazil, and northern Bolivia. 2. *F. s. eidos* paler green; ♂ lower back to rump paler blue-violet. Range French Guiana, western Guyana, eastern and southern Venezuela, and northern Brazil to eastern Colombia. **SIMILAR SPECIES** other *Forpus* species in range lack bicolored gray/white bill. *Nannopsittaca* parrotlets (plate 113) without blue on lower back to rump, and normally in forest canopy. *Touit* parrotlets (plates 114—116) and *Brotoogeris* parakeets (plates 117—119) different head and wing markings, and normally in forest canopy. **LOCALITIES** La Selva Lodge and Cuyabeno Reserve, Sucumbíos, northeastern Ecuador. Amazonia National Park, Pará, and Cristalino State Park, northern Mato Grosso, northern Brazil.

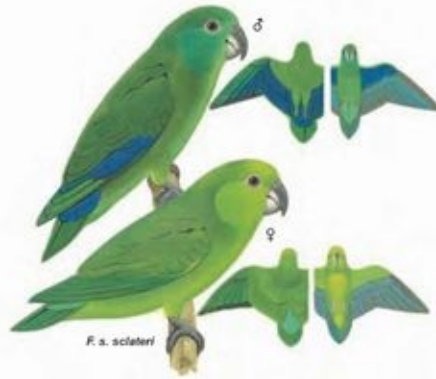


SPECTACLED PARROTLET

Forpus conspicillatus 12cm

Only *Forpus* parrotlet with blue around or above eye (♂), or emerald-green encircling eye (♀); *buzzing* *tzit...tzit...tzit*. **DISTRIBUTION** eastern Panama and disjunctly in Colombia and western Venezuela, and only *Forpus* species in most of range; up to 1600m; common. **SUBSPECIES** three subspecies separated by intensity of coloration and extent of ocular markings. 1. *F. c. conspicillatus* ♂ cobalt-blue around eye; lower back to rump, bend of wing, and carpal edge, greater wing-coverts and underwing-coverts violet-blue; ♀ blue replaced by green, and emerald-green encircling eye. *Range* eastern Panama, west to upper Río Bayano, and northern Colombia from upper Río Sinú valley and lower Río Cauca valley east to western slopes of Cordillera Central in Boyacá and Cundinamarca. 2. *F. c. metae* ♂ blue ocular marking restricted to above and behind eye; ♀ like *conspicillatus*. *Range* eastern slopes of Cordillera Oriental in Boyacá, Cundinamarca, and Meta, central Colombia, and east through Vichada and Casanare to western Venezuela, along Río Meta in western Apure. 3. *F. c. cauae* heavier, more robust bill; ♂ greater wing-coverts and lower back to rump paler blue, less violet. *Range* western Colombia, in upper Río Cauca valley in Antioquia and Caldas, Río Dagua valley, western slopes of Cordillera Occidental in Valle, Río Patía valley in Cauca and Nariño, and coastal southwestern Nariño. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Green-rumped Parrotlet *F. passerinus* (plate 110) green rump in both sexes; ♂ without blue around eye or on bend of wing; ♀ without emerald-green encircling eye. Touit parrotlets (plates 114, 115) and *Brotoogeris* parakeets (plates 118) different head and wing markings, and normally in forest canopy. **LOCALITIES** Paramillo National Park, Córdoba, and Sierra de la Macarena National Park, Meta, Colombia.

DUSKY-BILLED PARROTLET



SPECTACLED PARROTLET

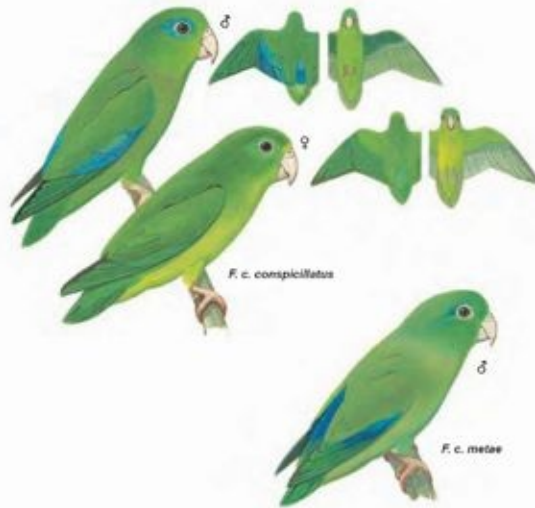


PLATE 113 *FORPUS* (in part) AND *NANNOPSITTACA*
PARROTLETS



PACIFIC PARROTLET
***Forpus coelestis* 13cm**

Unmistakable, one of two more highly colored *Forpus* parrotlets; ♂ greenish-gray upperparts; bright yellowish-green face with blue band behind eye; bluish-gray hindneck; lower back to rump, greater wing-coverts, and underwing-coverts violet-blue; 2 blue replaced by green; high-pitched *tchit* or *tzit* repeated. **DISTRIBUTION** Pacific slope of Andes from Borbón district, Esmeraldas, northwestern Ecuador, south to about Trujillo, La Libertad, and middle Río Marañón valley, northwestern Peru, where possibly meets *F. xanthops*; likely to reach southernmost Nariño, extreme southwestern Colombia; mostly below 800m; common. **LOCALITIES** Cerro Blanco Reserve and Loma Alta Ecological Reserve, Guayas, Ecuador. Tumbes National Forest, Tumbes, northwestern Peru.



YELLOW-FACED PARROTLET

***Forpus xanthops* 15cm**

Unmistakable, markedly more yellowish than *F. coelestis*, with olive-gray upperparts and blue rump in both sexes; ringing *tjeet* repeated rapidly.

DISTRIBUTION northwestern Peru, in upper Río Marañón valley from easternmost La Libertad north to southeastern Cajamarca and southern Amazonas; mostly 800 to 1000m; locally common, but declining.

LOCALITIES Chagual and Soquian districts, La Libertad, and Balsas district, Cajamarca.

NANNOPSITTACA PARROTLETS

Small all-green parrots with fine bill and short, squarish tail; sexes alike, JUV like adults. Poorly known; forests; arboreal; small to large flocks in swift, direct flight above canopy; well hidden amidst foliage; possibly nomadic; tinkling calls.



TEPUI PARROTLET

Nannopsittaca panychlora 14cm

Yellow around eye, black on bend of wing, and yellow carpal edge; tinkling *seize-la or tseez-zip*-Associated with montane forest on slopes of tepuis. **DISTRIBUTION** southeastern Venezuela, disjunctly in eastern Bolívar, southeastern Venezuela, and neighboring Kamarang River region, westernmost Guyana, with outlying Venezuelan populations in central and southern Amazonas, and north on Cerro Humo and Cerro Papelón, Sucre, and possibly in northernmost Roraima, Brazil; mostly 750 to 1850m; locally common. **SIMILAR SPECIES** *Forpus* parrotlets (plates 110, 112) ♂ with blue on rump and wings; usually on or near ground in open country; undulating flight. Lilac-tailed Parrotlet *Touit batavica* (plate 114) prominent head and wing markings, and violet tail. Golden-winged Parakeet *Brotogeris chrysoptera* (plate 119) orange primary-coverts; blue on primaries; white eye-ring. **LOCALITY** Canaima National Park, eastern Bolívar, Venezuela.



AMAZONIAN PARROTLET

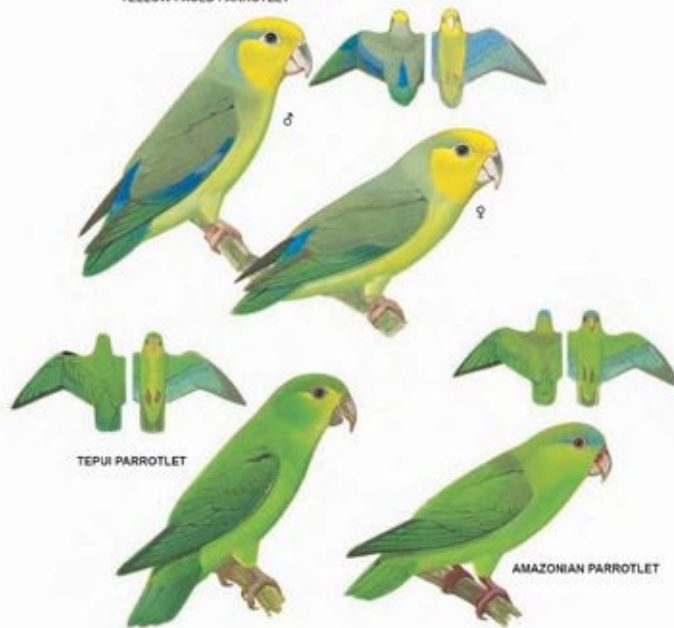
Nannopsittaca dachilleae 12cm

Only parrotlet with blue forecrown; pink bill and legs; ringing *tcheereet*. Often associated with bamboo thickets. **DISTRIBUTION** eastern Peru south from Iquitos district, Loreto, neighboring westernmost Brazil and northwestern Bolivia; up to 1000m; near-threatened. **SIMILAR SPECIES** *Forpus* parrotlets (plate 112) see above. Scarlet-shouldered Parrotlet *Touit huetii* (plate 115) distinctive head markings; red underwing-coverts; multicolored tail. *Brotoogeris* parakeets (plates 118, 119) larger with longer, pointed tail; blue on wings. **LOCALITY** Manú Biosphere Reserve, Madre de Dios, southeastern Peru.

PACIFIC PARROTLET



YELLOW-FACED PARROTLET



TEPUI PARROTLET



AMAZONIAN PARROTLET



PLATE 114 *TOUIT* PARROTS (in part)

Small, stocky green parrots with short, squarish, often multicolored tail; mostly sexually dimorphic, JUV duller. Forests and secondary growth; arboreal; secretive in canopy, where detection and identification difficult; small parties or larger flocks seen in swift, direct flight above treetops; soft, high-pitched calls.



LILAC-TAILED PARROTLET

Touit batavicus 14cm

Unmistakable; distinctive coloration features yellowish-green head with dark scalloping on hindneck; upperparts black with yellow “wing-patch”; blue underwing-coverts and mauve-violet tail; sexes alike; soft, nasal *naaa-ee*, and trilling or chattering notes. **DISTRIBUTION** Trinidad, where only resident *Touit* species, Guianas, and possibly Amapá, northernmost Brazil, and disjunctly across northern Venezuela, in Bolívar, Sucre, northern Monagas, Miranda, Distrito Federal to Aragua, and southeastern Falcón, and extralimitally reaching northern Magdalena, northernmost Colombia; up to 1700m; common. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Scarlet-shouldered Parrotlet *T. huetii* (plate 115) possibly sympatric in northern Venezuela; green upperparts without yellow “wing-patch”; red underwing-coverts. *Forpus* parrotlets (plates 110, 112) all-green with blue rump; normally near or on ground in open country. Golden-winged Parakeet *Brotoyeris chrysoptera* (plate 119) green upperparts and underwing-coverts; pointed all-green tail. **LOCALITIES** Asa Wright Nature Centre, Spring Hill Estate, Trinidad. Henri Pittier National Park, northern Venezuela.



SPOT-WINGED PARROTLET

Touit stictopterus 17cm

Only *Touit* parrotlet with all-green tail; ♂ upper wing-coverts dusky brown tipped dull white, and outermost primary-coverts orange; ♀ and JUV upper wing-coverts green with black bases showing through, and outermost primary-coverts green; harsh *ddreet-ddreet-ddreet*, raspy *raah-reh* or *raah-reh...reh*. **DISTRIBUTION** central Colombia, on western slopes of Cordillera Central in Cauca, western slopes of Cordillera Oriental in Cundinamarca, Sierra de la Macarena in Meta, and possibly eastern Nariño, and eastern slopes of Andes in eastern Ecuador to northern Peru; mostly 1000 to 1700m; vulnerable. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Only *Touit* parrotlet in much of range. Scarlet-shouldered Parrotlet *T. huetii* (plate 115) blue face and red underwing-coverts. Sapphire-rumped Parrotlet *T. purpuratus* (plate 116) possibly sympatric in northeastern Peru; brown band on scapulars; blue rump and red tail. Barred Parakeet *Bolborhynchus lineola* (plate 109) black barring to green plumage. Cobalt-winged Parakeet *Brotogeris cyanoptera* (plate 118) orange chin-spot; blue flight feathers; pointed tail and prominent white eye-ring. **LOCALITIES** Cordillera de los Picachos National Park, Meta-Huila, Colombia. Sangay National Park, Morona-Santiago, and Cayambe-Coca Ecological Reserve and Sierra Azul Forest Reserve, western Napo, Ecuador.

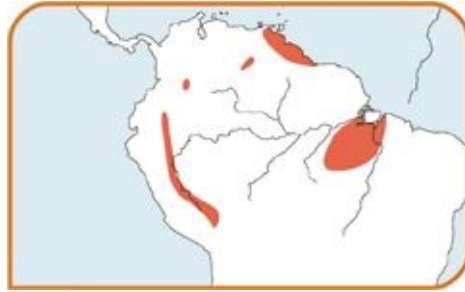


LILAC-TAILED PARROTLET



SPOT-WINGED PARROTLET

PLATE 115 *TOUIT* PARROTS (in part)



SCARLET-SHOULDERED PARROTLET

Touit huetii 16cm

One of three allopatric species with blue or blue-and-red on face and forewing, and prominent white cere and eye-ring; only species with red underwing-coverts and bluish-black face without red; lateral tail-feathers crimson (♂) or greenish yellow (♀) tipped black; JUV green face; disyllabic *tu-weet*, nasal *reenk* repeated. **DISTRIBUTION** scattered localities in Amazonia, but probably present in intervening areas from northern Guyana, northeastern and southern Venezuela, and southern Colombia to northernmost Bolivia, in Pando; also northeastern Brazil, south of Amazon River, between Rio Cururu and Belém, Pará, south to southernmost Pará, northernmost Goiás, and extralimitally to northwestern Mato Grosso; accidental in Trinidad and unconfirmed in French Guiana; up to 1200m; scarce and poorly known. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Lilac-tailed Parrotlet *T. batavicus* (plate 114) possibly sympatric in northern Venezuela; black upperparts with yellow “wing-patch”; no blue on face; no white eye-ring. *Forpus* (plates 110, 112) and *Nannopsittaca* (plate 113) parrotlets; no red in plumage; all-green tail; no white eye-ring. *Brotogeris* parakeets (plates 117—119) no blue on face; green or greenish-yellow underwing-coverts; pointed, all-green tail. **LOCALITIES** Sierra de la Macarena National Park, Meta, Colombia. Cristalino Jungle Lodge, Cristalino State Park, northern Brazil. La Selva Lodge, Sucumbios, Ecuador.



BLUE-FRONTED PARROTLET

Touit dilectissimus 17cm

One of two, possibly conspecific, species differentiated from *T. huetii* by yellow underwing-coverts and lateral tail-feathers yellow tipped black; this species identified by blue forecrown, red spot in front of, and behind eye, and forewing scarlet (♂) or green (♀); JUV forecrown and around eyes green; high-pitched *too-weet* repeated. **DISTRIBUTION** Cerro Jefe area, central Panama, to western Colombia, south on western slopes of Andes to El Oro, southwestern Ecuador, and northern Colombia, at northern extremity of Cordillera Oriental, Norte de Santander—Cesar border, east to Trujillo, northwestern Venezuela, mostly 500 to 2000m; uncommon and poorly known. **SIMILAR SPECIES** *Forpus* parrotlets (plates 110, 112) see above. Barred Parakeet *Bolborhynchus lineola* (plate 109) black barring to all-green plumage; wedge-shaped tail. Orange-chinned Parakeet *Brotogeris jugularis* (plate 118) green face; brown “shoulders”; pointed all-green tail. **LOCALITIES** Darién Biosphere Reserve, Darién, Panama. Los Katíos and Utría National Parks, Chocó, Los Farallones National Park, Valle, and Munchique National Park, Cauca, Colombia.



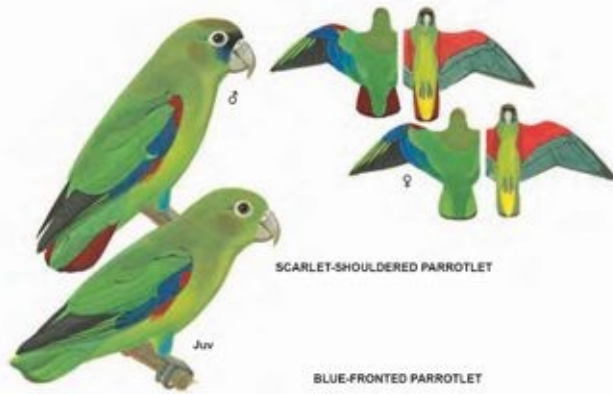
RED-FRONTED PARROTLET

Touit costaricensis 17cm

Differentiated from very similar, possibly conspecific *T. dilectissimus* by red forecrown; ♂ with red line underneath eye, and red forewing; ♀ without red underneath eye and little or no red on forewing; JUV like ♀, but forecrown red intermixed green; calls like *T. dilectissimus*.

DISTRIBUTION Costa Rica, south from Caribbean slope of Cordillera Central at Puerto Limón and Volcán Turrialba, and western Panama, in Bocas del Toro, Chiriquí, and western Coclé; mostly 500 to 1000m, seasonally 3000m; vulnerable. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Only *Touit* species in range. Barred Parakeet *Bolborhynchus lineola* (plate 109) and Orange-chinned Parakeet *Brotogeris jugularis* (plate 118) see above.

LOCALITIES Cerro de la Muerte, San José, and Genesis II Lodge, Cordillera Talamanca, Costa Rica. Monteverde Biological Reserve and Braulio Carillo National Park, Costa Rica. El Copé National Park, western Panama.



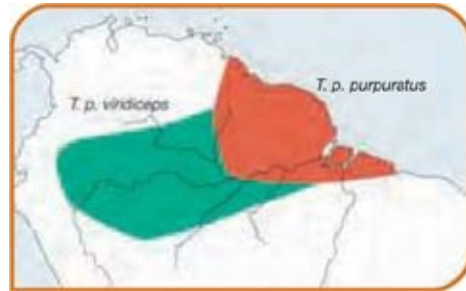
SCARLET-SHOULDERED PARROTLET

BLUE-FRONTED PARROTLET



RED-FRONTED PARROTLET

PLATE 116 *TOUIT* PARROTTLETS (in part)



SAPPHIRE-RUMPED PARROTLET

Touit purpuratus 17cm

One of two similar, but allopatric *Touit* parrotlets with brown on back and red tail; only *Touit* parrotlet with blue rump, and differentiated from *T. melanonotus* by green, not brown, mantle; nasal *ny-aah*, trisyllabic *aa-aa-eck* and *keree-ke-ke*. **DISTRIBUTION** Amazon River basin; up to 1200m; uncommon. **SUBSPECIES** two subspecies differentiated by color of crown. 1. *T. purpuratus* crown and occiput olive-brown; scapulars and tertials dark brown forming “V”-shaped band; lateral tail-feathers violet-red tipped black (♂) or green (♀). *Range* Guianas, northern Brazil, from Amapá and northern Maranhão west to northeastern Amazonas, and southern Venezuela. 2. *T. p. viridiceps* crown and occiput green. *Range* northernmost Brazil, in northwestern Amazonas, and southern Venezuela, west of Cerro Duida in southern Amazonas, west to southeastern Colombia, eastern Ecuador, and northeastern Peru. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Lilac-tailed Parrotlet *T. batavicus* (plate 114) greenish-yellow head; upperparts black with yellow “wing-patch.” Scarlet-shouldered Parrotlet *T. huetii* (plate 115) blue face; red underwing-coverts; prominent white eye-ring. *Forpus* parrotlets (plates 110—112) smaller green parrots with all-green, wedge-shaped tail; normally on or near ground in open country. *Nannopsittaca* parrotlets (plate 113) no brown scapulars, and all-green tail. Short-tailed *Brotogeris* parakeets (plates 118, 119) orange chin-spot or yellow forecrown; all-green, pointed tail. **LOCALITIES** Amacayacu National Park, Amazonas, southernmost Colombia. Cuyabeno Reserve, Sucumbíos, northeastern Ecuador. Ducke Forest Reserve, near Manaus, Amazonas, and Cristalino Jungle Lodge, Cristalino State Park, northern Mato Grosso, Brazil.



BROWN-BACKED PARROTLET

Touit melanonotus 15cm

Like *T. purpuratus*, but mantle, scapulars, and tertials dark brown; back black; green rump; rattling *tew-rew...tew-rew*. **DISTRIBUTION** southeastern Brazil, from southern Bahia south to southern São Paulo; mostly 500 to 1000m; endangered. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Golden-tailed Parrotlet *T. surdus* (see below) green back with golden-brown scapulars. Blue-winged Parrotlet *Forpus xanthopterygius* (plate 111) see above. *Brotoogeris* parakeets (plate 117) green upperparts; longer all-green, pointed tail. **LOCALITIES** Itatiaia and Serra dos Órgãos National Parks, Rio de Janeiro. Serra do Mar and Intervales State Parks, São Paulo.

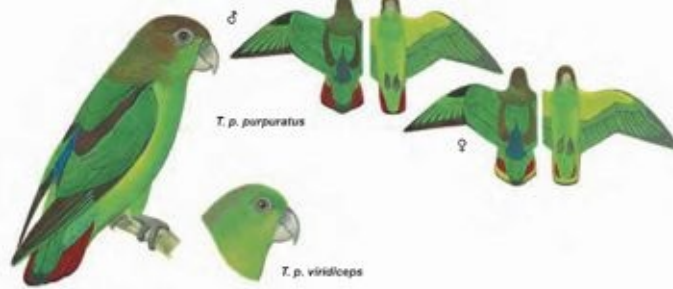


GOLDEN-TAILED PARROTLET

***Touit surdus* 16cm**

Another *Touit* parrotlet with brown on back, but greenish-yellow tail; calls undescribed. **DISTRIBUTION** eastern Brazil; up to 800m; vulnerable. **SUBSPECIES** two doubtfully distinct subspecies. 1. *T. s. surdus* face golden-yellow; scapulars and tertials golden-brown forming "V"-shaped band; lateral tail-feathers greenish-yellow tipped black (♂) or green (♀). *Range* southeastern Brazil, from southern Bahia, and possibly southern Goiás, south to São Paulo. 2. *T. s. chryseura* lateral tail-feathers brownish yellow. *Range* northeastern Brazil, in Paraíba, Pernambuco, and Alagoas; extraliminally in coastal Ceará. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Brown-backed Parrotlet *T. melanonotus* (see above) dark brown back and red tail. Blue-winged Parrotlet *F. xanthopterygius* (plate 111) see above. *Brotoogeris* parakeets (plate 117) see above. **LOCALITIES** Charles Darwin Ecological Refuge and Usina São José, north coast of Pernambuco. Linhares and Sooretama Reserves, Espírito Santo. Ilha do Cardoso and Intervales State Parks, São Paulo.

SAPPHIRE-RUMPED PARROTLET



BROWN-BACKED PARROTLET



T. s. sordus

GOLDEN-TAILED PARROTLET



PLATE 117 *BROTOGERIS* PARAKEETS (in part)

Small green parrots with pointed, graduated tail, long in three species and shorter in others, but always longer than tails of *Forpus* or *Touit* parrotlets; proportionately long, pointed wings; sexes alike, JUV like adults. Most wooded habitats, farmlands, and some urban parklands; arboreal; highly gregarious; noisy flocks conspicuous in swift, direct flight, and large numbers at communal nighttime roosts; shrill screeching and loud squawks.



PLAIN PARAKEET

Brotogeris tirica 23cm

All-green parakeet with long, graduated tail; bend of wing and lesser wing-coverts olive-brown; shrill, rolling screech. **DISTRIBUTION** eastern Brazil, from Alagoas and eastern Bahia south to São Paulo, and extralimitally to Santa Catarina; up to 1200m; common. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Yellow-chevroned Parakeet *B. chiriri* (see below) yellow secondary-coverts. *Touit* parrotlets (plate 116) very short, squarish tail; brown on back or scapulars. **LOCALITIES** easily seen in and around Rio de Janeiro, including Botanic Gardens, and in São Paulo city. Sete Barras State Reserve, São Paulo, and Itatiaia National Park, Rio de Janeiro.



WHITE-WINGED PARAKEET

Brotogeris versicolorus 22cm

Common cagebird; easily identified by yellow and white in wings; lores bare with scattered bluish-gray feathers; high-pitched *screak* interspersed with *weechah-weechah*. **DISTRIBUTION** northern Amazon River basin, from southeastern Colombia and northeastern Peru east to French Guiana, where no recent records, and northeastern Brazil, in Amapá, on Ilha do Mexiana at mouth of Amazon River, and Belém district, Pará; could occur in easternmost Ecuador and southernmost Suriname, but no confirmed records; up to 300m; common; feral populations in Lima district, Peru, Puerto Rico, West Indies, and with *B. chiriri* in California and southeastern Florida, U.S.A.; possibly introduced to Dominican Republic, but identification unconfirmed. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Other *Brotogeris* species (plates 118, 119) no white in wings; colored chin-spot or forecrown; shorter, pointed tail. **LOCALITIES** Amacayacu National Park and Leticia district, Amazonas, southern Colombia.



YELLOW-CHEVRONED PARAKEET

Brotogeris chiriri 22cm

Common cagebird; like *B. versicolorus*, and possibly conspecific, but no white in wing; feathered lores; shrill *chiri...chiri...ri* or *te-clee-tee*, more high-pitched than call of *B. versicolorus*. **DISTRIBUTION** interior of eastern Brazil to central Bolivia and northern Argentina; mostly below 1000m, locally 2500m in Bolivia; common; introduced to California and southeastern Florida, U.S.A., and possibly also Dominican Republic, where identification unconfirmed. **SUBSPECIES** two slightly differentiated subspecies. 1. *B. c. chiriri* feathered lores green; secondary-coverts yellow; primaries green tinged blue. *Range* interior of eastern and southern Brazil, from Ceará, Maranhão and southern Pará south to Rio de Janeiro, western São Paulo and Mato Grosso, to eastern Bolivia, south to Santa Cruz, and through Paraguay to northern Argentina, in Formosa, Chaco, Misiones, and northern Corrientes. 2. *B. c. behni* darker, less yellowish-green, and larger. *Range* central Bolivia to northwestern Argentina, in Salta. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Plain Parakeet *B. tirica* (see above) no yellow in wings. Other *Brotogeris* species (plates 118, 119) no yellow in wings; colored chin-spot or forecrown. **LOCALITIES** Serra da Canastra National Park, Minas Gerais, and Caiman Lodge Wildlife Refuge, Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil.



PLAIN PARAKEET



WHITE-WINGED PARAKEET



B. c. chinii

YELLOW-CHEVRONED PARAKEET

PLATE 118 *BROTOGERIS* PARAKEETS (in part)



GRAY-CHEEKED PARAKEET

Brotogeris pyrrhoptera 20cm

Identified by distinctive coloration featuring greenish-blue crown, buff-gray cheeks, and orange underwing-coverts; trilling *tsleet-tsleet-tsleet*.

DISTRIBUTION west of Andes in southwestern Ecuador, north to central Manabí, and northwestern Peru, south to northern Píura; mostly below 1000m; endangered.

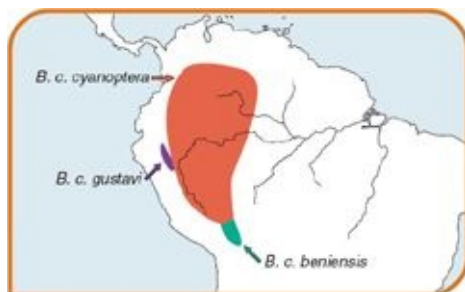
SIMILAR SPECIES Only *Brotogeris* parakeet in range. Pacific Parrotlet *Forpus coelestis* (plate 113) yellowish-green crown and cheeks; underwing-coverts blue (♂) or green (♀); rump blue (♂); normally on or near ground in open country. **LOCALITIES** Cerro Blanco Reserve, Guayas, Ecuador. Tumbes National Forest Reserve, Tumbes, Peru.



ORANGE-CHINNED PARAKEET

Brotogeris jugularis 18cm

Common cagebird; one of three short-tailed species with orange chin-spot and prominent white eye-ring; identified by olive-brown upper wing-coverts forming conspicuous “shoulder-patch”; harsh *ack-ack-ack*, scratchy *ra-aa-aa-aa*, musical *kweek-kweek...kweek-kee...roo-kree-roo*, sharp *ki-ki* or *chee...chee-chit*. **DISTRIBUTION** southwestern Mexico south to central Colombia and northern Venezuela, but absent from Belize; mostly below 1000m; common. **SUBSPECIES** two slightly differentiated subspecies. 1. *B. j. jugularis* mantle washed olive; lower back to rump and lower underparts tinged blue. *Range* southwestern Mexico, in eastern Oaxaca, south through Central America, mainly on Pacific slope, to central Colombia, in middle Río Magdalena valley, and northwestern Venezuela, in Maracaibo basin and western Andes in Táchira and Mérida. 2. *B. j. exsul* thighs and undertail-coverts bright green not tinged blue; paler, less extensive orange chin-spot; more pronounced olive suffusion on mantle; darker brown “shoulder-patch.” *Range* northeastern Colombia and northern Venezuela from Trujillo and Lara east to Guarico. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Only *Brotogeris* species in range. Barred Parakeet *Bolborhynchus lineola* (plate 109) black barring to green plumage; no brown “shoulder-patch,” orange chin-spot, or white eye-ring. **LOCALITIES** Bosque del Río Tigre Sanctuary, Dos Brazos, and Lapa Ríos Nature Reserve, Golfo Dulce, Costa Rica. Tayrona National Park, Magdalena, and Catatumbo-Barí National Park, Norte de Santander, Colombia.



COBALT-WINGED PARAKEET

Brotogeris cyanoptera 18cm

Another short-tailed species with orange chin-spot and white eye-ring, but no brown “shoulder-patch”; blue in flight feathers; clear *splink...splink*, ringing *jeet...jeet*. **DISTRIBUTION** western Amazonia; up to 1000m; common. **SUBSPECIES** “green-shouldered” and “yellow-shouldered” populations, with slight differentiation in latter. 1. *B. c. cyanoptera* bend of wing and carpal edge green. Range southern Venezuela, northwestern Brazil, and southeastern Colombia to eastern Ecuador, eastern Peru, except upper Río Huallaga valley, and northernmost Bolivia. 2. *B. c. gustavi* bend of wing and carpal edge yellow. Range upper Río Huallaga valley, northern Peru. 3. *B. c. beniensis* like *gustavi*, but paler green; forehead tinged yellow; crown suffused blue. Range northern Bolivia, in Beni and Cochabamba. **SIMILAR SPECIES** White-winged Parakeet *B. versicolorus* and Yellow-chevroned Parakeet *B. chiriri* (plate 117) yellow or yellow-and-white in wing; no orange chin-spot. Golden-winged Parakeet *B. chrysoptera* (plate 119) darker green; orange or yellow primary-coverts. Tui Parakeet *B. sanctithomae* (plate 119) yellow forecrown; no orange chin-spot. **LOCALITIES** Tinigua National Park, Meta, and Amacayacu National Park, Amazonas, Colombia. Río Bombuscaro, Podocarpus National Park, Zamora-Chinchipe, Ecuador. Manú Biosphere Reserve, Madre de Dios, Peru.



GRAY-CHEEKED PARAKEET



B. j. jugularis

ORANGE-CHINNED PARAKEET



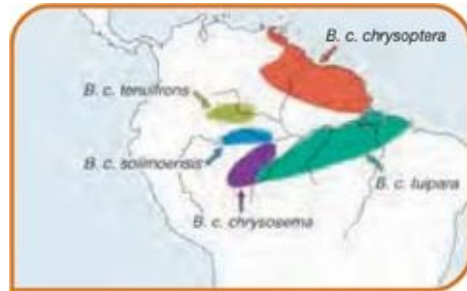
B. c. cyanoptera

Juv

B. c. gustavi

COBALT-WINGED PARAKEET

PLATE 119 *BROTOGERIS* PARAKEETS (in part)



GOLDEN-WINGED PARAKEET

Brotogeris chrysoptera 16cm

A third short-tailed species with orange chin-spot and white eye-ring; identified by orange to dark brown frontal band and yellow or orange primary-coverts; harsh *churr-churr-churr*, high-pitched *chil...chil...chil* or *chit-chit*. **DISTRIBUTION** eastern Amazonia; up to 1200m; common.

SUBSPECIES five subspecies differentiated mainly by head and wing markings. 1. *B. c. chrysoptera* blackish-brown frontal band; orange-brown chin-spot; primary-coverts orange. *Range* Guianas, northeastern Venezuela, and north of Amazon River in northernmost Brazil, from Roraima east to Amapá. 2. *B. c. tuipara* narrow frontal band and chin-spot orange. *Range* south of Amazon River in northern Brazil, from Pará to northeastern Maranhão. 3. *B. c. chrysosema* forehead yellowish orange; orange chin-spot; primary-coverts yellow. *Range* Rio Madeira and tributaries in Amazonas and northern Mato Grosso, northern Brazil. 4. *B. c. solimoensis* like *chrysoptera*, but paler reddish-brown frontal band and yellowish-brown chin-spot. *Range* upper Amazon River in Codajás and Manaus districts, Amazonas, northern Brazil. 5. *B. c. tenuifrons* like *tuipara*, but little or no orange frontal band. *Range* upper Rio Negro at Santa Isabel and confluence of Rio Cauaburi, Amazonas, northern Brazil.

SIMILAR SPECIES White-winged Parakeet *B. versicolorus* (plate 117) white and yellow in wings; no frontal band or chin-spot; longer tail. Cobalt-winged Parakeet *B. cyanoptera* (plate 118) paler green; primary-coverts blue; no frontal band. Tui Parakeet *B. sanctithomae* (see below) yellow forecrown; no chin-spot. **LOCALITIES** Amazonia National Park, Pará, Ducke Forest Reserve, near Manaus, eastern Amazonas, and Cristalino Jungle Lodge, Cristalino State Park, northern Mato Grosso, northern Brazil.



TUI PARAKEET

Brotogeris sanctithomae 17cm

Short-tailed species without chin-spot, and only *Brotogeris* parakeet with yellow forecrown; high-pitched *screek* repeated rapidly. **DISTRIBUTION** Amazon River basin, west to eastern Peru and northernmost Bolivia; up to 300m; common. **SUBSPECIES** two well-marked, possibly isolated subspecies. 1. *B. s. sanctithomae* forehead, lores, and forecrown yellow. *Range* upper Amazon River at confluence of Rio Madeira, eastern Amazonas, northern Brazil, west to extreme southeastern Colombia, northeastern Ecuador, and northeastern Peru, and south along Rio Madeira and tributaries to northernmost Bolivia, in Pando and northern Beni, and southeastern Peru. 2. *B. s. takatsukasae* yellow stripe behind eye to ear-coverts. *Range* northern Brazil, along lower Amazon River from about confluence of Rio Madeira east on north bank to Amapá, and on south bank to confluence of Rio Curuá or possibly Belém district, eastern Pará. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Other *Brotogeris* species (plates 117, 118) without yellow forecrown. Amazonian Parrotlet *Nannopsittaca dachilleae* (plate 113) no yellow forecrown; pale blue crown; smaller. **LOCALITIES** Amacayacu National Park, Amazonas, southern Colombia. La Selva Lodge, Sucumbios, northeastern Ecuador. Manú Biosphere Reserve, Madre de Dios, eastern Peru.

GOLDEN-WINGED PARAKEET



B. c. chrysoptera



B. c. tuiipara



B. c. chrysosema



TUI PARAKEET



B. s. sanctithomae

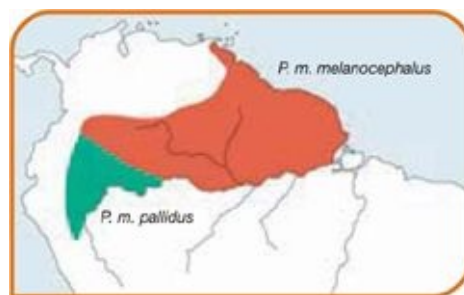


B. s. takatsukasae



PLATE 120 *PIONITES* PARROTS

Midsized, stocky parrots with short, squarish tail and fairly short, rounded wings; distinctive coloration features white and yellow underparts; sexes alike, JUV duller than adults. Forests, forest edges, tall secondary growth; arboreal; pairs and small flocks; noisy and conspicuous; communal roosting, often in tree hollows; swift, direct flight with audible “whirring” of wingbeats.



BLACK-CAPPED PARROT

Pionites melanocephalus 23cm

Unmistakable; distinctive white underparts and black crown; squealing *cleeeooo-cleeeooo* or *heeyah...heeyah*, screeching *wheech-wheech-wheech*, shrill *wey-ak*, loud *kleek*. **DISTRIBUTION** northern Amazonia, north of Amazon River; up to 1000m; common. **SUBSPECIES** two subspecies differentiated by intensity of plumage coloration. 1. *P. m. melanocephalus* cheeks, throat, and lower underparts orange-yellow; black bill. *Range* Amapá, northern Brazil, and Guianas west to eastern Colombia, in eastern Vichada and northeastern Guainía. 2. *P. m. pallidus* cheeks, throat, and lower underparts clear yellow. *Range* southeastern Colombia, south from western Meta and Vaupes, to eastern Ecuador and northeastern Peru, west of Río Ucayali. **LOCALITIES** La Selva Lodge, Sucumbios, northeastern Ecuador. Tinigua National Park, Meta, and Amacayacu National Park, Amazonas, Colombia.



WHITE-BELLIED PARROT

Pionites leucogaster 23cm

Unmistakable; only white-bellied parrot in range, and differentiated from allopatric *P. melanocephalus* by orange crown and pale bill; screeching calls similar to *P. melanocephalus*. **DISTRIBUTION** southern Amazonia, south of Amazon River; up to 800m; common. **SUBSPECIES** three well-marked subspecies, but with much intergradation. 1. *P. l. leucogaster* flanks and thighs green; undertail-coverts yellow; tail green. *Range* northern Brazil, from northwestern Maranhão and eastern Pará to northwestern Mato Grosso and west to lower Rio Madeira, northeastern Amazonas. 2. *P. l. xanthurus* thighs, flanks, undertail-coverts, and entire tail yellow. *Range* northern Brazil, from Rio Madeira catchment in Amazonas and northern Rondônia west to Rio Juruá, western Amazonas. 3. *P. l. xanthomerius* thighs and flanks yellow, but tail green. *Range* western Amazonas, northern Brazil, and eastern Peru, east of Río Ucayali, to northern Bolivia. **LOCALITIES** Amazonia National Park, Pará, and Cristalino Jungle Lodge, Cristalino State Park, northern Mato Grosso, northern Brazil. Manú Biosphere Reserve, Madre de Dios, southeastern Peru. Los Ferros Lodge, Noel Kempff Mercado National Park, Santa Cruz, Bolivia.

BLACK-GAPPED PARROT

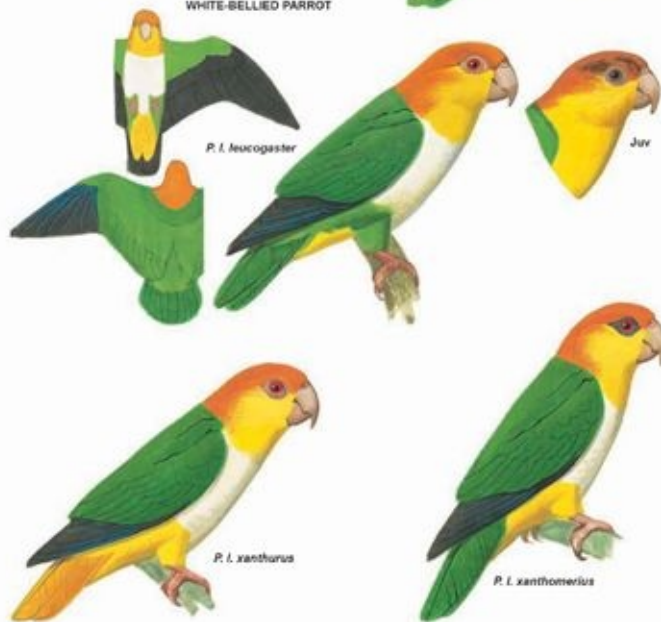
P. m. melanocephalus



P. m. pallidus

WHITE-BELLIED PARROT

P. l. leucogaster



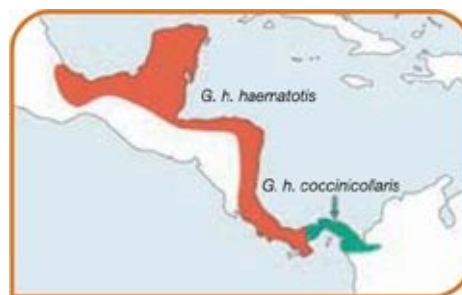
Juv

P. l. xanthurus

P. l. xanthomerus

PLATE 121 *GYPOPSITTA* PARROTS (in part)

Midsized, stocky parrots with short, rounded tail and broad, pointed wings; bare eye-ring, and two species bare-headed; sexes alike, JUV duller than adults. Forests, tall secondary growth, plantations; pairs or small flocks, larger flocks at roosts; not noisy, and inconspicuous in treetops; swift flight with characteristic side-to-side rolling.



BROWN-HOODED PARROT

Gypopsitta haematotis 21cm

Only *Gypopsitta* species in much of range; distinctive brownish face with contrasting white lores; red axillaries displayed in flight; *pileek-pileek* alternating with harsh *zapp-zapp*, warbling *kree-ee...tee...yer*.

DISTRIBUTION southernmost Mexico to northwestern Colombia; up to 1200m; common. **SUBSPECIES** two well-marked subspecies.

1. *G. h. haematotis* foreneck and breast dull brownish olive. *Range* southernmost Mexico, in Oaxaca and southern Veracruz, south mainly along Caribbean slope to western Panama.

2. *G. h. coccinickollaris* foreneck and upper breast marked red, often forming collar in ♂. *Range* eastern Panama to northwestern Colombia, in northernmost Chocó and northern Bolívar. **LOCALITIES** Montes Azules Biosphere Reserve, Chiapas, Mexico. Tikal National Park, El Petén, Guatemala. Lamanai Field Research Center, Belize. Soberanía National Park, Panama. Los Katíos National Park, Chocó, Colombia.



ROSE-FACED PARROT

Gypopsitta pulchra 23cm

Identified by rose-pink face; crown to nape grayish brown; neck and breast dull yellow-brown; shrieking *skreek-skreek*. **DISTRIBUTION** west of Andes in Colombia, south from Chocó and Antioquia, and western Ecuador, south to El Oro; up to 1600m; uncommon. **LOCALITIES** Farallones de Cali National Park, Valle, and Munchique National Park, Cauca, Colombia. Cotacachi-Cayapas Ecological Reserve, Esmeraldas, and Buenaventura forest, near Piñas, El Oro, Ecuador.



SAFFRON-HEADED PARROT

Gypopsitta pyrilia 24cm

Unmistakable; only short-tailed green parrot with all-yellow head (green in JUV) and red underwing-coverts; upper breast olive; bend of wing and carpal edge red; scraping *che-week*, high-pitched *keek*. **DISTRIBUTION** Darién, easternmost Panama, and northwestern Colombia, south to middle Río Magdalena valley and Boyaca, to northwestern Venezuela, east to northwestern Barinas and southeastern Lara; sight records from northwestern Ecuador probably erroneous; mostly 150 to 1700m; uncommon. **LOCALITIES** Darién Biosphere Reserve, Darien, eastern Panama. Utría National Park, Chocó, and Paramillo National Park, Córdoba, Colombia.



CAICA PARROT

Gypopsitta caica 23cm

Only *Gypopsitta* parrot with all-black head (green in JUV); neck yellowish brown with fine blackish scalloping on hindneck; green underwing-coverts; nasal *queek* or *skrek*, nasal *kunk* or *aank* when perched, low-pitched *wee-uck* or *who-cha*. **DISTRIBUTION** eastern Amazonia, north of Amazon River, in Guianas, northern Brazil, between Amapá and western Roraima, and eastern Venezuela, in eastern Bolívar. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Only *Gypopsitta* species in much of range. Orange-cheeked Parrot *G. barrabandi* (plate 122) black head with contrasting orange cheeks; red underwing-coverts. **LOCALITIES** Caura Forest Reserve, Bolívar, Venezuela. Ducke Forest Reserve, near Manaus, Amazonas, Brazil.

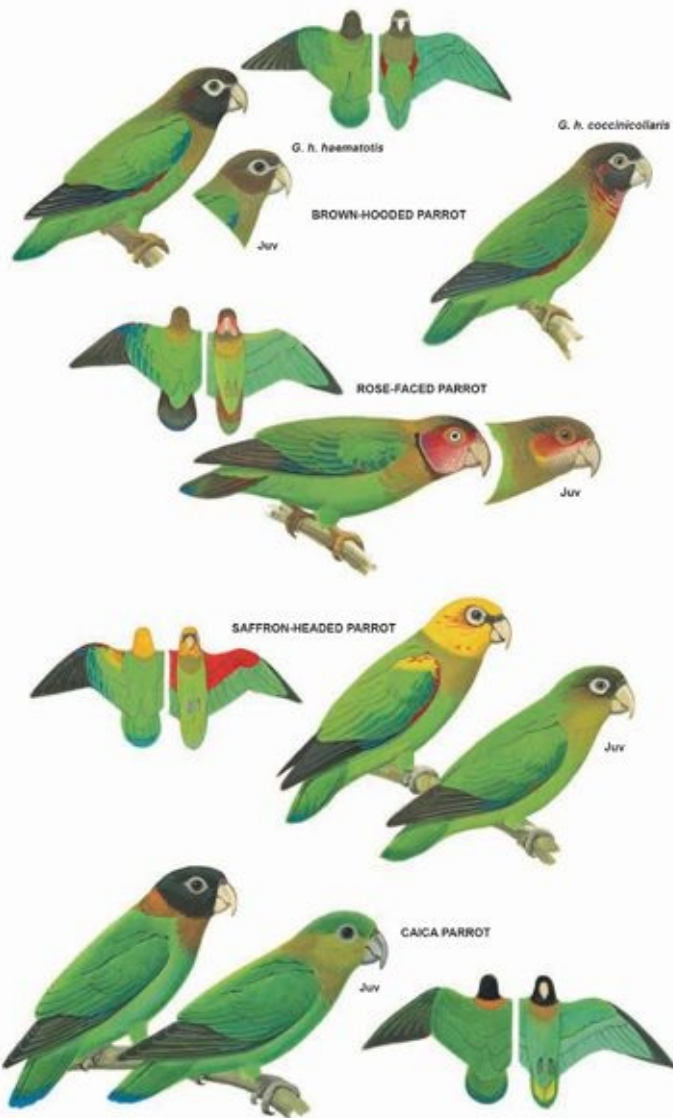


PLATE 122 GYPOPSITTA PARROTS (in part)



ORANGE-CHEEKED PARROT

Gypopsitta barrabandi 25cm

Identified by black head with contrasting yellow or orange cheeks; red underwing-coverts displayed in flight; reedy *chew-it* or *hoy-et*, guttural *kuk* or *kek*. **DISTRIBUTION** western Amazonia and upper Río Orinoco drainage; up to 400m; common. **SUBSPECIES** two subspecies with ranges separated by Amazon River. 1. *G. b. barrabandi* cheeks, bend of wing to lesser wing-coverts, and thighs orange-yellow; JUV head and foreneck greenish brown. *Range* north of Amazon River from eastern Amazonas, northern Brazil, and southern Venezuela, in Amazonas and northwestern Bolívar, to southeastern Colombia, eastern Ecuador, and northeastern Peru, west of Río Ucayali. 2. *G. b. aurantiigena* cheeks, bend of wing to lesser wing-coverts, and thighs deep orange. *Range* south of Amazon River from northern Brazil to eastern Peru, east of Río Ucayali, and northern Bolivia, south to Beni and La Paz. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Caica Parrot *G. caica* (plate 121) blackhead, but no orange-yellow cheeks; green underwing-coverts. Vulturine Parrot *G. vulturina* and Orange-headed Parrot *G. aurantiocephala* (see below) black bare face or orange bare head without contrasting orange cheeks. **LOCALITIES** Amazonia National Park, Pará, and Cristalino Lodge, Cristalino State Park, northern Mato Grosso, northern Brazil. Tinigua National Park, Meta, and Amacayacu National Park, Amazonas, Colombia. La Selva Lodge, Sucumbios, and Jatun Sacha Biological Station, Pichincha, Ecuador. Manú Biosphere Reserve, Madre de Dios, southeastern Peru.



VULTURINE PARROT

Gypopsitta vulturina 23cm

One of two bare-headed *Gypopsitta* parrots (JUV with feathered head); identified by black bare-skinned crown and face with prominent black and yellow collars on feathered occiput to nape; red underwing-coverts displayed in flight; JUV bare lores to around eyes greenish buff, and remainder of head feathered green; distinctive *fee-chu...fee-chu cry*, warbling *iz-teret...tre-trayeh*. **DISTRIBUTION** eastern Amazonia, south of Amazon River, in northeastern Brazil from east bank of lower Rio Madeira, eastern Amazonas, east to Rio Gurupí region, along Pará—Maranhão border, and south to Serra do Cachimbo in southern Pará; up to 400m; uncommon and poorly known. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Orange-headed Parrot *G. aurantiocephala* (see below) uniformly orange bare head without yellow or black nuchal collars. Orange-cheeked Parrot *G. barrabandi* (see above) black feathered head with contrasting orange cheeks; prominent white eye-ring. **LOCALITY** Amazonia National Park, Pará, northern Brazil.

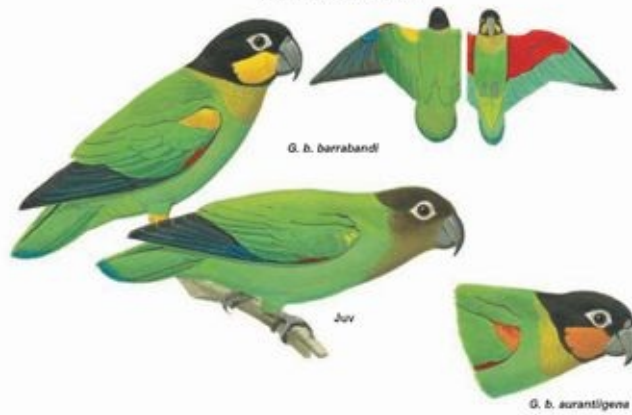


ORANGE-HEADED PARROT

Gypopsitta aurantiocephala 23cm

Another bare-headed *Gypopsitta* species (JUV with feathered head); identified by orange bare skin extending to neck without feathered yellow or black nuchal collars; red underwing-coverts displayed in flight; JUV bare lores to around eyes orange, and remainder of head feathered dull green; calls undescribed. **DISTRIBUTION** known from only few localities along lower Rio Madeira and upper Rio Tapajós in eastern Amazonas and western Pará, northern Brazil; up to 300m; locally common, but poorly known. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Vulturine Parrot *G. vulturina* (see above) black bare crown and face with yellow and black collars on feathered occiput to nape. Orange-cheeked Parrot *G. barrabandi* (see above) black feathered head with contrasting orange cheeks; prominent white eye-ring. **LOCALITY** Thaimaçu Lodge, Pesca Esportiva State Reserve, Pará, northern Brazil.

ORANGE-CHEEKED PARROT



VULTURINE PARROT



ORANGE-HEADED PARROT



PLATE 123 *PIONOPSITTA* AND *TRICLARIA* PARROTS



PILEATED PARROT

Pionopsitta pileata 22cm

Midsized, stocky green parrot with short, rounded tail and broad, pointed wings; sexually dimorphic in both adults and juveniles—AD ♂ crown and lores to around eyes red; ear-coverts brownish purple; JUV ♂ red frontal band bordered behind by orange-yellow patch; AD & JUV ♀ crown and lores to around eyes green, and forecrown tinged blue; high-pitched shrieks, trisyllabic *ch-ch-chee* with last note higher pitched. Forests, including *Araucaria*-dominated stands, secondary growth, remnant woodlots in cleared lands, visits orchards; arboreal; pairs or small flocks, sometimes all-male groups when breeding; in Paraguay attracted to *Euterpe* fruits; swift, direct flight high above treetops, diving down steeply into canopy. **DISTRIBUTION** southeastern Brazil from southern Bahia south to Rio Grande do Sul, eastern Paraguay, and northeastern Argentina in Misiones, Corrientes, and eastern Chaco; up to 1500m; near-threatened, CITES I. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Purple-bellied Parrot *Triclaria malachitacea* (see below) all-green ♀ like *P. pileata* ♀, but with longer tail and larger, pale bill; normally in lower stages of forest. **LOCALITIES** Estancia Itabó Nature Reserve, Canindeyú, eastern Paraguay. Intervalles State Park and Carlos Botelho Reserve, São Paulo, Brazil. Iguazu National Park, Misiones, northeastern Argentina.



PURPLE-BELLIED PARROT

Triclaria malachitacea 28cm

Midsized green parrot with fairly long, rounded tail and stout, pale bill; sexually dimorphic in both adults and juveniles—AD♂ center of abdomen and lower breast purple, and undertail and underwings dull blue; JUV♂ lower breast green, and little purple on center of abdomen; AD & JUV♀ underparts uniformly green. Favors wet lower montane forest, less commonly in second-growth woodland, plantations, or cultivation, occasional in urban parks or gardens; arboreal; pairs or small groups in mid to lower stages of forest interior; quiet and unobtrusive, so easily overlooked until flushed; buoyant flight with shallow, steady wingbeats; distinctive trilling soo-see-soo-soo-see-soo. **DISTRIBUTION** coastal southern Brazil, from southern Bahia and eastern Minas Gerais south to Rio Grande do Sul, and extreme northeastern Argentina, in northernmost Misiones; mostly 300 to 700m; near-threatened. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Pileated Parrot *Pionopsitta pileata* (see above) short, rounded tail; grayish bill; ♂ red forecrown, but no purple on underparts; normally fast-flying pairs or flocks in or above forest canopy. **LOCALITIES** Intervalles State Park, São Paulo, and Monte Alverne district, Rio Grande do Sul, southeastern Brazil.

PILEATED PARROT



PURPLE-BELLIED PARROT

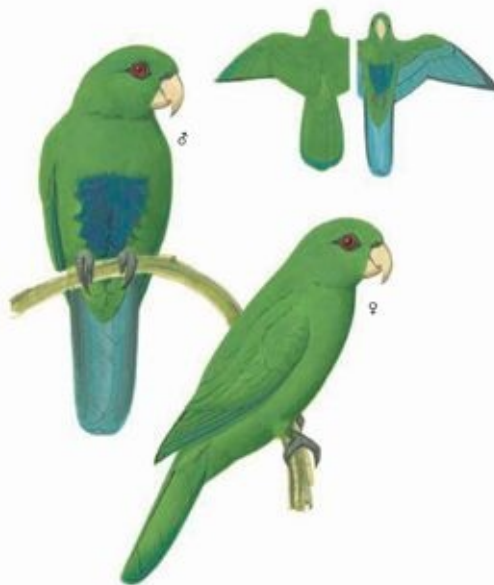


PLATE 124 HAPALOPSITTACA PARROTS (in part)

Midsized, stocky green parrots with short, rounded tail and broad, pointed wings; sexes alike, JUV duller than adults. Poorly known; wet mountain forests, occasional in subtropical forests and tall secondary growth; arboreal; pairs or small flocks in upper stages and canopy where difficult to detect amidst foliage; some seasonal altitudinal movements; swift flight with rapid, deep wingbeats.



RUSTY-FACED PARROT

Hapalopsittaca amazonina 26cm

One of three similar, allopatric species forming single superspecies, or sometimes considered conspecific; identified by distinctive coloration featuring rusty-red face, red on bend of wing to lesser wing-coverts, and blue-tipped red tail; loud, metallic *jiink* or *jeenk*, disyllabic *eea-reek*.

DISTRIBUTION northwestern Venezuela, western Colombia, and possibly northernmost Ecuador; mostly 2200 to 3500m; endangered.

SUBSPECIES two well-marked and one less-discernible subspecies occurring in separate Andean cordilleras. 1. *H. a. amazonina* forecrown, chin, and forecheeks dark red; lores and around eyes yellow; throat and breast olive; underwing-coverts red. *Range* extreme northwestern Venezuela, in southern Táchira, and western slopes of Cordillera Central in Norte de Santander to Cundinamarca, northwestern Colombia. 2. *H. a. theresae* forecrown, chin and forecheeks darker rufous-red; throat and upper breast darker olive-brown. *Range* northwestern Venezuela, from northern Táchira north to central Trujillo. 3. *H. a. velezi* forecrown, chin, and forecheeks paler orange-red; nape to neck and upper breast golden-olive. *Range* western Colombia, along western slopes of Cordillera Central in Caldas to Tolima and possibly south along eastern slopes to head of Río Magdalena valley, Huila; possibly also in eastern Carchi, northernmost Ecuador. **SIMILAR SPECIES** *Pionus* parrots (plates 126—128) different head patterns; red undertail-coverts, but no red “shoulders” or underwings; different flight pattern. **LOCALITIES** El Tamá National Park, Táchira, and Guaramacal National Park, Trujillo, Venezuela. Cueva de los Guácharos National Park and Finca Meremberg Reserve, Huila, Chingaza National Park, Cundinamarca, and Ucumarí Regional Park, Risaralda, Colombia.



INDIGO-WINGED PARROT

Hapalopsittaca fuertesi 23cm

Like *H. amazonina* but with narrow red frontal band; crown blue; chin and forecheeks green; dull red suffusion on abdomen; bend of wing and lesser wing-coverts dark crimson; calls undescribed. **DISTRIBUTION** known only from below Nevado de Santa Isabel, in Cordillera Central, Risaralda—Quindío border region, western Colombia, where rediscovered in 2002; possible sighting on eastern slope of Cordillera Central, near Ibagué, Tolima; mostly 2600 to 3800m; critically endangered. **SIMILAR SPECIES** recorded within 25km of range of *H. amazonina*, which has red face and golden-olive neck to upper breast. *Pionus* parrots (plates 126, 127) see above. **LOCALITIES** Alto Quindío Acaime Natural Reserve and Cañón del Quindío Natural Reserve, Quindío, Colombia.



RED-FACED PARROT

Hapalopsittaca pyrrhops 23cm

Identified by blue-tipped green tail and dark red face, including lores; crown green streaked blue; loud *chek-chek...chek-chek*, high-pitched *eeek...eeek...eeek*. **DISTRIBUTION** interandean slopes in southern Cañar and western Morona-Santiago, southern Ecuador, south to east slope in northern Peru, north and west of Río Marañón; mostly 2400 to 3500m; vulnerable. **SIMILAR SPECIES** *Pionus* parrots (plates 126, 127) see above. **LOCALITIES** Sangay National Park, Morona-Santiago, and Podocarpus National Park, Loja, Ecuador. Cerro Chinguela, Píura, northern Peru.



RUSTY-FACED PARROT

H. a. amazonina

Juv



H. a. thoresae

H. a. vellezi

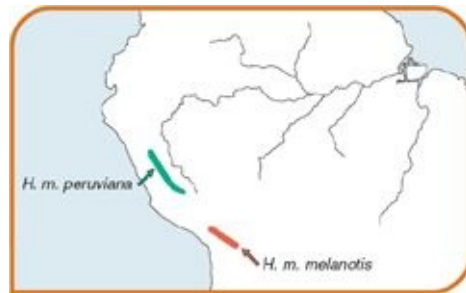


INDIGO-WINGED PARROT



RED-FACED PARROT

**PLATE 125 *HAPALOPSITTACA* (in part) AND AMAZONIAN
PARROTS**



BLACK-WINGED PARROT

Hapalopsittaca melanotis 24cm

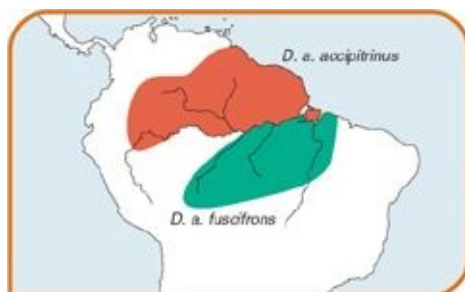
Black upper wing-coverts form conspicuous “wing-patch”; rapid *chuit-chuit-chuit* rising in pitch, squeakyka-reet, soft *churt*. **DISTRIBUTION** eastern slopes of Andes in central Peru and central-western Bolivia; mostly 1500 to 3500m; uncommon. **SUBSPECIES** two apparently isolated subspecies differentiated by color of ear-coverts. 1. *H. m. melanotis* lores and narrow frontal band blue; crown, neck, and throat suffused blue and forming broad collar; ear-coverts black. *Range* eastern slopes of Andes in La Paz and Cochabamba, Bolivia. 2. *H. m. peruviana* ear-coverts orange-brown; narrower blue collar. *Range* eastern slopes of Andes from Huánuco to Cuzco, Peru. **SIMILAR SPECIES** *Pionus* parrots (plates 126, 127) no black on wings; red undertail-coverts; different flight pattern. **LOCALITIES** Huailaspampa forest, in Cordillera Carpish, north of Huánuco city, and Yanachaga-Chemillén National Park, in Cordillera Yanachaga, Pasco, central Peru.



SHORT-TAILED PARROT

Graydidascalus brachyurus 24cm

Midsized, green parrot with very short tail and large bill giving “top-heavy” appearance; dark red on forewing and at base of tail; sexes alike, JUV without red at base of tail; ringing *zhree-ree-ree* in flight, repeated *zee-craak*, hornlike *fu-uuddle...fu-uuddle* while feeding. Forests along waterways and tall, swampy secondary growth, seldom far from water; arboreal; normally small flocks; gregarious, very noisy, and highly conspicuous; fast flight with rapid, deep wingbeats, and rolling or turning in air. **DISTRIBUTION** southeastern Colombia, northeastern Ecuador, northeastern Peru, and east in northern Brazil along Amazon River and tributaries to river mouth, and north through coastal Amapá to French Guiana. **SIMILAR SPECIES** *Pionus* parrots (plates 126,128) distinctive head patterns; red undertail-coverts. *Amazona* parrots (plates 132, 133, 136—138, 141) larger with longer tail; often with red wing-speculum; shallower wingbeats in flight. **LOCALITIES** La Paya National Park, Putumayo, and Amacayacu National Park, Amazonas, Colombia. Cuyabeno Wildlife Reserve, Sucumbíos, northeastern Ecuador.



HAWK-HEADED PARROT

Deroptyus accipitrinus 35cm

Unmistakable; midsized green parrot with long, rounded tail; elongated feathers on nape and hindneck forming erectile ruff; sexes alike, JUV like adults; in flight several loud *chack* notes followed by high-pitched *tak-heeya-heeya* or *tak...tak...heeya-heeya*, drawn-out *yaag*, honking *naaaaa-unk*, and shrill slit. Mainly in interior of terra firme forest in lowlands and foothills; pairs or small groups; arboreal; noisy; undulating flight. **DISTRIBUTION** Amazon River basin; up to 500m; uncommon. **SUBSPECIES** two subspecies with ranges separated by the Amazon River. 1. *D. a. accipitrinus* crown buff-white; occiput and sides of head brown shaft-streaked buff-white; long feathers of hindneck dark red broadly edged blue; breast and abdomen dark red strongly scalloped blue; concealed maroon bases of tail-feathers; gray eye-ring; JUV white restricted to forehead, and grayish-white eye-ring. *Range* north of Amazon River, from northeastern Brazil and Guianas to eastern Venezuela, southeastern Colombia, southeastern Ecuador, and northeastern Peru. 2. *D. a. fuscifrons* crown dusky brown faintly shaft-streaked buff-white; no maroon at base of tail. *Range* south of Amazon River, in northern Brazil and possibly neighboring northernmost Bolivia. **LOCALITIES** Amazonia National Park, Pará, and Cristalino Jungle Lodge, Cristalino State Park, northern Mato Grosso, Brazil.

BLACK-WINGED PARROT

H. m. melanotis



H. m. peruviana

SHORT-TAILED PARROT



D. a. accipitrinus

HAWK-HEADED PARROT



Juv



HAWK-HEADED PARROT

D. a. fuscifrons

PLATE 126 *PIONUS* PARROTS (in part)

Midsized, stocky, and mostly green parrots with short, squarish tail; all species with red undertail-coverts, differentiating them from larger *Amazona* parrots; sexes alike, JUV duller than adults and similar among green species so identification determined by attendant adults. Most wooded habitats; arboreal; normally small or large flocks, with very large numbers at communal nighttime roosts; gregarious, noisy, and highly conspicuous; distinctive flight pattern with rapid, deep wingbeats below body level.



WHITE-CROWNED PARROT

Pionus senilis 24cm

Only *Pionus* species in most of range; identified by white crown and prominent brownish-pink eye-ring; white patch on chin and center of throat; cheeks and breast green suffused dark blue; upper wing-coverts golden-brown edged paler; JUV forehead and forecrown buff-white tinged green and no blue on green cheeks or breast; screeching *kreeek... kreeek...kreeek* or *kree-ah...kee-ah...kree-ah*. **DISTRIBUTION** Central America, mainly Caribbean slope from southern Tamaulipas and eastern San Luis Potosí, southeastern Mexico, to central Costa Rica, and both slopes from central Costa Rica to western Panama, in western Chiriquí and western Bocas del Toro; up to 2300m; common. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Brown-hooded Parrot *Gypopsitta haematotis* (plate 121) white lores, but crown not white; red axillaries displayed in flight, but undertail-coverts not red. **LOCALITIES** Montes Azules Ecological Reserve, Chiapas, southern Mexico. Tikal National Park, El Petén, Guatemala. Bosque del Río Tigre Sanctuary and Lodge, Dos Brazos, and Lapa Rios Nature Reserve, Golfo Dulce, Costa Rica.



BLUE-HEADED PARROT

Pionus menstruus 28cm

Unmistakable; only short-tailed, green parrot with blue head and bicolored red/gray bill; harsh *kee-wenk...kee-wenk...kee-wenk*, shrill *krit-krit* or *chitty-wit-wit*, more liquid *chil-chil*. **DISTRIBUTION** southern Costa Rica to western Colombia and western Ecuador, throughout Amazonia, including Trinidad, and eastern Brazil; mostly below 1100m; common, and one of most ubiquitous of neotropical parrots. **SUBSPECIES** three subspecies differentiated by intensity of coloration. 1. *P. m. menstruus* head and neck blue with red marking on throat; undertail-coverts red tipped bluish green; lesser wing-coverts olive-brown; JUV head and neck green, and undertail-coverts green marked rose-red. *Range* Trinidad, Guianas, Venezuela, mostly south of Río Orinoco and in or near northern Cordilleras, eastern Colombia, and throughout Amazonia, east to Piauí, northern Brazil, and south to central Bolivia, in Santa Cruz. 2. *P. m. reichenowi* head, neck, and throat darker blue, extending to upper breast; lower underparts suffused blue; undertail-coverts red tipped blue. *Range* eastern Brazil, from Alagoas south to Espírito Santo, or possibly Rio de Janeiro. 3. *P. m. rubrigularis* head and neck duller blue; more extensively red on throat. *Range* southern Costa Rica, mainly on Caribbean slope, Panama and western Colombia south to Manabí, western Ecuador. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Red-billed Parrot *P. sordidus* (plate 127) green-headed JUV probably indistinguishable in field from JUV *P. menstruus*. **LOCALITIES** Soberanía National Park in former Canal Zone, and Darién Biosphere Reserve, Panama. La Paya National Park, Putumayo, and Amacayacu National Park, Amazonas, Colombia. La Selva Lodge, Sucumbíos, and Jatun Sacha Biological Station, Pichincha, Ecuador. Sooretama Biological Reserve and Linhares Reserve, Espírito Santo, and Cristalino Jungle Lodge, Cristalino State Park, Mato Grosso, Brazil.

WHITE-CROWNED PARROT



BLUE-HEADED PARROT

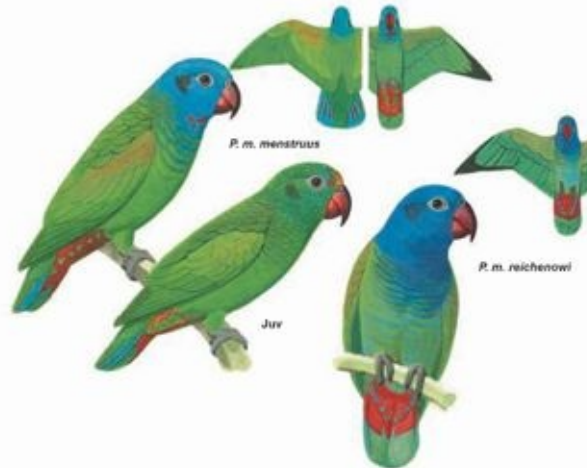
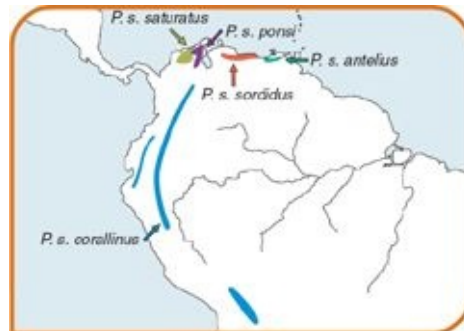


PLATE 127 *PIONUS* PARROTS (in part)



RED-BILLED PARROT *Pionus sordidus* 28cm

Only green-headed *Pionus* species with all-red bill; largely replaces *P. menstruus* at higher elevations; harsh *kee-aank...kee-aank* more high-pitched than *P. menstruus*. **DISTRIBUTION** disjunctly in northern Venezuela, western Colombia, Ecuador to northern Peru, and northern Bolivia; mostly 350 to 2000m; uncommon to fairly common. **SUBSPECIES** five isolated subspecies differentiated mainly by intensity of coloration. 1. *P. s. sordidus* head olive-green, feathers edged blue on crown and occiput; chin and band across throat blue; JUV head and throat pale green, and undertail-coverts green marked red. *Range* highlands of northwestern Venezuela. 2. *P. s. antelius* paler yellowish green; little or no blue on throat. *Range* highlands of northeastern Venezuela. 3. *P. s. ponsi* darker green; no blue band on throat. *Range* extreme northwestern Venezuela and neighboring northern Colombia. 4. *P. s. saturatus* like *ponsi*, but paler yellowish green on lesser wing-coverts, upper tail-coverts and lower underparts. *Range* Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta district, northern Colombia. 5. *P. s. corallinus* feathers of head edged blue; chin and broad band across foreneck purple-blue. *Range* eastern slopes of Cordillera Oriental in Colombia south to Andean slopes in Ecuador and northern Peru, and eastern Andean slopes in western Bolivia. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Blue-headed Parrot *P. menstruus* (plate 126) green-headed JUV probably indistinguishable in field from JUV *P. sordidus*. **LOCALITIES** Henri Pittier National Park, northern Aragua, Venezuela. Tayrona National Park, Magdalena, Catatumbo-Barí National Park, Norte de Santander, and Cueva de los Guácharos National Park, Huíla, Colombia. Mindo Nambillo Protection Forest, Mindo, Pichincha, Ecuador.



PLUM-HEADED PARROT
***Pionus tumultuosus* 29cm**

Only red-headed *Pionus* parrot; face speckled white and sides of neck to upper breast maroon-purple; bill olive-yellow; JUV green with some dark red showing on crown and throat, and faint gray-white speckling on face; smooth reenk or careenk, harsher *kiaank*, nasal *ra-aaa*. **DISTRIBUTION** mountains of Peru, south from Carpish region, Huánuco, to northern Bolivia, in La Paz, Cochabamba, and Santa Cruz; mostly 1400 to 3300m; uncommon. **LOCALITIES** Río Abiseo and Yanachaga-Chemillén National Parks, Peru. Zongo valley in La Paz, and in Cochabamba along main road through yungas to Villa Tunari, Bolivia.



WHITE-CAPPED PARROT

Pionus seniloides 30cm

Like allopatric, but possibly conspecific *P. tumultuosus*, but with white forecrown; remainder of head pink-gray with white speckling on face; breast reddish mauve, becoming brownish pink on abdomen; bill pale olive-yellow; JUV green with buff-white speckling on face; calls like *P. tumultuosus*. **DISTRIBUTION** mountains of westernmost Venezuela, from Táchira and Mérida to Trujillo—Lara border, through western Colombia, though in Cordillera Occidental recorded only locally on eastern slope in Río Cauca valley, southwestern Antioquia, and south on both slopes of Andes in Ecuador to northwestern Peru, in Cajamarca and La Libertad; mostly 1500 to 3200m; uncommon. **LOCALITIES** Guaramacal and Dinira National Parks, Trujillo, northern Venezuela. Guanentá-Alto Río Fonce Fauna and Flora Sanctuary, Santander, and Los Nevados National Park, Colombia. Podocarpus National Park, Zamora-Chinchipe, and San Isidro Lodge, near Cosanga, Napo, Ecuador.

RED-BILLED PARROT



P. s. sordidus



P. s. corallinus



P. s. saturatus

PLUM-HEADED PARROT



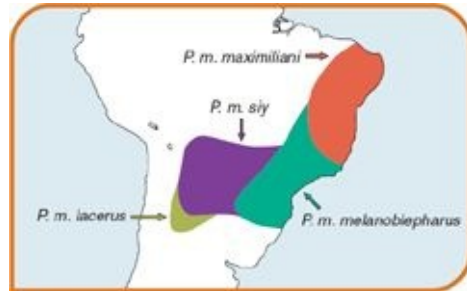
Juv

WHITE-CAPPED PARROT



Juv

PLATE 128 *PIONUS* PARROTS (in part)



SCALY-HEADED PARROT

Pionus maximiliani 29cm

Only green-headed *Pionus* parrot with bicolored gray/yellow bill and prominent white eye-ring; resonant *choik-choik...choik-choik*, harsh squawks with low querulous clucks. **DISTRIBUTION** northeastern Brazil to northern Argentina and central Bolivia; up to 2000m; common. **SUBSPECIES** four subspecies differentiated mainly by intensity of blue on foreneck; subspecific ranges in south poorly documented. 1. *P. m. maximiliani* throat and interrupted band across foreneck dull blue; JUV paler green with less dark edging to feathers, and little blue on foreneck. *Range* northeastern Brazil, from Ceará, Piauí, and southern Maranhão south to Espírito Santo, central Minas Gerais and southern Goiás. 2. *P. m. melanoblepharus* throat and foreneck darker blue. *Range* central Brazil, from southernmost Goiás and southern Minas Gerais, south to eastern Paraguay and northeastern Argentina, in Misiones and Corrientes. 3. *P.m. siy* like *melanoblepharus*, but throat and foreneck bluish purple; reddish bases to some feathers on breast. *Range* Mato Grosso, Brazil, to central Bolivia, Paraguay, except the east, and northern Argentina, in Formosa and Chaco. 4. *P. m. lacerus* like *siy*, but more extensive deeper blue on foreneck. *Range* northwestern Argentina, in Catamarca and Tucumán to southern Salta and western Chaco. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Blue-headed Parrot *P. menstruus* (plate 126) adults well differentiated, but green-headed JUV much alike. **LOCALITIES** Morro do Diabo State Reserve and Intervalles State Park, São Paulo, and Caiman Lodge Wildlife Refuge, Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil. Noel Kempff Mercado National Park, Santa Cruz, Bolivia.



BRONZE-WINGED PARROT

Pionus chalcopterus 29cm

Unmistakable; only short-tailed dark blue parrot with bronze-brown upper wing-coverts; white chin and pink foreneck; yellow bill and pink eye-ring; JUV dark bluish green with paler brown upper wing-coverts; screeching *chee-ee...chee-ee...chi-ri-ree*. **DISTRIBUTION** extreme northwestern Venezuela, in Sierra de Perijá, Zulia, and mountains of eastern Tachirá and western Mérida, and northern Colombia, in Sierra de Perijá, Guajira, and patchily through Andean cordilleras, on western slopes of Cordillera Occidental south from Río Atrato, to both slopes of Andes in western Ecuador, and to extreme northwestern Peru, in Tumbes and Piura; mostly 900 to 2800m; uncommon. **LOCALITIES** Cueva de los Guácharos National Park, Huila, Los Nevados National Park, Tolima, and La Planada Reserve, Nariño, Colombia. Loma Alta Ecological Reserve, Guayas, and Machalilla National Park, Manabí, Ecuador. Tumbes National Forest, Tumbes, northwestern Peru.



DUSKY PARROT

Pionus fuscus 26cm

Unmistakable; only short-tailed dusky brown parrot with red undertail-coverts; throat and sides of neck streaked white; JUV upper wing-coverts and secondaries tinged green; nasal tell-it...*tell-it* or *feel-it...feel-it*.

DISTRIBUTION eastern Venezuela, along lower Río Caura and Sierra de Imataca to upper Río Cuyuní and Sierra de Lema, northern Bolívar, and Guianas to northeastern Brazil, north of Amazon River from Amapá inland to Rio Negro, and south of Amazon River from northwestern Maranhão inland to lower Rio Madeira; isolated population on western slopes of Sierra de Perijá, Guajira, northernmost Colombia; up to 1200m; uncommon. **LOCALITIES** Mabaruma district, Barima-Waini, northern Guyana. Caura Forest Reserve, Bolívar, Venezuela. Ducke Forest Reserve, near Manaus, Amazonas, northern Brazil.



PLATE 129 *AMAZONA* PARROTS (in part)

Midsized to large, stocky parrots with short, slightly rounded tail and broad, rounded wings; dark edging to feathers produces barred appearance in most species; little or no sexual dimorphism, JUV duller than adults. Most wooded habitats; arboreal; pairs or small to large flocks, and large numbers at communal nighttime roosts; noisy and conspicuous; distinctive fast flight with rapid, shallow wingbeats below body level; most widespread and familiar of neotropical parrots.



BLACK-BILLED AMAZON

Amazona agilis 25cm

Smaller of two *Amazona* parrots in Jamaica; identified by all-green coloration with dark bill; primary-coverts red (♂) or green (♀ & JUV); bugling *tuh-tuk*, growling *rrak* or *muh-weep*, more high-pitched than calls of *A. collaria*. **DISTRIBUTION** Jamaica, West Indies; mostly 300 to 1200m; vulnerable. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Yellow-billed Amazon *A. collaria* (see below) prominent blue crown and pink throat; yellow bill. **LOCALITIES** Mount Diablo and forests of Cockpit Country, Jamaica.



YELLOW-BILLED AMAZON

Amazona collaria 28cm

Larger of two *Amazona* parrots in Jamaica; identified by blue crown, pink throat, and yellow bill; no red wing-speculum in ♂; bugling *tuk-tuk-tuk-taaah* more low-pitched than call of *A. agilis* with prolonged last syllable, also high-pitched *tah-tah-eeeeep*. **DISTRIBUTION** Jamaica, West Indies; up to 1200m; near-threatened. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Black-billed Amazon *A. agilis* (see above) all-green coloration with dark bill; red wing-speculum in ♂. **LOCALITIES** Hope Gardens, Kingston, and Mount Diablo, Jamaica.



HISPANIOLAN AMAZON

***Amazona ventralis* 28cm**

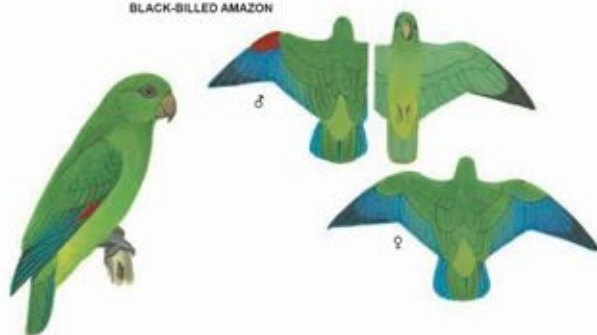
Identified by prominent white forecrown and lores, with rose-red spot on chin, but no pink on throat; variable maroon patch on abdomen; no red wing-speculum; pale bill; loud screeching in flight, soft growl or chatter.

DISTRIBUTION endemic to Hispaniola (Haiti and Dominican Republic), Greater Antilles, where only *Amazona* parrot; up to 1500m; vulnerable; introduced to St. Croix and St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico.

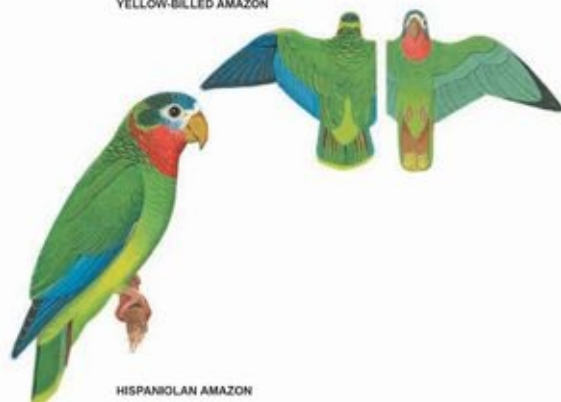
SIMILAR SPECIES only on Puerto Rico, where occurs with other *Amazona* species (plates 132, 135, 138), no white forecrown and no maroon abdominal patch; red or orange wing-speculum. **LOCALITIES**

Sierra de Baoruco Park and Sierra de Naiba, and Del Este National Park, Dominican Republic. Los Haitises Reserve, Haiti. Isla Grande Naval Reserve, Puerto Rico (feral population).

BLACK-BILLED AMAZON



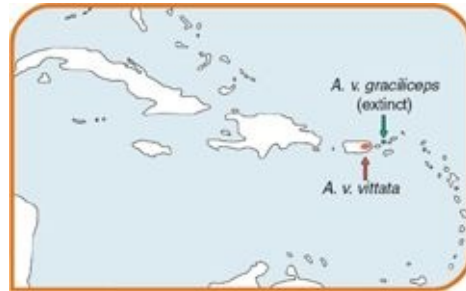
YELLOW-BILLED AMAZON



HISPANIOLAN AMAZON



PLATE 130 *AMAZONA* PARROTS (in part)

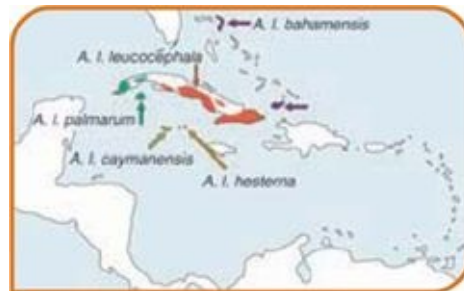


PUERTO RICAN AMAZON

Amazona vittata 29cm

All-green *Amazona* parrot with red frontal band and prominent white eye-ring; no red wing-speculum; strong black edging to feathers of head, neck, and back; bugling *kar...kar*, loud squawks and chuckling.

DISTRIBUTION endemic to Puerto Rico, and formerly nearby Culebra Island, Greater Antilles, West Indies; mostly 200 to 600m; critically endangered, CITES I. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Other *Amazona* parrots introduced to Puerto Rico. Hispaniolan Amazon *A. ventralis* (plate 129) white forecrown and maroon abdominal patch. Other *Amazona* parrots (plates 133, 135, 138) different head markings; red or orange wing-speculum. **LOCALITY** Luquillo National Forest Reserve, Puerto Rico.



CUBAN AMAZON *Amazona leucocephala* 32cm

Unmistakable, only *Amazona* parrot in range; identified by white forecrown or face and rose-red throat to foreneck; scolding yaaart... yaaart, disyllabic cries like braying of donkey. **DISTRIBUTION** Cayman Islands, Bahamas, and Cuba and nearby Isla de Pinos (Isla de la Juventud); up to 1000m; near-threatened, CITES I. **SUBSPECIES** three well-marked, insular subspecies, and two poorly differentiated subspecies. 1. *A. l. leucocephala* forecrown and around eyes white; lores and cheeks to foreneck rose-red; maroon abdominal patch. Range eastern and central Cuba, west to Villa Clara province. 2. *A. l. palmarum* darker green with more extensive purplish-red abdominal patch. Range Isla de Pinos and western Cuba, east to Villa Clara province; doubtfully distinct from *leucocephala*. 3. *A. l. caymanensis* white of forecrown less extensive posteriorly; green on sides of neck extending forward to separate rose-red of throat from that of cheeks. Range Grand Cayman Island. 4. *A. l. hesterna* cheeks and throat deeper red; smaller size. Range Cayman Brac, and formerly Little Cayman Island, where recent sightings probably of visiting birds from Cayman Brac. 5. *A. l. bahamensis* white of crown extending to upper cheeks, lores, and below eyes; maroon abdominal patch small or absent. Range Great Inagua and Abaco, Bahamas; formerly on other islands in Bahamas. **LOCALITIES** Forests of Zapata and Guanahacabibes Peninsulas, Cuba. Abaco National Park, south Abaco, and Great Inagua National Park, Great Inagua Island, Bahamas. Forest Glen and environs of George Town, Grand Cayman Island, and Amazon Parrot Reserve, Cayman Brac Island.

PUERTO RICAN AMAZON



CUBAN AMAZON

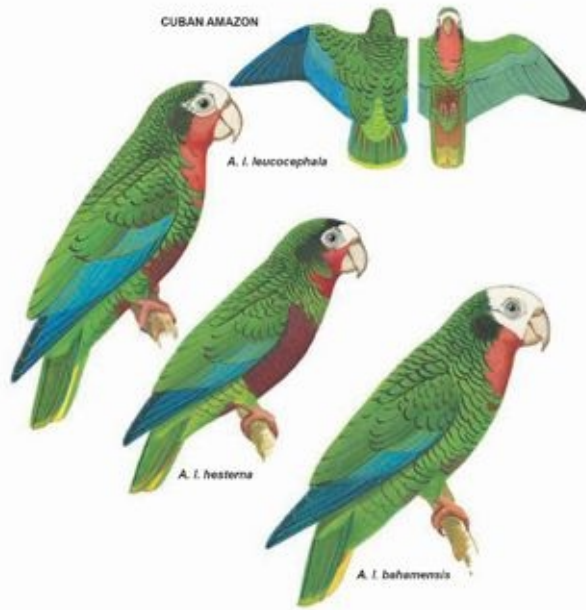


PLATE 131 *AMAZONA* PARROTS (in part)



WHITE-FRONTED AMAZON

Amazona albifrons 26cm

One of two small amazons with white forecrown and red on face; shrill *ca-ca-ca-ca orkyi...kyeh-kyeh-kyeh*, yapping *kyak-yak-yak-yak orrek...rek-rek-rek*, harsh scree or scree-at. Wide habitat tolerance, but where sympatric with *A. xantholora* favors more humid, closed vegetation.

DISTRIBUTION western Mexico to northwestern Costa Rica; up to 1850m; common. **SUBSPECIES** two discernible and one doubtfully differentiated subspecies. 1. *A. a. albifrons* lores to around eyes red; forecrown white; hindcrown blue; alula and primary-coverts red (♂) or green (♀ & JUV); bill yellow. *Range* Pacific slope of southwestern Mexico, south from Nayarit, to southwestern Guatemala. 2. *A. a. saltuensis* green upperparts suffused blue; blue of hindcrown extending to nape. *Range* northwestern Mexico, in southern Sonora, Sinaloa, and western Durango. 3. *A. a. nana* like *albifrons*, but smaller. *Range* southern Mexico, in southeastern Veracruz, south to northwestern Costa Rica. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Yellow-lored Amazon *A. xantholora* (see below) difficult to distinguish in field; yellow lores and black (♂) or dark gray (♀) ear-coverts; ♀ without white forecrown. White-crowned Parrot *Pionus senilis* (plate 126) blue cheeks and upper breast; no red on face, but red undertail-coverts. **LOCALITIES** Alamos district, Sonora, and San Blas district, Nayarit, Mexico. Tikal National Park, El Petén, Guatemala. Shipstern Nature Reserve, Lamanai Outpost Lodge, and Crooked Tree Wildlife Sanctuary, Belize. Barra de Santiago, 20km south of El Imposible National Park, and Hotel de Montaña, Perkin Lenca, Perquín, El Salvador. Chocoyero-El Brujo Nature Reserve, Ticuantepe, Managua, and Volcan Mombacho Nature Reserve, Nicaragua.



YELLOW-LORED AMAZON

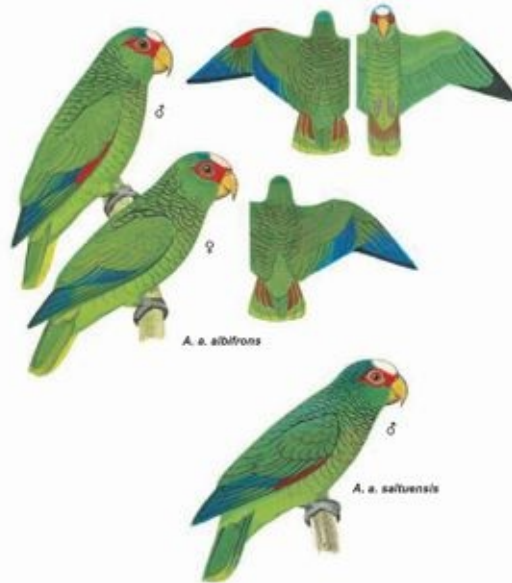
Amazona xantholora 26cm

A small amazon with forecrown white (♂) or green suffused blue (♀ & JUV); ear-coverts black (♂) or dark gray (♀); yellow lores, duller in ♀; red around eye (♂) or line beneath eye (♀); rolling *reeeah-ah orkyeh-kyeh... keee-i-irr*, screeching *ree-o-rak...zeek...ree-o-rah*, barking *rek-rek-rek-rek...rek...rek-rek* or *rek-rek...rek-rek...rreh*. On Yucatán Peninsula less common in light rainforest, the preferred habitat of *A. albifrons*.

DISTRIBUTION Yucatán Peninsula and offshore Isla Cozumel, extreme southeastern Mexico, and northern Belize; mainly below 300m; common.

SIMILAR SPECIES White-fronted Amazon *A. albifrons* (see above) difficult to distinguish in field; red, not yellow lores and green ear-coverts; white forecrown in both sexes. White-crowned Parrot *Pionus senilis* (plate 126) see above. **LOCALITIES** Ría Lagartos Natural Park, Yucatán, and Isla Cozumel (where *A. albifrons* absent), Quintana Roo, Mexico. Shipstern Nature Reserve, Lamanai Outpost Lodge, and Crooked Tree Wildlife Sanctuary, Belize.

WHITE-FRONTED AMAZON



YELLOW-LORED AMAZON



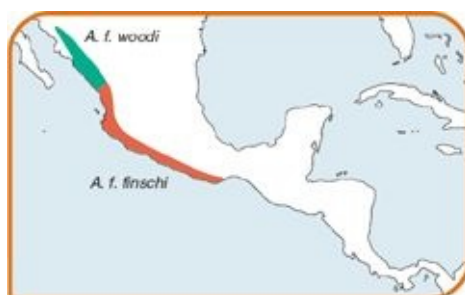
PLATE 132 *AMAZONA* PARROTS (in part)



GREEN-CHEEKED AMAZON

Amazona viridigenalis 33cm

One of two allopatric amazons with red forecrown, blue from above eyes to sides of neck, and green cheeks; red wing-speculum; bill yellow; JUV with red only on forehead; rolling *rreeoo* or *keer-yoo...keer-yoo*, barking *rreh-rreh-rreh* or *rrak-rrak-rrak* often combined in flight to *clee-oo...clee-oo...ahk-ahk-ahk*, quieter *rreeah...rreeah* and *clee-ik*. **DISTRIBUTION** eastern Mexico, from Tamaulipas, eastern Nuevo León and eastern San Luis Potosí to northern Veracruz; up to 1000m; endangered, CITES I; feral populations in Los Angeles urban areas, southern California, southeastern Florida, and on Oahu, Hawaii, U.S.A., and Puerto Rico, West Indies; status in southern Texas not resolved. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Red-lored Amazon *A. autumnalis* (plate 133) red only on forehead; paler blue crown; yellow lores to upper cheeks; bicolored gray/yellow bill. **LOCALITIES** Gómez Farías district, Tamaulipas, and El Naranjo district, San Luis Potosí, Mexico. Pasadena area and Los Angeles Arboretum, Los Angeles, California, U.S.A. (feral population).



LILAC-CROWNED AMAZON

Amazona finschi 33cm

Plumage coloration like allopatric *A. viridigenalis*; shrill *krih-krih* or *kreeih-kreeih*, rolling *krreeeih* or deeper *kyah-ha*, raven-like *krra...krra*.

DISTRIBUTION western Mexico, from extreme southeastern Sonora and southwestern Chihuahua south to Oaxaca; up to 2000m; locally common; feral population in Los Angeles and San Diego areas, southern California, U.S.A. **SUBSPECIES** two poorly differentiated subspecies. 1.

A. f. finschi forecrown and lores maroon; hindcrown to sides of neck blue-mauve; red wing-speculum; pale bill. *Range* central-western to southwestern Mexico. 2. *A. f. woodi* narrower, duller maroon frontal band.

Range northwestern Mexico. **SIMILAR SPECIES** White-fronted Amazon *A. albifrons* (plate 131) white forecrown and red face. **LOCALITIES** Barranca Rancho Liebre, near El Palmito, Sinaloa, San Blas district, Nayarit; and Barranca el Choncho, near Barra de Navidad, Jalisco, Mexico.

GREEN-CHEEKED AMAZON



LILAC-CROWNED AMAZON

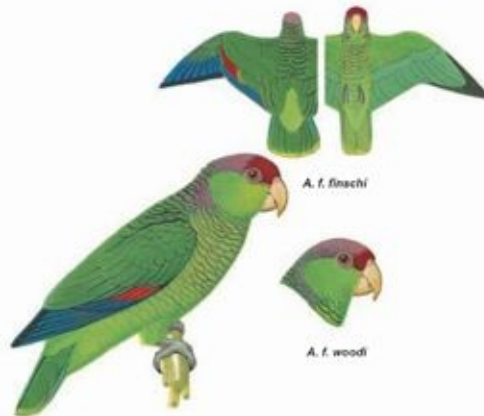


PLATE 133 AMAZONA PARROTS (in part)



RED-LORED AMAZON

Amazona autumnalis 34cm

Polytypic amazon with red forehead, blue crown, yellow to yellowish-green cheeks, and red wing-speculum; discordant *kiak...kiak...kiak* or *yoik...yoik...yoik*, repeated *ack-ack* or *chek-chek*. **DISTRIBUTION**

Central America to northwestern South America and western Amazonia; mostly below 800m; locally common. **SUBSPECIES** four well-

differentiated subspecies. 1. *A. a. autumnalis* upper cheeks to ear-coverts yellow; white eye-ring; bicolored gray/yellowish bill. *Range*

Caribbean slope from Tamaulipas, Mexico, south to northern Nicaragua, and on Bay Islands, Honduras. 2. *A. a. salvini* upper cheeks to ear-

coverts yellowish green; pale yellow eye-ring. *Range* southeastern Nicaragua and eastern and southwestern Costa Rica south to western

Colombia and extreme northwestern Venezuela. 3. *A. a. lilacina* red extending as line above eye; crown lilac; all-black bill. *Range*

southwestern Colombia, in Nariño, and western Ecuador, south to El Oro. 4. *A. a. diadema* feathered cere and forehead crimson; lores dark purple;

bicolored bill. *Range* western Amazonia, between lower Rio Negro and upper Amazon River, Amazonas, northern Brazil. **SIMILAR SPECIES**

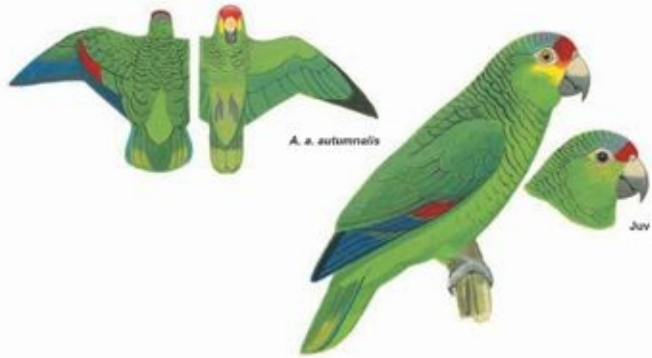
Green-cheeked Amazon *A. viridigenalis* (plate 132) red extending to crown; no yellow on face; yellow bill. **LOCALITIES** Montes Azules

Biosphere Reserve, Chiapas, Mexico. Tikal National Park, El Petén, Guatemala. La Selva Biological Reserve, Costa Rica. Utría and Los

Katíos National Parks, Chocó, Colombia. Steve's Lodge, Río Cayapas, Esmeraldas, Ecuador. Ducke Forest Reserve, near Manaus, Amazonas,

Brazil.

RED-LORED AMAZON



A. a. salvini



A. a. lilacina

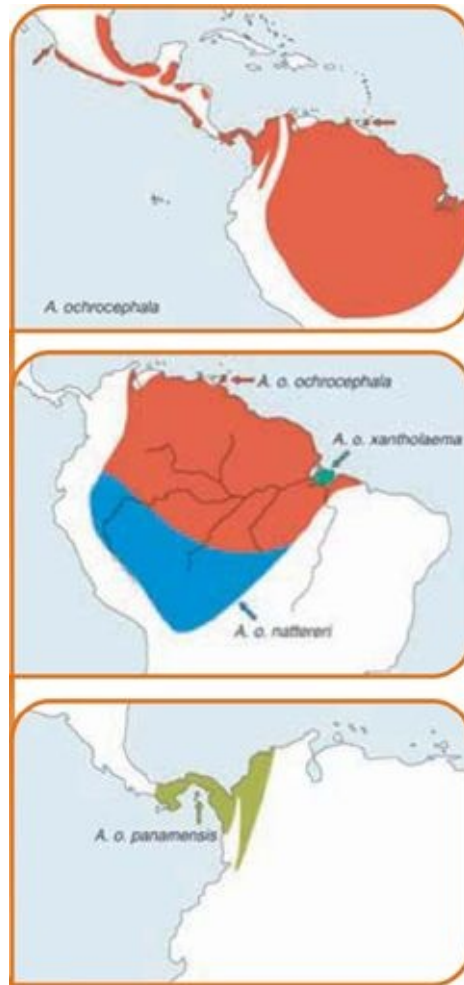


A. a. diadema

PLATE 134 *AMAZONA* PARROTS (in part)

YELLOW-CROWNED AMAZON *Amazona ochrocephala* 31-38cm

Midsized to large, strongly polytypic and locally polymorphic amazon with variable yellow head markings, red wing-speculum, and red at base of tail. **DISTRIBUTION** northern Mexico to Amazonia, including Trinidad where possibly introduced; up to 750m; uncommon or scarce to locally common; CITES I; feral populations in Los Angeles urban area, southern California, U.S.A., and on Puerto Rico and Grand Cayman Island, West Indies. **SUBSPECIES** (in part; see plates 135, 136) subspecies categorized in three groups, which often are treated as separate species —A: yellow-crowned or “*ochrocephala*” group (1—4), B: yellow-naped or “*auropalliata*” group (5—7), C: yellow-headed or “*oratrix*” group (8—11).

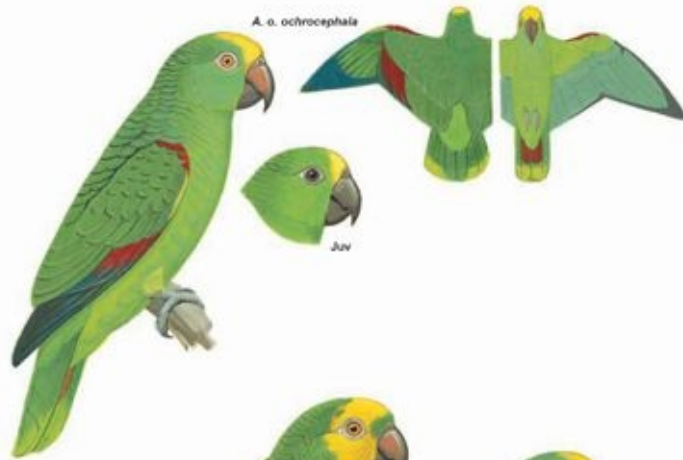


A: YELLOW-CROWNED OR “*OGHROCEPHALA*” GROUP—yellow on crown or face and bicolored gray/orange bill; distinctive mellow, rolling bow-wow. 1. *A. o. ochrocephala* (Yellow-crowned Amazon 35cm) forehead and lores yellow variably marked green; forecrown yellow; bend of wing red; carpal edge yellowish green; eye-ring white. *Range* Trinidad, where possibly introduced, Guianas, and northeastern Brazil, west from northern Pará along both sides of lower Amazon River to Venezuela, except arid northeast and northwest, and eastern Colombia, east of Cordillera Oriental in Norte de Santander south to Amazonas and western Caquetá. 2. *A. o. xantholaema* yellow extending to nape, ear-coverts, and upper cheeks; green frontal band; thighs yellow; larger. *Range* Ilha do Marajó, at mouth of Amazon River, northeastern Brazil. 3. *A. o. nattereri* like *ochrocephala*, but darker green; cheeks, ear-coverts, and foreneck suffused blue. *Range* southern Colombia, in Putumayo and western Caquetá, south through eastern Ecuador and eastern Peru to

Santa Cruz, eastern Bolivia, and Acre to northwestern Mato Grosso, Brazil. 4. *A. o. panamensis* 31cm forehead yellow; hindcrown bluish green; little red on bend of wing; thighs green; smaller. *Range* Panama, east from central Chiriquí and western Bocas del Toro, including Archipiélago de las Perlas, and northwestern Colombia, from Río Atrato valley, Chocó, to north of Andes, between foothills of Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta and Sierra de Perijá, and south in Río Magdalena valley to southern Huila. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Mealy Amazon *A. farinosa* (plate 137) little or no yellow on crown; glaucous suffusion on upperparts; red carpal edge, but no red on bend of wing; little or no red at base of tail; pale bill and very prominent white eye-ring; different calls. Orange-winged Amazon *A. amazonica* (plate 139) blue lores and superciliary band; no red on bend of wing; orange wing-speculum; pale bill. **LOCALITIES** Utría National Park, Chocó, Tinigua National Park, Meta, and Amacayacu National Park, Amazonas, Colombia. La Selva Lodge, Sucumbíos, northeastern Ecuador. Santos Luzardo (Cinaruco-Capanaparo) National Park, Apure, and Caura Forest Reserve, Bolívar, Venezuela. Cristalino Jungle Lodge, Cristalino State Park, northern Mato Grosso, Brazil.

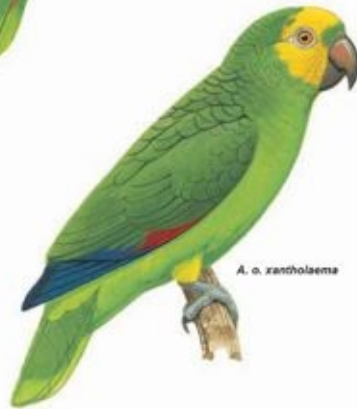
YELLOW-CROWNED AMAZON

A. o. ochrocephala



Juv

A. o. xantholaema



A. o. nattereri



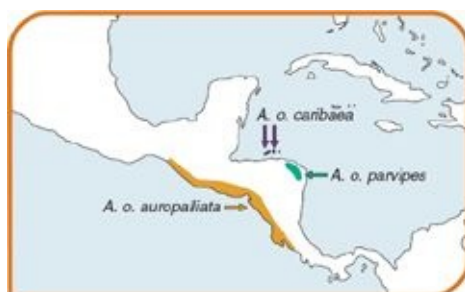
A. o. panamensis



PLATE 135 *AMAZONA* PARROTS (in part)

YELLOW-CROWNED AMAZON *Amazona ochrocephala* (in part)

SUBSPECIES (in part; see plates 134, 136) subspecies categorized in three groups, which often are treated as separate species—A: yellow-crowned or “*ochrocephala*” group (1—4), B: yellow-naped or “*auropalliata*” group (5—7), C: yellow-headed or “*oratrix*” group (8—11).



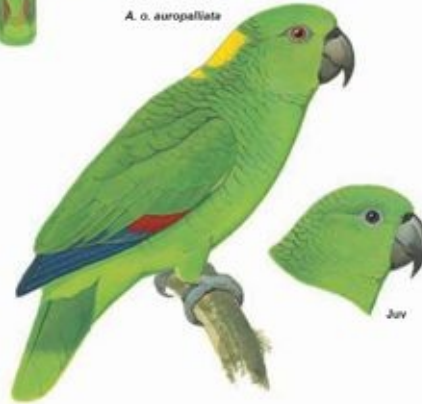
B: YELLOW-NAPED OR “AUROPALLIATA” GROUP—yellow on nape to hindneck; bicolored dark gray/pale gray bill; raucous *ke-chow...chow* or *ke-chep...chep*, mellow *churr...uhrr-rr* or low-pitched *hrrah...h-rrah*, also gruff *rrrow-ow* or *grrr-ow*, loud *kwok* notes. 5. *A. o. auropalliata* (Yellow-naped Amazon 35cm) variable yellow patch on lower nape to hindneck, lacking in JUV; no red on bend of wing, *Range* Pacific slope of Central America, from eastern Oaxaca, southern Mexico, to northwestern Costa Rica, south to about Tárcoles district. 6. *A. o. parvipes* like *auropalliata*, but yellow more extensive on nape, and sometimes yellow

markings on forehead; red on bend of wing. *Range* Caribbean slope in La Mosquitia of easternmost Honduras and neighboring northeastern Nicaragua. 7. *A. o. caribaea* like *parvipes*, but underparts more olive-green; paler grayish-horn lower mandible. *Range* confined to Roatán, Barbareta, and Guanaja, in Bay Islands, Honduras; doubtfully distinct from *parvipes*. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Red-lored Amazon *A. autumnalis* (plate 133) red lores and forecrown; blue crown; no red on bend of wing. Mealy Amazon *A. farinosa* (plate 137) no yellow on nape to hindneck; glaucous suffusion on upperparts; no red on bend of wing; very prominent white eye-ring; different calls. **LOCALITIES** Río Platano National Park, La Mosquitia, and Guanaja, Bay Islands, Honduras.

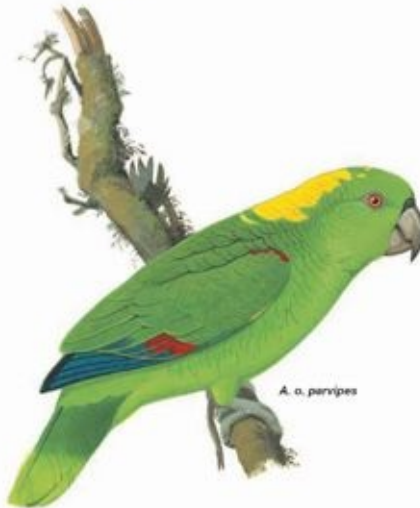
YELLOW-CROWNED AMAZON



A. o. auropalliate



Juv

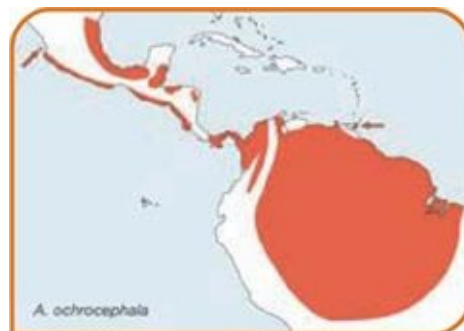


A. o. pervipes

PLATE 136 *AMAZONA* PARROTS (in part)

YELLOW-CROWNED AMAZON *Amazona ochrocephala* (in part)

SUBSPECIES (in part; see plates 134, 135) subspecies categorized in three groups, which often are treated as separate species—A: yellow-crowned or “*ochrocephala*” group (1—4), B: yellow-naped or “*auropalliata*” group (5—7), C: yellow-headed or “*oratrix*” group (8—11).



C: YELLOW-HEADED OR “ORATRIX” GROUP—yellow crown, yellow face, or entirely yellow head; pale yellowish-horn bill, and white eye-ring; screaming *kyaa-aa-ah* or *kr-ra-aah-aa-ow*, rolling *ahrrr* or *ahrhrrr*, also *whoh-oh-ohr* and *rolling rrohrr*. 8. *A. o. oratrix* (Yellow-headed Amazon 38cm) head and neck yellow; thighs yellow; bend of wing and lesser wing-coverts orange-red intermixed yellow; carpal edge yellow often intermixed orange-red; red wing-speculum; JUV yellow only on crown to lores. *Range* Pacific slope of central Mexico, from Jalisco to central Oaxaca (recent records mostly from southern Jalisco and Michoacán)

and Caribbean slope, from eastern Nuevo León and Tamaulipas to Tabasco and northern Chiapas; feral populations in Los Angeles urban area, southern California, U.S.A. 9. *A. o. tresmariae* like *oratrix*, but paler yellow of head extending to foreneck and upper breast; underparts suffused blue. *Range* Islas Marías, off coast of Nayarit, western Mexico. 10. *A. o. belizensis* (two populations, one dimorphic) yellow restricted to lores, forehead, crown, and around eyes to ear-coverts and upper cheeks, together with (yellow-naped morph) or without (yellow-faced morph) yellow patch on nape to hindneck; little or no yellow on carpal edge. *Range* central Belize and El Petén, northern Guatemala (yellow-faced morph only), and disjunctly northeastern Guatemala to extreme northwestern Honduras (both morphs). 11. *A. o. hondurensis* (variable plumage) differs from *belizensis* by having yellow restricted to forehead and crown, thus approaching *ochrocephala*, but with or without yellow patch on nape to hindneck; carpal edge green. *Range* Valle de Sula, northwestern Honduras. **SIMILAR SPECIES** yellow-headed adults readily identified, but yellow-crowned juveniles can be misidentified. **LOCALITIES** La Pesca district, Tamaulipas, northeastern Mexico. Crooked Tree Wildlife Sanctuary, Belize. Punta Sal National Park, Valle de Sula, Honduras.

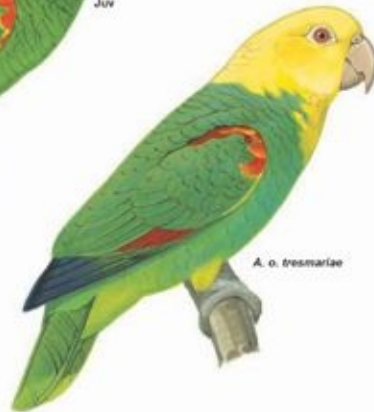
YELLOW-CROWNED AMAZON



A. o. oratrix



Juv



A. o. tresmariae

yellow-faced morph



A. o. bellizensis

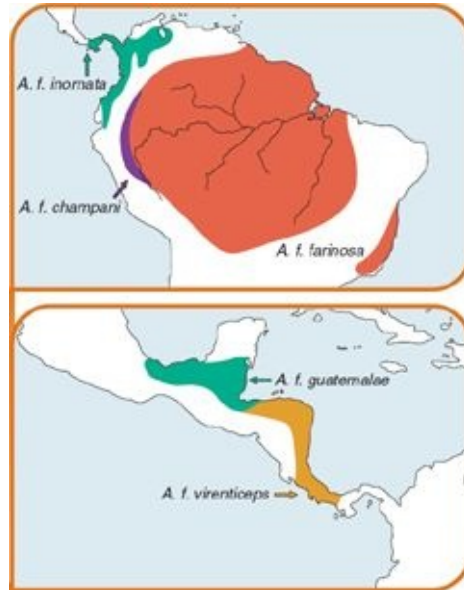
yellow-naped morph



A. o. hondurensis



PLATE 137 AMAZONA PARROTS (in part)



MEALY AMAZON *Amazona farinosa* 38cm

Large amazon with glaucous suffusion on upperparts giving grayish appearance, and prominent white eye-ring; loud *catch-it...catch-it*, trisyllabic *taa-kaa-ee...taa-kaa-ee*, and bell-like *kwok-kwok-kwok*.

DISTRIBUTION southern Mexico south to central Bolivia and central-eastern Brazil; up to 1100m; locally common. **SUBSPECIES** five subspecies, but much individual variation. 1. *A. f. farinosa* variable yellow patch on crown; red wing-speculum and red carpal edge; little or no red at base of tail; pale bill. *Range* Guianas, northern Brazil, and southeastern Venezuela, in southern Delta Amacuro, eastern Bolívar, and Amazonas, to southeastern Colombia, and south to central Bolivia and northern Mato Grosso, Brazil; isolated population in coastal Brazil, from southern Bahia to northern São Paulo. 2. *A. f. chapmani* larger than *farinosa*. *Range* eastern slopes of Andes, from southern Colombia, in Meta, Caquetá, and Putumayo, to eastern Ecuador, eastern Peru, and northern Bolivia. 3. *A. f. inornata* less glaucous suffusion on upperparts; crown green with few yellow feathers. *Range* Veraguas and Isla Coiba, western Panama, to northern Colombia, north of Andes, excluding north coast and Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, south in Río Magdalena valley to Cundinamarca, and east to northwestern Venezuela, and Pacific lowlands in western Colombia to western Ecuador. 4. *A. f. virenticeps* more yellowish green; forehead and lores tinged blue. *Range* westernmost Panama, in western Chiriquí and western Bocas del Toro, north through Costa Rica and Nicaragua to Valle de Sula, northwestern Honduras. 5. *A. f. guatemalae* like *virenticeps*, but forehead and crown blue; bill dark gray. *Range* Caribbean slope from northwestern Honduras north to Oaxaca and southern Veracruz, southern Mexico. **SIMILAR SPECIES** White-chinned Amazon *A. kawalli* (see below) white bare skin at base of bill; red at base of tail; no glaucous suffusion on upperparts; gray eye-ring; different calls; replaces *A. farinosa* in várzea forest. Scaly-naped Amazon *A. mercenaria* (plate 138) no glaucous suffusion on upperparts; tail banded red and purple-blue; normally at higher elevations. **LOCALITIES** Monte Azules Biosphere Reserve, Chiapas, Mexico. Tikal National Park, El Petén, Guatemala. Cristalino Lodge, Cristalino State Park, northern Mato Grosso, and Ducke Forest Reserve, near Manaus, Amazonas, Brazil. Manu Biosphere Reserve, Madre de Dios, eastern Peru.

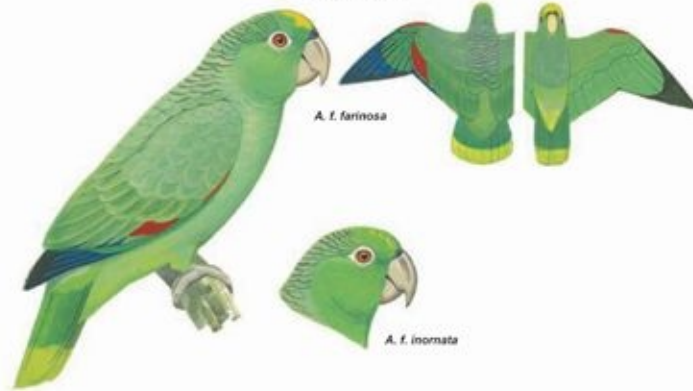


WHITE-CHINNED AMAZON

Amazona kawalli 38cm

Large amazon with white bare skin at base of bill; red wing-speculum and carpal edge; red at base of tail; gray bill and eye-ring; distinctive whistling wee-ou. Closely associated with várzea forest. **DISTRIBUTION** central Amazon River basin, northern Brazil, where recorded in Amazonas, from upper Rio Jurua below Eirunepé, near mouth of Rio Tefé, and at confluence of Rios Roosevelt and Aripuana, in northernmost Mato Grosso in headwaters of Rio Tapajós and tributaries and along lower reaches of Rios Teles Pires and Juruena, and in Pará at Itaituba; below 100m; locally common. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Mealy Amazon *A. farinosa* (see above) no white bare skin at base of pale bill; glaucous suffusion on upperparts; little or no red at base of tail; replaces *A. kawalli* in drier habitats. **LOCALITY** Apíacás Ecological Station, northernmost Mato Grosso.

MEALY AMAZON



A. f. guatemalae



A. f. virenticeps

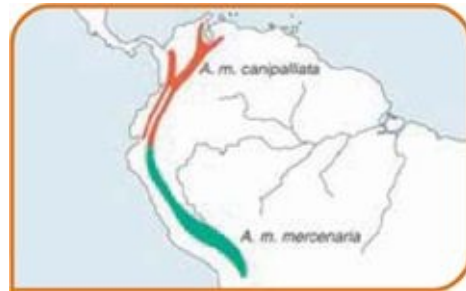


MEALY AMAZON



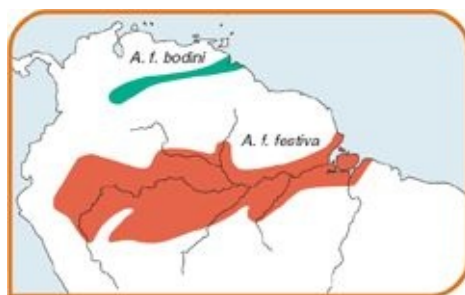
WHITE-CHINNED AMAZON

PLATE 138 *AMAZONA* PARROTS (in part)



SCALY-NAPED AMAZON *Amazona mercenaria* 34cm

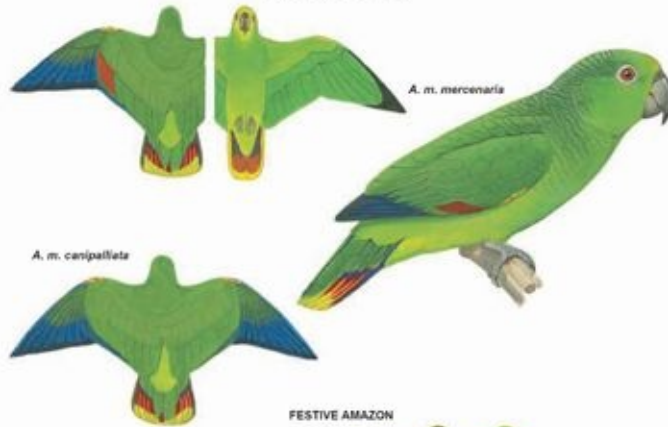
Midsized amazon with lateral tail-feathers subterminally banded red and purple-blue; distinctive *ka-lee...ka-lee...ka-lee* repeated in long sequences. Closely associated with wet montane forest, where usually only *Amazona* species. **DISTRIBUTION** highlands of northwestern Venezuela and western Colombia to northern Bolivia; mostly 1500 to 3000m; fairly common. **SUBSPECIES** two subspecies separated by differences in wing-speculum. 1. *A. m. mercenaria* red wing-speculum; carpal edge yellow intermixed orange-red; gray bill. *Range* mountains of northern Bolivia, in La Paz, Cochabamba, and western Santa Cruz, north to northern Peru and western Ecuador. 2. *A. m. canipalliata* red wing-speculum replaced by concealed maroon markings at bases of s1 to s3. *Range* both slopes of Andes in western Ecuador to western Colombia, north to Cundinamarca, though probably continuing northward into populations in Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Sierra de Perijá, and mountains of northwestern Venezuela. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Mealy Amazon *A. farinosa* (plate 137) glaucous suffusion on upperparts; no tail-bands; usually at lower altitudes. **LOCALITIES** Yacambú National Park, Lara, and Guaramacal National Park, Trujillo, Venezuela. Guanentá-Alto Río Fonce Fauna and Flora Sanctuary, Santander, and Cueva de los Guacharos National Park, Huíla, Colombia. Podocarpus National Park, Zamora-Chinchipe, Ecuador. Machu Picchu Hotel (Hotel Ruinas), Cuzco, Peru.



FESTIVE AMAZON *Amazona festiva* 34cm

Unmistakable; only amazon with red lower back to rump (lacking in JUV); gruff notes ending with ringing *waghh-t*. Favors várzea forest, and rarely far from water. **DISTRIBUTION** Amazonia, throughout drainages of Río Orinoco and Amazon River; up to 500m; common. **SUBSPECIES** two well-marked, isolated subspecies. 1. *A. f. festiva* lores and frontal band dark red (absent in JUV); blue above and behind eyes, and blue chin; outer webs of primaries blue. *Range* Amazon River drainage from mouth at Ilha do Mexiana, northeastern Brazil, west to southeastern Colombia, in Vaupés and Amazonas, eastern Ecuador, mainly along Ríos Napo and Aguarico and tributaries in Sucumbíos and eastern Napo, and northeastern Peru. 2. *A. f. bodini* red forehead and forecrown; forecheeks suffused blue; outer webs of primaries green. *Range* lower Ríos Meta and Casanare, eastern Colombia, and central Venezuela, from Río Meta in southern Apure north to Río Capanaparo and east along Río Orinoco from mouth of Río Meta to lower Río Caura, ranging sporadically into northwestern Guyana.

SCALY-NAPED AMAZON



FESTIVE AMAZON

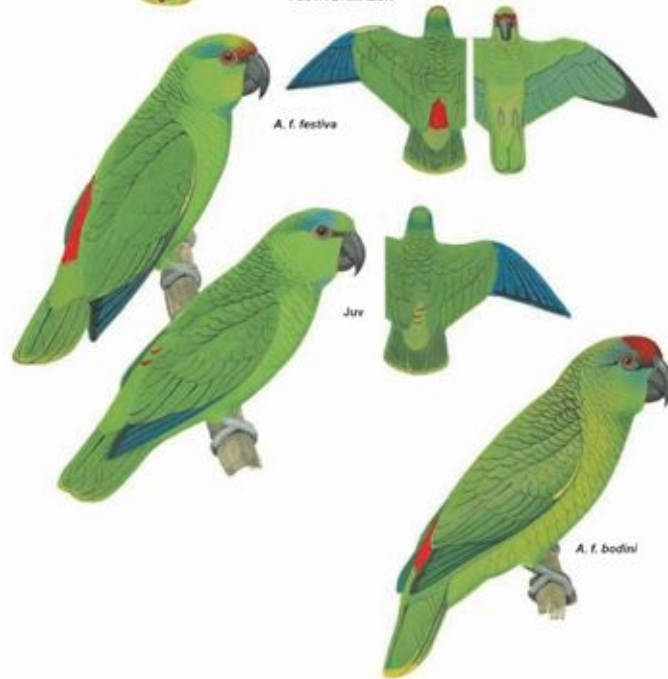
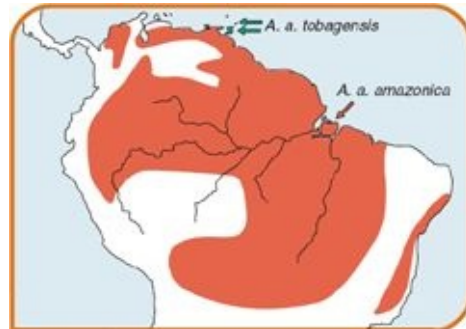


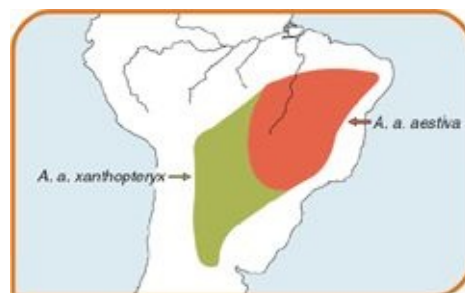
PLATE 139 AMAZONA PARROTS (in part)



ORANGE-WINGED AMAZON

Amazona amazonica 31cm

Midsized amazon with yellow face and orange wing-speculum; distinctive shrill *kee-wik...kee-wik* or *kik-kik...kik-kik*. **DISTRIBUTION** Colombia, Venezuela, and Guianas south to southern and eastern Brazil; also Trinidad and Tobago; mostly below 600m; common; introduced to Puerto Rico and Martinique, West Indies. **SUBSPECIES** two doubtfully distinct subspecies. 1. *A. a. amazonica* lores and superciliary band violet-blue; orange bases to s1 to s3. *Range* northern and eastern Colombia to northern Venezuela, including Isla Margarita, and south of Río Orinoco throughout Amazonas and Bolívar, and the Guianas and Amazon River basin, south in the west to eastern Bolivia, and in Brazil south to Mato Grosso do Sul, western São Paulo and northern Paraná, but absent from pantanal of western Amazonia; apparently isolated in coastal Brazil, from Pernambuco south to northeastern São Paulo. 2. *A. a. tobagensis* more extensive orange bases to s1 to s4. *Range* Trinidad and Tobago. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Yellow-crowned Amazon *A. ochrocephala* (plate 134) no blue lores or superciliary band; red bend of wing and wing-speculum. Blue-fronted Amazon *A. aestiva* (see below) blue forehead; yellow face and throat; yellow or red “shoulders” and red wing-speculum. **LOCALITIES** Asa Wright Nature Center, Spring Hill Estate, Trinidad. El Tuparro National Park, Vichada, and Amacayacu National Park, Amazonas, Colombia. Henri Pittier National Park, Aragua, and Imataca Forest Reserve, Bolívar, Venezuela. La Selva Lodge, Sucumbíos, northeastern Ecuador. Cristalino Jungle Lodge, Cristalino State Park, northern Mato Grosso, and Caiman Lodge Wildlife Refuge, Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil.



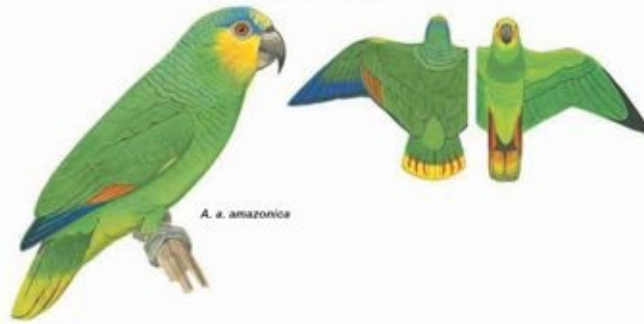
BLUE-FRONTED AMAZON

Amazona aestiva 37cm

Large amazon with yellow face, blue forehead, and red or yellow bend of wing; screeching *krik...kia-krik...krik...krik...kray-o*, melodious *drew-wo...doo-doo-doo...drew-oh...drew-wee...wee*, yelping help...help.

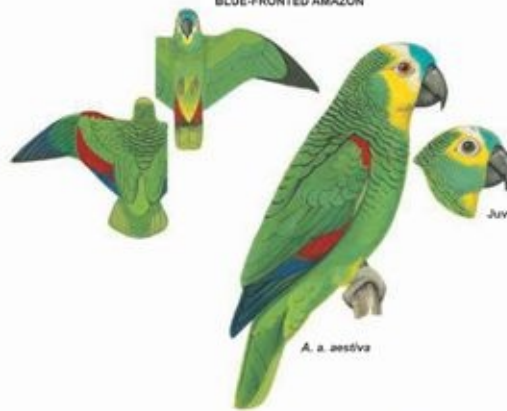
DISTRIBUTION inland eastern Brazil to Paraguay, eastern Bolivia and northern Argentina; up to 1600m; common. **SUBSPECIES** two subspecies with broad zone of intergradation. 1. *A. a. aestiva* red bend of wing and red wing-speculum. *Range* inland eastern Brazil, from Pernambuco and southern Pará to western São Paulo and southern Mato Grosso do Sul. 2. *A. a. xanthopteryx* bend of wing and lesser wing-coverts yellow; more extensively yellow on face. *Range* southern Mato Grosso do Sul and formerly Rio Grande do Sul, southern Brazil, northern and eastern Bolivia, and Paraguay to northern Argentina, south to Catamarca, Santiago del Estero, Santa Fé, and Misiones, or extraliminally to northern Buenos Aires. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Orange-winged Amazon *A. amazonica* (see above) yellow, not blue forecrown; no red or yellow “shoulders”; orange wing-speculum. **LOCALITIES** Caiman Lodge Wildlife Refuge, Mato Grosso do Sul, southern Brazil. Noel Kempff National Park, Santa Cruz, northeastern Bolivia. Chancaní Reserve, Córdoba, northern Argentina.

ORANGE-WINGED AMAZON

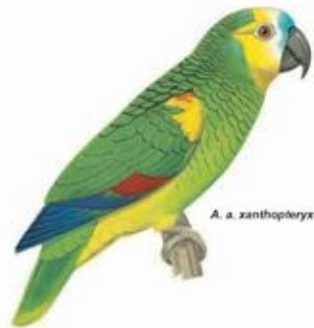


A. a. amazonica

BLUE-FRONTED AMAZON



A. a. aestiva



A. a. xanthopteryx

PLATE 140 *AMAZONA* PARROTS (in part)



YELLOW-SHOULDERED AMAZON

Amazona barbadensis 33cm

Midsized amazon with white forehead, yellow face, and yellow on bend of wing to lesser wing-coverts; red wing-speculum; yellow thighs; pale bill; JUV yellow restricted to forecrown and upper cheeks; only *Amazona* species in much of range; hoarse, rolling *curr-rak...curr-rak...curr-rak*.

DISTRIBUTION disjunctly in northern Venezuela, including offshore Islas Margarita and La Blanquilla, and Netherlands Antilles, on Bonaire and formerly Aruba, with feral population on Curacão; up to 450m; vulnerable;

CITES I. SIMILAR SPECIES Orange-winged Amazon *A. amazonica* (plate 139) yellow, not white forehead; blue lores and superciliary band; no yellow “shoulders”; orange wing-speculum; bicolored gray/horn-colored bill. Yellow-crowned Amazon *A. ochrocephala* (plate 134) yellow, not white forehead; red “shoulders”; bicolored orange/gray bill.

LOCALITIES Cuare Wildlife Refuge, Falcón, and Isla Margarita, northern Venezuela. Northern Bonaire Island, Netherlands Antilles.



YELLOW-FACED AMAZON

Amazona xanthops 27cm

Small amazon with green and yellow morphs, but much individual variation within each; broad green edging to feathers producing pronounced scalloping; distinctive pink-red cere and legs; white eye-ring; raucous *gray-o...gray-o...gray-o...to-to-to-to*, and *krew-ee...krew-ee*. Closely associated with *Mauritia* palms in open cerrado woodland. GREEN MORPH forehead and face yellow; sides of breast to flanks deep orange; JUV yellow restricted to forecrown and around eyes to ear-coverts. YELLOW MORPH ♂ head and neck yellow; upper breast green suffused yellow; lower breast and upper abdomen deep yellow, becoming orange-red on sides of breast to flanks; ♀ lower breast and upper abdomen yellowish green; JUV like ♀, but yellow restricted to forecrown, around eyes, and cheeks. **DISTRIBUTION** interior of eastern and southern Brazil, from southern Piauí and southern Maranhão south to Mato Grosso do Sul and western São Paulo, or extralimitally to north-central Bolivia and northernmost Paraguay; up to 300m; near-threatened. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Blue-fronted Amazon *A. aestiva* (plate 139) blue forehead; yellow or red “shoulders,” and red wing-speculum; gray bill; larger. Orange-winged Amazon *A. amazonica* (plate 139) blue lores and superciliary band; orange wing-speculum. **LOCALITIES** Caiman Lodge Wildlife Refuge, Mato Grosso do Sul, southern Brazil. Emas National Park, Goiás, and Brasília National Park, Distrito Federal, Brazil.

YELLOW-SHOULDERED AMAZON



YELLOW-FACED AMAZON



PLATE 141 *AMAZONA* PARROTS (in part)



TUCUMÁN AMAZON *Amazona tucumana* 32cm

Midsized, all-green amazon with red forecrown and red primary-coverts; pale bill and prominent white eye-ring; JUV red restricted to forehead; only *Amazona* species in range; shrieking *cro-eo...cri-eo...cro-eo*. Closely associated with *Alnus* and mixed *Nothofagus-Podocarpus* montane forests. **DISTRIBUTION** southern Bolivia, in Chuquisaca and Tarija, and northwestern Argentina, in Jujuy, Salta, Tucumán, and Catamarca; mostly 300 to 2200m; locally common but declining, **CITES I**. **LOCALITY** Finca del Rey National Park, Salta, northwestern Argentina.



RED-SPECTACLED AMAZON

Amazona pretrei 32cm

Midsized, all-green amazon with red forecrown to lores and around eyes; red on bend of wing to carpal edge and red thighs; pale bill and white eye-ring; JUV red restricted to forehead and bend of wing; hoarse *caw...caw...kee-u...kee-u*, repetitive *hee-o...hee-o...hee-o*. Closely associated with *Araucaria* forests. **DISTRIBUTION** southeastern Brazil, in Rio Grande do Sul and neighboring southeastern Santa Catarina, extralimitally reaching easternmost Paraguay and extreme northeastern Argentina in Misiones; mostly 300 to 1000m; vulnerable, **CITES I**. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Vinaceous Amazon *A. vinacea* (see below) deep mauve-maroon breast; red lores, but green forecrown; dark red bill and dark eye-ring. **LOCALITIES** Aracuri-Esmeralda Ecological Station and Carazinho Municipal Park, Rio Grande do Sul, southeastern Brazil (roosting sites in nonbreeding season).



VINACEOUS AMAZON *Amazona vinacea* 30cm

Only green-headed amazon with deep mauve-maroon breast and dark red bill; red lores and frontal band; feathers of nape and neck broadly edged blue; red wing-speculum; JUV duller mauve breast suffused green, and pale bill with red at base; raucous *tay-o...tayo or kray-o...krayo*. Seasonally attracted to Euterpe palms for food. **DISTRIBUTION** southeastern Brazil, from southern Bahia and western Espírito Santo south to northeastern Argentina, in Misiones and possibly northeastern Corrientes, and southeastern Paraguay; up to 1200m; vulnerable, **CITES I. SIMILAR SPECIES** Red-spectacled Amazon *A. pretrei* (see above) red forecrown to around eyes and red “shoulders”; green breast; pale bill and prominent white eye-ring. **LOCALITIES** Jacupiranga State Park, São Paulo, and Aparados da Serra National Park, Santa Catarina, southeastern Brazil. Estancia Itabó Nature Reserve, near Puente Kyha, Canendiyú, eastern Paraguay.



PLATE 142 *AMAZONA* PARROTS (in part)



RED-TAILED AMAZON
AMAZONA BRASILIENSIS 37CM

Large amazon with distinctive tail pattern and bold head markings; rose-red forecrown and lores; cheeks and ear-coverts mauve-pink; carpal edge red; lateral tail-feathers purple-blue at bases, subterminally banded red, and broadly tipped greenish yellow; pale bill; JUV duller, less extensive head markings; raucous *kraa...kraa...kraa*, also *kli-kli*, *kal-ik*, and *kree-o*. Associated with littoral forests, including mangroves, and estuarine wetlands along mainland coast and on offshore islands.

DISTRIBUTION coastal plain of southeastern Brazil, including some offshore islands, in southern São Paulo to extreme northeastern Santa Catarina; mostly below 400m; vulnerable, **CITES I. SIMILAR SPECIES** Orange-winged Amazon *A. amazonica* (plate 139) yellow, not red forecrown; yellow face; orange wing-speculum. Vinaceous Amazon *A. vinacea* (plate 141) red lores, but green forecrown and cheeks; mauve-maroon breast; red wing-speculum; red bill. **LOCALITIES** Supergui National Park, Paraná, and Ilha Cardoso State Park, São Paulo, Brazil.



RED-CROWNED AMAZON

Amazona rhodocorytha 35cm

Large amazon with red crown and dusky occiput to nape; forecheeks orange-yellow bordered blue; carpal edge greenish yellow, and red wing-speculum; lateral tail-feathers subterminally banded red and broadly tipped greenish yellow; bicolored pink-gray bill; JUV duller, less extensive head markings; raucous *caa-ua...cac-ua...cac-ua*, also *cheee-ooo* and *nee-it*, loud *koy-ok...koy-ok* or *kow-ow...kow-ow*. **DISTRIBUTION** eastern Brazil, from Alagoas, where possibly extinct, northeastern Bahia and eastern Minas Gerais to Espírito Santo and northern São Paulo; up to 1000m; endangered, **CITES I**. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Orange-winged Amazon *A. amazonica* (plate 139) see above. Mealy Amazon *A. farinosa* (plate 137) green crown and face; glaucous suffusion on upperparts; little or no red in tail; pale bill and prominent white eye-ring. **LOCALITIES** Monte Pascoal National Park, Bahia, and Sooretama and Linhares Reserves, northern Espírito Santo, eastern Brazil.



BLUE-CHEEKED AMAZON *Amazona dufresniana* 34cm

Only amazon with yellow wing-speculum; forehead and lores orange-yellow; cheeks to ear-coverts violet-blue; carpal edge greenish yellow; orange-red on inner webs of lateral tail-feathers; bicolored red/gray bill; JUV forehead dull yellow, and little blue suffusion on cheeks; noisy in flight, loud *queenk-queenk-queenk*, and babbling song when perched.

DISTRIBUTION range poorly defined; recorded from northern Guyana, northeastern Suriname, northeastern French Guiana, and eastern Venezuela in La Gran Sabana and vicinity of Sierra de Lema, eastern Bolívar; probably also northeastern Brazil, in northern Amapá to northern Roraima; up to 1700m; near-threatened. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Orange-winged Amazon *A. amazonica* (plate 139) darker orange wing-speculum; yellow, not blue cheeks; pale bill. Yellow-crowned Amazon *A. ochrocephala* (plate 134) brighter yellow forecrown; green, not blue cheeks; red “shoulders” and red wing-speculum. Mealy Amazon *A. farinosa* (plate 137) predominantly green forecrown and cheeks; glaucous suffusion on upperparts; red wing-speculum and carpal edge; prominent white eye-ring. **LOCALITIES** recorded only irregularly at most localities. Las Claritas and San Isidro districts, eastern Bolívar, Venezuela. Brownsberg Nature Park, Suriname. Nouragues Field Station, northwest of Ipoucin Crique, French Guiana.



RED-TAILED AMAZON



RED-CROWNED AMAZON



BLUE-CHEEKED AMAZON



PLATE 143 *AMAZONA* PARROTS (in part)



ST. VINCENT AMAZON

Amazona guildingii 40cm

Unmistakable, and only *Amazona* species in range; large amazon with highly distinctive coloration featuring white face; orange wing-speculum; two color morphs, but much individual variation; JUV duller than adults, with paler, less clearly defined head markings; loud *quaw...quaw...quaw*, guttural *screee-eee-ah*, shrieking *scree-ree-lee-lee*, grating *draaak* or dry *screeet*. YELLOW-BROWN MORPH predominantly bronze-brown; forecrown and lores to around eyes white; greater underwing-coverts and undersides of flight feathers yellow; tail orange at base, centrally banded violet-blue and broadly tipped yellow. GREEN MORPH predominantly dark green; greater underwing-coverts and undersides of flight feathers green; tail green at base, centrally banded violet-blue and broadly tipped yellow. Favors moist forest; noisy and gregarious. **DISTRIBUTION** confined to St. Vincent, Lesser Antilles, West Indies; mostly below 700m, and recorded mainly in upper reaches of Buccament, Cumberland, and Wallilibou valleys; vulnerable, **CITES I. LOCALITY** walking track through Buccament valley, St. Vincent.

ST. VINCENT AMAZON



PLATE 144 *AMAZONA* PARROTS (in part)



ST. LUCIA AMAZON

Amazona versicolor 43cm

Unmistakable, and only *Amazona* species in range; forecrown and lores violet-blue, becoming paler blue on hindcrown to cheeks; red band across foreneck; lower breast to abdomen suffused reddish brown; red wing-speculum; JUV duller with less blue on face, and less red on foreneck; raucous screeching or shrill squawks in flight. Favors moist forest. **DISTRIBUTION** confined to St. Lucia, Lesser Antilles, West Indies; mostly above 300m, and mainly in central and southern mountains; vulnerable, **CITES I. LOCALITIES** Quillesse and Edmond Forest Reserves, St. Lucia.



RED-NECKED AMAZON *Amazona arausiaca* 40cm

Smaller of two amazons occurring on Dominica, and differentiated by violet-blue face and green underparts with red on foreneck; red and yellow wing-speculum; pale bill; JUV duller with less blue on face and little or no red on foreneck; drawn-out *rrr-eee*, more high-pitched than calls of *A. imperialis*. Favors evergreen forest in foothills; noisy and gregarious, so contrasting with shy, secretive *A. imperialis*.

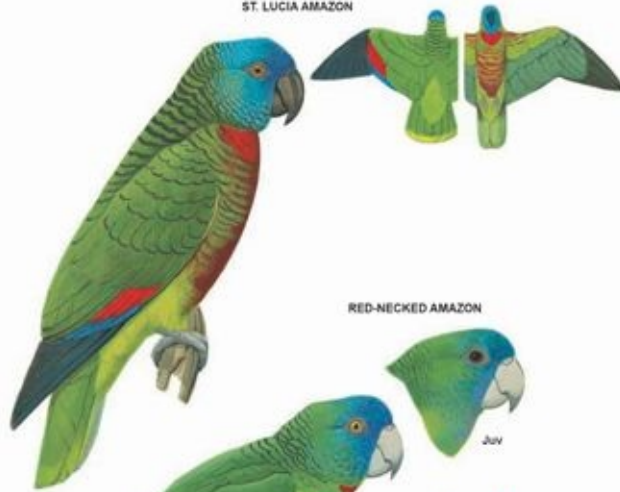
DISTRIBUTION restricted to Dominica, Lesser Antilles, West Indies; mainly 300 to 800m, and mostly below range of *A. imperialis*; vulnerable, CITES I. **SIMILAR SPECIES** Imperial Amazon *A. imperialis* (see below) maroon-purple head and underparts, giving overall dark appearance; larger. **LOCALITIES** Syndicate Estate in Morne Diablotin Forest Reserve, nearby Northern Forest Reserve, and Morne Trois Pitons National Park, Dominica.



IMPERIAL AMAZON *Amazona imperialis* 48cm

Unmistakable; largest amazon with highly distinctive coloration featuring maroon-purple head and underparts; dark maroon wing-speculum and red carpal edge; JUV face dull rufous, but head and underparts green; distinctive trumpeting eeeee-er, and harsh screeches, squawks, or whistling notes. Locally dispersed in mountain forests; shy and secretive, so contrasting with noisy, gregarious *A. arausiaca*; overall dark appearance, and raptor-like in flight; **DISTRIBUTION** confined to Dominica, Lesser Antilles, West Indies; mostly 600 to 1300m, and mainly above range of *A. arausiaca*; endangered, **CITES I. SIMILAR SPECIES** Red-necked Amazon *A. arausiaca* (see above) green head and underparts; blue face and red on foreneck; smaller. **LOCALITIES** Northern Forest Reserve, including Morne Diablotin National Park, and Morne Trois Pitons National Park, Dominica.

ST. LUCIA AMAZON



RED-NECKED AMAZON



IMPERIAL AMAZON



PLATE 145 EXTINCT OR PRESUMED EXTINCT PARROTS (in part)

Illustrated here are extinct or presumed extinct parrots known from museum specimens. Other species from the Mascarene Islands and the West Indies are known only from subfossil remains or drawings and written accounts.



PARADISE PARROT

Psephotus pulcherrimus 27cm

Midsized black-capped, brown-backed parrot with red “wing-patch” in both sexes; ♂ with red frontal band; JUV like ♀. **DISTRIBUTION** Formerly central-eastern Australia; last recorded 1927.



BLACK-FRONTED PARAKEET***Cyanoramphus zealandicus* 25cm**

Midsized olive-green parrot with black forehead, scarlet lores and stripe to behind eye, and dark red rump. **DISTRIBUTION** Formerly Tahiti, Society Islands; last recorded 1884.

RAIATEA PARAKEET *Cyanoramphus ulietanus* 25cm

Midsized parrot with brownish-black head, olive-brown upperparts, olive-yellow underparts, and dark red rump. **DISTRIBUTION** Formerly Raiatea, Society Islands; discovered and last recorded 1773

SEYCHELLES PARAKEET *Psittacula wardi* 41cm

Midsized long-tailed green parrot with red “shoulder-patch”; ♂ with black band across lower cheeks and narrow black collar on hindneck, absent in ♀ and JUV; large red bill. **DISTRIBUTION** Formerly Mahé and Silhouette, Seychelles Islands; last recorded June 1881.



NEWTON'S PARAKEET *Psittacula exsul* 40cm

Presumably green and blue morphs existed, but only two specimens blue; midsized long-tailed, dull blue parrot with black band across lower cheeks and narrow black collar on hindneck. **DISTRIBUTION** Formerly Rodrigues, Mascarene Islands; last recorded August 1875.

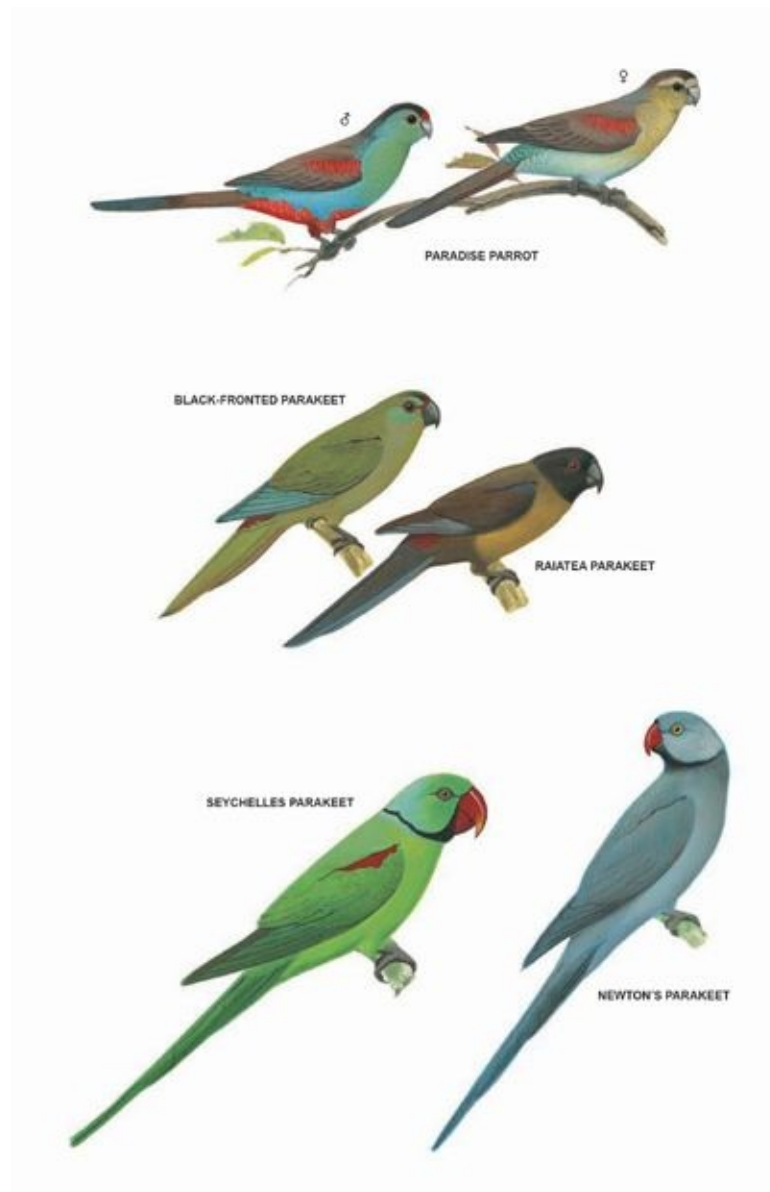


PLATE 146 EXTINCT OR PRESUMED EXTINCT PARROTS (in part)

Illustrated here are extinct or presumed extinct parrots known from museum specimens. Other species from the Mascarene Islands and the West Indies are known only from subfossil remains or drawings and written accounts.



MASCARENE PARROT

Mascarinus mascarinus 35cm

Midsized, broad-tailed brownish parrot with lilac-gray head and black facial mask; red bill. **DISTRIBUTION** Formerly Réunion and possibly Mauritius, Mascarene Islands; last recorded 1834, in captivity.



NORFOLK ISLAND KAKA

Nestor productus 38cm

Large, broad-tailed brown parrot with orange cheeks, yellow abdomen, and orange lower underparts; massive projecting bill; sexes alike.

DISTRIBUTION Norfolk Island and adjacent Philip Island; last recorded about 1851, in captivity.



GLAUCOUS MACAW

Anodorhynchus glaucus 70cm

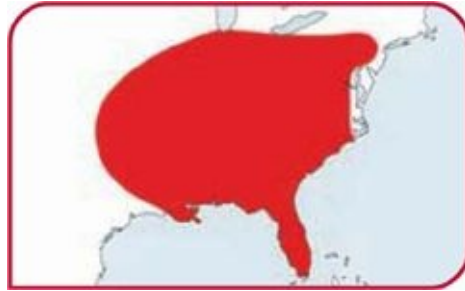
Large, dull greenish-blue macaw with yellow eye-ring and “teardrop” shaped lappets at sides of lower mandible; sexes alike. **DISTRIBUTION** Formerly region centered on middle reaches of Río Paraguay, Río Paraná, and Río Uruguay in southeastern Paraguay, northeastern Argentina, southeastern Brazil, and possibly northwestern Uruguay; last recorded early 1930s, in captivity.



CUBAN MACAW

Ara tricolor 55cm

Large red macaw with golden yellow nape to mantle, blue wings, and blue lower underparts. **DISTRIBUTION** Cuba, including Isla de Pinos, and possibly Hispaniola; last recorded 1864.



CAROLINA PARAKEET

Conuropsis carolinensis 30cm

Midsized green parrot with yellow head; crown to lores and upper cheeks orange; sexes alike; JUV forehead to lores tawny-orange, remainder of head green. **DISTRIBUTION** Formerly eastern U.S.A.; last captive bird died in February 1918, but wild populations probably survived until early 1930s.



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The index that appeared in the print version of this title was intentionally removed from the e-Book. Please use the search function on your e-Reading device to search for terms of interest. For your reference, the terms that appear in the print index are listed below.

Adelaide Rosella Alexandrine Parakeet Amazon

Black-billed Blue-cheeked Blue-fronted Cuban

Festive

Green-cheeked Hispaniolan Imperial

Lilac-crowned Mealy

Orange-winged Puerto Rican Red-crowned Red-lored

Red-necked

Red-spectacled Red-tailed

Scaly-naped St Lucia

St Vincent

Tucumán

Vinaceous

White-chinned White-fronted Yellow-billed Yellow-crowned Yellow-
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Australian King Parrot Aztec Conure

Azuero Conure

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Black Parrot

BLACK PARROT

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Blue-backed Parrot Bluebonnet

Blue-cheeked Amazon Blue-collared Parrot Blue-crowned Conure Blue-crowned Hanging Parrot Blue-crowned Lorikeet Blue-crowned Racquet-tailed Parrot Blue-eared Lory Blue-eyed Cockatoo Blue-fronted Amazon Blue-fronted Lorikeet Blue-fronted Parrotlet Blue-headed Macaw Blue-headed Parrot Blue-headed Racquet-tailed Parrot Blue-naped Parrot Blue-rumped Parrot Blue-streaked Lory Blue-throated Conure Blue-throated Macaw Blue-winged Macaw Blue-winged Parrot Blue-winged Parrotlet Blue-winged Racquet-tailed Parrot Bourke's Parrot Brehm's Tiger Parrot Bronze-winged Parrot Brown Lory

Brown-backed Parrotlet Brown-breasted Conure Brown-headed Parrot Brown-hooded Parrot Brown-necked Parrot Brown-throated Conure Budgerigar

Buff-faced Pygmy Parrot Buru Racquet-tailed Parrot Cactus Conure

Caica Parrot

Cape Parrot

Cardinal Lory

Carnaby's Black Cockatoo Carolina Parakeet Chattering Lory Chestnut-fronted Macaw Cloncurry Parrot Cobalt-winged Parakeet Cockatiel

Cockatoo

Baudin's Black Blue-eyed

Carnaby's Black Gang Gang

Glossy Black Major Mitchell's Palm

Red-tailed Black Salmon-crested Sulphur-crested White-crested Yellow-crested Yellow-tailed Black Coconut Lory

Collared Lory

Conure

Amazon Red-fronted Austral

Aztec

Azuero

Black-capped Blaze-winged Blue-crowned Blue-throated Brown-breasted Brown-throated Cactus

Cordilleran Crimson-bellied Crimson-fronted Cuban

Deville's

Dusky-headed El Oro

Emma's

Fiery-shouldered Golden

Golden-capped Golden-plumed Gray-breasted Green

Green-cheeked Hispaniolan Hocking's

Jandaya

Madeira

Maroon-bellied Maroon-faced Maroon-tailed Mitred

Mountain

Nanday

Olive-throated Orange-fronted Pacific

Painted

Patagonian

Peach-fronted Pearly

Perijá

Red-eared

Red-fronted Red-masked

Red-throated Rose-crowned Rose-fronted Santa Marta Santarem

Sinú

Slender-billed Socorro

Sulphur-winged Sun

Wavy-breasted White-eared White-eyed

White-necked Yellow-eared Cordilleran Conure Corella

Ducorps's

Goffin's

Little

Red-vented

Slender-billed Western

Coxen's Fig Parrot Crimson Rosella Crimson-bellied Conure Crimson-fronted Conure Cuban Amazon

Cuban Conure

Cuban Macaw

Derbyan Parakeet Desmarest's Fig Parrot Deville's Conure Double-eyed Fig Parrot Duchess Lorikeet Ducorps's Corella Dusky Lory

Dusky Parrot

Dusky-billed Parrotlet Dusky-headed Conure Eastern Rosella Eclectus Parrot Edwards's Fig Parrot Edwards's Lorikeet El Oro Conure

Elegant Parrot Emerald Lorikeet Emerald-collared Parakeet Emma's Conure

Fairy Lorikeet Festive Amazon Fiery-shouldered Conure Fig Parrot

Coxen's

Desmarest's Double-eyed Edwards's

Marshall's

Orange-breasted Red-browed

Salvadori's Finsch's Pygmy Parrot Fischer's Lovebird Flores Hanging
Parrot Forsten's Lorikeet Galah

Gang Gang Cockatoo Geelvink Pygmy Parrot Glaucous Macaw Glossy
Black Cockatoo Goffin's Corella Golden Conure

Golden-capped Conure Golden-mantled Racquet-tailed Parrot Golden-
plumed Conure Golden-shouldered Parrot Golden-tailed Parrotlet
Golden-winged Parakeet Goldie's Lorikeet Grand Eclectus Parrot Gray
Parrot

Gray-breasted Conure Gray-cheeked Parakeet Gray-headed Lovebird
Gray-headed Parakeet Great Green Macaw Great-billed Parrot Green
Conure

Green Hanging Parrot Green Racquet-tailed Parrot Green Rosella

Green-cheeked Amazon Green-cheeked Conure Green-naped Lorikeet
Green-rumped Hanging Parrot Green-rumped Parrotlet Green-winged
Macaw Ground Parrot

Guaiabero

Hanging Parrot Blue-crowned Flores

Green

Green-rumped Maroon-rumped Moluccan

Orange-fronted Philippine

Sangihe

Sri Lankan

Sula

Vernal

Yellow-throated Hawk-headed Parrot Hispaniolan Amazon Hispaniolan
Conure Hocking's Conure Hooded Parrot

Horned Parakeet Hyacinth Macaw Imperial Amazon Indigo-winged Parrot
Intermediate Parakeet Iris Lorikeet

Jandaya Conure Jardine's Parrot Josephine's Lorikeet Kaka

Kakapo

Kea

King Parrot

Australian

Moluccan

Papuan

Kuhl's Lorikeet Lear's Macaw

Lilac-crowned Amazon Lilac-tailed Parrotlet Little Corella Little Lorikeet

Long-tailed Parakeet Lorikeet

Blue

Blue-crowned Blue-fronted Duchess

Edwards's

Emerald

Fairy

Forsten's

Goldie's

Green-naped Iris

Josephine's Kuhl's

Little

Meek's

Mindanao

Mitchell's

Musschenbroek's Musk

New Caledonian Olive-headed Ornate

Palm

Papuan

Pohnpei

Purple-crowned Pygmy

Rainbow

Red-chinned Red-collared Red-flanked Red-fronted Red-throated
Scaly-breasted Stella's

Stephen's

Striated

Ultramarine Varied

Weber's

Whiskered

Yellow and Green Lory

Black

Black-capped Black-winged Blue-eared

Blue-streaked Brown

Cardinal

Chattering

Coconut

Collared

Dusky

Purple-bellied Purple-naped Rajah

Red

Red and Blue Violet-necked White-naped Yellow-bibbed Yellow-
streaked Lovebird

Black-cheeked Black-collared Black-winged Fischer's

Gray-headed Masked

Nyasa

Peach-faced Red-faced

Macaw

Blue and Yellow Blue-headed Blue-throated Blue-winged Chestnut-fronted Cuban

Glaucous

Great Green Green-winged Hyacinth

Lear's

Military

Red-bellied Red-fronted Red-shouldered Scarlet

Spix's

Yellow-collared Madarasz's Tiger Parrot Madeira Conure Major
Mitchell's Cockatoo Malabar Parakeet Mallee Ringneck Parrot
Maroon-bellied Conure Maroon-faced Conure Maroon-fronted
Parrot Maroon-rumped Hanging Parrot Maroon-tailed Conure
Marshall's Fig Parrot Mascarene Parrot Masked Lovebird Masked
Shining Parrot Mauritius Parakeet Mealy Amazon

Meek's Lorikeet Meek's Pygmy Parrot Mexican Parrotlet Meyer's Parrot
Military Macaw Mindanao Lorikeet Mindanao Racquet-tailed Parrot
Mitchell's Lorikeet Mitred Conure

Modest Tiger Parrot Moluccan Hanging Parrot Moluccan King Parrot
Monk Parakeet

Mountain Conure Mountain Parakeet Mountain Racquet-tailed Parrot
Mulga Parrot

Musk Lorikeet

Musschenbroek's Lorikeet Nanday Conure

Naretha Bluebonnet New Caledonian Lorikeet Newton's Parakeet Niam-
Niam Parrot Nicobar Parakeet Night Parrot

Norfolk Island Kaka Northern Rosella Nyasa Lovebird Olive-headed
Lorikeet Olive-shouldered Parrot Olive-throated Conure Orange-bellied
Parrot Orange-breasted Fig Parrot Orange-cheeked Parrot Orange-
chinned Parakeet Orange-fronted Conure Orange-fronted Hanging
Parrot Orange-fronted Parakeet Orange-headed Parrot Orange-winged

Amazon Ornate Lorikeet Pacific Conure Pacific Parrotlet Painted
Conure Painted Tiger Parrot Pale-headed Rosella Palm Cockatoo

Palm Lorikeet

Papuan King Parrot Papuan Lorikeet Paradise Parrot Parakeet

Alexandrine Andean

Antipodes Green Barred

Black-fronted Blossom-headed Carolina

Cobalt-winged Derbyan

Emerald-collared Golden-winged Gray-cheeked Gray-headed Horned

Intermediate Long-tailed Malabar

Mauritius

Monk

Mountain

Newton's

Nicobar

Orange-chinned Orange-fronted Plain

Plum-headed Raiatea

Red-breasted Red-fronted Rose-ringed Rufous-fronted Seychelles

Sierra

Slaty-headed Tui

White-winged Yellow-chevroned Yellow-fronted Parrot

Australian King Black

Black-capped Black-lored Black-winged Blue-backed Blue-collared
Blue-headed Blue-naped

Blue-rumped Blue-winged Bourke's

Bronze-winged Brown-headed Brown-hooded Brown-necked Caica

Cape

Cleburne

Cinnamon

Dusky

Eclectus

Elegant

Golden-shouldered Grand Eclectus Gray

Great-billed Ground

Hawk-headed Hooded

Indigo-winged Jardine's

Mallee Ringneck Maroon-fronted Mascarene

Masked Shining Meyer's

Moluccan King Mulga

Niam-Niam

Night

Olive-shouldered Orange-bellied Orange-cheeked Orange-headed
Papuan King Paradise

Pesquet's

Pileated

Plum-headed Port Lincoln Princess

Purple-bellied Red-bellied Red-billed

Red-capped

Red-cheeked Red-faced

Red-rumped

Red Shining Red-sided Eclectus Red-winged

Regent

Rock

Rose-faced

Rüppell's

Rusty-faced Saffron-headed Scaly-headed Scarlet-chested Senegal
Short-tailed Singing

Superb

Swift

Thick-billed Turquoise

Twenty-eight Parrot continued Vasa

Vulturine

White-bellied White-capped White-crowned Yellow-faced Parrotlet

Amazonian

Blue-fronted Blue-winged Brown-backed Dusky-billed Golden-tailed
Green-rumped Lilac-tailed Mexican

Pacific

Red-fronted Sapphire-rumped Scarlet-shouldered Spectacled

Spot-winged Tepui

Yellow-faced Patagonian Conure Peach-faced Lovebird Peach-fronted
Conure Pearly Conure

Perijá Conure

Pesquet's Parrot Philippine Hanging Parrot Pileated Parrot Plain
Parakeet Plum-headed Parakeet Plum-headed Parrot Pohnpei Lorikeet
Port Lincoln Parrot Princess Parrot Puerto Rican Amazon Purple-
bellied Lory Purple-bellied Parrot Purple-crowned Lorikeet Purple-
naped Lory Pygmy Lorikeet Pygmy Parrot

Buff-faced

Finsch's

Geelvink

Meek's

Red-breasted Yellow-capped Racquet-tailed Parrot Blue-crowned
Blue-headed Blue-winged Buru

Golden-mantled Green

Mindanao

Mountain

Yellow-breasted Raiatea Parakeet Rainbow Lorikeet Rajah Lory

Red and Blue Lory Red Lory

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Rock Parrot

Rose-crowned Conure Rose-faced Parrot Rose-fronted Conure Rosella

Adelaide

Crimson

Eastern

Green

Northern

Pale-headed Western

Yellow

Rose-ringed Parakeet Rufous-fronted Parakeet Rüppell's Parrot Rusty-faced Parrot Saffron-headed Parrot Salmon-crested Cockatoo Salvadori's Fig Parrot Sangihe Hanging Parrot Santa Marta Conure Santarem Conure Sapphire-rumped Parrotlet Scaly-breasted Lorikeet Scaly-headed Parrot Scaly-naped Amazon Scarlet Macaw

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Scarlet-breasted Parrot Scarlet-shouldered Parrotlet Senegal Parrot
Seychelles Parakeet Shining Parrot Masked

Red

Short-tailed Parrot Sierra Parakeet Singing Parrot Sinú Conure

Slaty-headed Parakeet Slender-billed Conure Slender-billed Corella
Socorro Conure Spectacled Parrotlet Spix's Macaw

Spot-winged Parrotlet Sri Lankan Hanging Parrot St Lucia Amazon St
Vincent Amazon Stella's Lorikeet Stephen's Lorikeet Striated Lorikeet
Sula Hanging Parrot Sulphur-crested Cockatoo Sulphur-winged
Conure Sun Conure

Superb Parrot

Swift Parrot

Tepui Parrotlet Thick-billed Parrot Tiger Parrot

Brehm's

Madarasz's

Modest

Painted

Tucumán Amazon Tui Parakeet

Turquoise Parrot Twenty-eight Parrot Ultramarine Lorikeet Varied
Lorikeet Vasa Parrot

Vernal Hanging Parrot Vinaceous Amazon Violet-necked Lory Vulturine
Parrot

Wavy-breasted Conure Weber's Lorikeet Western Corella Western
Rosella Whiskered Lorikeet White-bellied Parrot White-capped Parrot
White-chinned Amazon White-crested Cockatoo White-crowned Parrot
White-eared Conure White-eyed Conure White-fronted Amazon White-
naped Lory White-necked Conure White-winged Parakeet

Yellow and Green Lorikeet Yellow Rosella Yellow-bibbed Lory Yellow-

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Pygmy Parrot Yellow-chevroned Parakeet Yellow-collared Macaw
Yellow-crested Cockatoo Yellow-crowned Amazon Yellow-eared
Conure Yellow-faced Amazon Yellow-faced Parrot Yellow-faced
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Parrot

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Amazona pretrei
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antelius, Pionus sordidus
anthopeplus, Polytelis
aolae, Micropsitta finschii
apicalis, Loriculus philippensis
Aprosmictus erythropterus
Aprosmictus jonguillaceus
Ara ambiguus
Ara ararauna
Ara chloropterus
Ara glaucogularis
Ara macao
Ara militaris
Ara rubrogenys
Ara severus
Ara tricolor
ararauna, Ara
Aratinga acuticaudata
Aratinga alticola
Aratinga aurea
Aratinga auricapillus
Aratinga branickii
Aratinga brevipes
Aratinga cactorum

Aratinga canicularis
Aratinga chloroptera
Aratinga erythrogenys
Aratinga euops
Aratinga finschi
Aratinga frontata
Aratinga hockingi
Aratinga holochlora
Aratinga jandaya
Aratinga leucophthalma
Aratinga mitrata
Aratinga nana
Aratinga nenday
Aratinga pertinax
Aratinga rubritorquis
Aratinga solstitialis
Aratinga strenua
Aratinga wagleri
Aratinga weddellii
arausiac Amazona
arfaki, *Oreopsittacus*
arubensis, *Aratinga pertinax*
aruensis, *Cyclopsitta diophthalma*
aruensis, *Eclectus roratus*
aruensis, *Geoffroyus geoffroyi*
astec, *Aratinga nana*

aterrimus, Probosciger
atra, Chalcopsitta
aurantiiceps, Poicephalus flavifrons
aurantiifrons, Loriculus
aurantiigena, Gypopsitta barrabandi
aurantiocephala, Gypopsitta
aurea, Aratinga
auricapillus, Aratinga
auriceps, Cyanoramphus
auricollis, Primolius
auricularis, Pyrrhura emma
aurifrons, Aratinga auricapillus
aurifrons, Bolborhynchus
auropalliata, Amazona ochrocephala
australis, Pyrrhura molinae
australis, Vini
autumnalis, Amazona
avensis, Psittacula eupatria
aymara, Bolborhynchus

bahamensis, Amazona leucocephala
banksii, Calyptorhynchus
barbadensis, Amazona
barklyi, Corocopsis nigra
barnardi, Barnardius
Barnardius barnardi

Barnardius zonarius
barrabandi, *Gypopsitta*
batavicus, *Touit*
batavorum, *Loriculus aurantiifrons*
baudinii, *Calyptorhynchus*
beccarii, *Micropsitta pusio*
behni, *Brotogeris chiriri*
belizensis, *Amazona ochrocephala*
beniensis, *Brotogeris cyanoptera*
berlepschi, *Pyrrhura melanura*
bernsteini, *Chalcopsitta atra*
beryllinus, *Loriculus*
biaki, *Eclectus roratus*
bloxami, *Cyanoliseus patagonus*
blythii, *Psittaculirostris desmarestii*
bodini, *Amazona festiva*
Bolbopsittacus lunulatus
Bolborhynchus aurifrons
Bolborhynchus aymara
Bolborhynchus ferrugineifrons
Bolborhynchus lineola
Bolborhynchus orbygnesi
bolivianus, *Ara militaris*
bonapartei, *Loriculus philippensis*
borealis, *Psittacula krameri*
bornea, *Eos*

bourkii, *Neopsephotus*
bournsi, *Loriculus philippensis*
brachyurus, *Graydidascalus*
branickii, *Aratinga*
brasiliensis, *Amazona*
brehmii, *Psittacella*
brevipes, *Aratinga*
brewsteri, *Aratinga holochlora*
Brotogeris chiriri
Brotogeris chrysoptera
Brotogeris cyanoptera
Brotogeris jugularis
Brotogeris pyrrhoptera
Brotogeris sanctithomae
Brotogeris tirica
Brotogeris versicolorus
bruijnii, *Micropsitta*
buergersi, *Geoffroyus simplex*
burbidgii, *Tanygnathus sumatranus*
buruensis, *Alisterus amboinensis*

Cacatua alba
Cacatua ducorpsii
Cacatua galerita
Cacatua goffiniana
Cacatua haematuropygia

Cacatua moluccensis
Cacatua ophthalmica
Cacatua pastinator
Cacatua sanguinea
Cacatua sulphurea
Cacatua tenuirostris
cactorum, *Aratinga*
caeruleiceps, *Pyrrhura*
caeruleiceps, *Trichoglossus*
haematodus
caeruleus, *Psephotus haematonotus*
caica, *Gypopsitta*
caixana, *Aratinga cactorum*
cala, *Psittacula alexandri*
caledonicus, *Platycercus*
calita, *Myiopsitta monachus*
callainipictus, *Bolbopsittacus lunulatus*
calliptera, *Pyrrhura*
Callocephalon fimbriatum
callogenys, *Aratinga leucophthalma*
callopterus, *Alisterus chloropterus*
calthorpae, *Psittacula*
Calyptorhynchus banksii
Calyptorhynchus baudinii
Calyptorhynchus funereus
Calyptorhynchus lathami

Calyptorhynchus latirostris
camiguinensis, *Loriculus philippensis*
caniceps, *Psittacula*
canicularis, *Aratinga*
canipalliata, *Amazona mercenaria*
canus, *Agapornis*
capistratus, *Trichoglossus haematodus*
cardinalis, *Chalcopsitta*
caribaea, *Amazona ochrocephala*
carolinensis, *Conuropsis*
catamene, *Loriculus*
catumbella, *Agapornis roseicollis*
caucae, *Forpus conspicillatus*
caymanensis, *Amazona leucocephala*
cervicalis, *Psittaculirostris desmarestii*
Chalcopsitta atra
Chalcopsitta cardinalis
Chalcopsitta duivenbodei
Chalcopsitta sintillata
chalcopterus, *Pionus*
challengeri, *Eos histrio*
chapmani, *Amazona farinosa*
chapmani, *Pyrrhura melanura*
Charmosyna amabilis
Charmosyna diadema
Charmosyna josefinae

Charmosyna margarethae
Charmosyna meeki
Charmosyna multistriata
Charmosyna palmarum
Charmosyna papou
Charmosyna placentis
Charmosyna pulchella
Charmosyna rubrigularis
Charmosyna rubronotata
Charmosyna toxopei
Charmosyna wilhelminae
chathamensis, Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae
chiripepe, Pyrrhura frontalis
chiriri, Brotogeris
chlorocercus, Lorius
chlorogenys, Aratinga mitrata
chlorolepidotus, Trichoglossus
chloroptera, Aratinga
chloroptera, Chalcopsitta sintillata
chloropterus, Alisterus
chloropterus, Ara
chloroxantha, Micropsitta keiensis
chryseura, Touit surdus
chrysogaster, Neophema
chrysogenys, Aratinga pertinax
chrysonotus, Loriculus philippensis

chrysophrys, *Aratinga pertinax*
chrysoptera, *Brotogeris*
chrysopterygius, *Psephotus*
chrysosema, *Brotogeris chrysoptera*
chrysostoma, *Neophema*
citrinocristata, *Cacatua sulphurea*
clarae, *Aratinga canicularis*
coccineifrons, *Cyclopsitta diophthalma*
coccineopterus, *Aprosmictus erythropterus*
coccinicollaris, *Gypopsitta haematotis*
coelestis, *Forpus*
coerulescens, *Pyrrhura lepida*
collaria, *Amazona*
collaris, *Psittacella modesta*
columboides, *Psittacula*
comorensis, *Coracopsis vasa*
concinna, *Glossopsitta*
conlara, *Cyanoliseus patagonus*
conspicillatus, *Forpus*
Conuropsis carolinensis
cooki, *Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae*
corallinus, *Pionus sordidus*
cornelia, *Electus roratus*
cornutus, *Eunymphicus*
Corocopsis nigra
Corocopsis vasa

costaricensis, *Touit*
cotorra, *Myiopsitta monachus*
couloni, *Primolius*
coxeni, *Cyclopsitta diophthalma*
crassirostris, *Forpus xanthopterygius*
crassus, *Poicephalus*
cruentata, *Pyrrhura*
cryptoxanthus, *Poicephalus*
cumanensis, *Diopsittaca nobilis*
cyanicarpus, *Geoffroyus geoffroyi*
cyanicollis, *Geoffroyus geoffroyi*
cycanocephala, *Psittacula*
cyanochlorus, *Forpus passerinus*
cyanogenia, *Eos*
Cyanoliseus patagonus
cyanonothus, *Eos bornea*
cyanophanes, *Forpus passerinus*
Cyanopsitta spixii
cyanopterus, *Ara macao*
cyanoptera, *Brotogeris*
cyanopygius, *Forpus*
Cyanoramphus auriceps
Cyanoramphus malherbi
Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae
Cyanoramphus ulietanus
Cyanoramphus unicolor

Cyanoramphus zealandicus
cyanuchen, *Lorius lory*
cyanurus, *Cyanoramphus*
novaezealandiae
cyanurus, *Psittinus*
cycloporum, *Charmosyna josefinae*
Cyclopsitta diophthalma
Cyclopsitta guliemitertii

dachilleae, *Nannopsittaca*
damarensis, *Poicephalus meyeri*
dammermani, *Psittacula alexandri*
defontainei, *Psittacula longicauda*
deliciosus, *Forpus passerinus*
deplanchii, *Trichoglossus haematodus*
derbiana, *Psittacula*
derbyi, *Cacatua pastinator*
Deroptyus accipitrinus
desmarestii, *Psittaculirostris*
devillei, *Pyrrhura*
devittatus, *Lorius hypoinochrous*
diadema, *Amazona autumnalis*
diadema, *Charmosyna*
didimus, *Glossopsitta concinna*
diemenensis, *Platycercus eximius*
dilectissimus, *Touit*

dilutissima, Pyrrhura peruviana
diophthalma, Cyclopsitta
Diopsittaca nobilis
discolor, Lathamus
discurus, Prioniturus
dissimilis, Psephotus
djampeanus, Trichoglossus haematodus
dohertyi, Loriculus philippensis
domicella, Lorius
dorsalis, Alisterus amboinensis
drouhardi, Coracopsis vasa
ducorsii, Cacatua
dufresniana, Amazona
duivenbodei, Chalcopsitta
duponti, Tanygnathus sumatranus

eburnirostrum, Aratinga canicularis
echo, Psittacula
Eclectus roratus
edwardsii, Psittaculirostris
egregia, Pyrrhura
eidos, Forpus sclateri
eisenmanni, Pyrrhura
elecica, Platycercus eximius
elegans, Neophema
elegans, Platycercus

eleonora, Cacatua galerita
emini, Agapornis swindernianus
emma, Pyrrhura
Enicognathus ferrugineus
Enicognathus leptorhynchus
Eolophus roseicapilla
Eos bornea
Eos cyanogenia
Eos histrio
Eos reticulata
Eos semilarvata
Eos squamata
erebus, Calyptorhynchus lathami
erithacus, Psittacus
erythrogeus, Aratinga
erythropterus, Aprosmictus
erythrothorax, Lorius lory
Eunymphicus cornutus
euops, Aratinga
eupatria, Psittacula
euteles, Trichoglossus
everetti, Tanygnathus sumatranus
excelsa, Psittacella picta
exilis, Loriculus
eximius, Platycercus
exsul, Brotogeris jugularis

exsul, Psittacula

fantiensis, Poicephalus gulielmi

farinosa, Amazona

fasciata, Psittacula alexandri

ferrugineifrons, Bolborhynchus

ferrugineus, Enicognathus

festiva, Amazona

fimbriatum, Callocephalon

finschi, Amazona

finschi, Aratinga

finschii, Micropsitta

finschii, Psittacula

fischeri, Agapornis

fitzroyi, Cacatua galerita

flaveolus, Platycercus elegans

flavescens, Forpus xanthopterygius

flavicans, Prioniturus

flavicans, Trichoglossus haematodus

flavifrons, Poicephalus

flavissimus, Forpus xanthopterygius

flaviventris, Pezoporus wallicus

flavopalliatus, Lorius garrulus

flavoptera, Pyrrhura molinae

flavotectus, Trichoglossus haematodus

flavoviridis, Trichoglossus

fleurieuensis, *Platycercus elegans*
floresianus, *Geoffroyus geoffroyi*
flosculus, *Loriculus*
forbesi, *Cyanoramphus auriceps*
Forpus coelestis
Forpus conspicillatus
Forpus cyanopygius
Forpus passerinus
Forpus sclateri
Forpus xanthops
Forpus xanthopterygius
forsteni, *Trichoglossus haematodus*
fortis, *Trichoglossus haematodus*
freeri, *Tanygnathus sumatranus*
frontalis, *Pyrrhura*
frontata, *Aratinga*
fuertesi, *Hapalopsittaca*
fulgidus, *Psitttrichas*
funereus, *Calyptorhynchus*
fuscata, *Pseudeos*
fuscicollis, *Poicephalus robustus*
fuscifrons, *Cyclopsitta gulielmitertii*
fuscifrons, *Deroptyus accipitrinus*
fuscus, *Pionus*

galerita, *Cacatua*

galgulus, Loriculus
garrulus, Lorius
gaudens, Pyrrhura hoffmanni
geelvinkiana, Micropsitta
geoffroyi, Geoffroyus
Geoffroyus geoffroyi
Geoffroyus heteroclitus
Geoffroyus simplex
glaucogularis, Ara
glaucus, Anodorhynchus
Glossopsitta concinna
Glossopsitta porphyrocephala
Glossopsitta pusilla
godmani, Psittaculirostris desmarestii
goffiniana, Cacatua
goldiei, Psitteuteles
goliath, Probosciger aterrimus
goliathina, Charmosyna papou
gramineus, Tanygnathus
grandis, Oreopsittacus arfaki
graptogyne, Calyptorhynchus banksii
Graydidascalus brachyurus
griseipecta, Aratinga pertinax
griseipectus, Pyrrhura
guarouba, Guaruba
Guaruba guarouba

guatemalae, *Amazona farinosa*
guayaquilensis, *Ara ambiguous*
guildingii, *Amazona*
gulielmi, *Poicephalus*
gulielmitertii, *Cyclopsitta*
gustavi, *Brotoogeris cyanoptera*
gymnopis, *Cacatua sanguinea*
Gypopsitta aurantiocephala
Gypopsitta barrabandi
Gypopsitta caica
Gypopsitta haematotis
Gypopsitta pulchra
Gypopsitta pyrilia
Gypopsitta vulturina

habroptila, *Strigops*
haematodus, *Trichoglossus*
haematogaster, *Northiella*
haematonotus, *Psephotus*
haematorrhous, *Northiella*
haematogaster
haematotis, *Gypopsitta*
haematotis, *Pyrrhura*
haematuropygia, *Cacatua*
haemorrhous, *Aratinga acuticaudata*
hallstromi, *Psittacella madaraszi*

halmaturinus, Calyptorhynchus lathamii
Hapalopsittaca amazonina
Hapalopsittaca fuertesi
Hapalopsittaca melanotis
Hapalopsittaca pyrrhops
harterti, Micropsitta pusio
harterti, Psittacella brehmii
hellmayri, Tanygnathus megalorhynchos
hesterna, Amazona leucocephala
heteroclitus, Geoffroyus
hilli, Platycercus venustus
himalayana, Psittacula
histrion, Eos
hochstetteri, Cyanoramphus
novaezelandiae
hockingi, Aratinga
hoffmanni, Pyrrhura
hollandicus, Nymphicus
holochlora, Aratinga
hondurensis, Amazona ochrocephala
huetii, Touit
huonensis, Psittacella madaraszi
hyacinthinus, Anodorhynchus
hyacinthinus, Geoffroyus heteroclitus
hybridus, Tanygnathus lucionensis
hypoinochrous, Lorius

hypophonius, Alisterus amboinensis

icterotis, Ognorhynchus

icterotis, Platycercus

immarginata, Pyrrhura haematotis

imperialis, Amazona

inornata, Amazona farinosa

inseparabilis, Cyclopsitta diophthalma

insignis, Chalcopsitta atra

insularis, Forpus cyanopygius

intensior, Charmosyna placentis

intermedia, Psittacula

intermedia, Psittaculirostris desmarestii

intermedius, Bolbopsittacus lunulatus

intermixta, Psittacella brehmii

iris, Psitteuteles

jandaya, Aratinga

jobiensis, Geoffroyus geoffroyi

jobiensis, Lorius lory

johnstoniae, Trichoglossus

jonquillaceus, Aprosmictus

joefinae, Charmosyna

jugularis, Brotogeris

juneae, Psittacula roseata

kangeanensis, Psittacula alexandri

kawalli, *Amazona*
keiensis, *Micropsitta*
keyensis, *Geoffroyus geoffroyi*
koenigi, *Aratinga acuticaudata*
kordoana, *Charmosyna rubronotata*
krameri, *Psittacula*
kriegi, *Pyrrhura frontalis*
kuhli, *Eolophus roseicapilla*
kuhlii, *Vini*

lacerus, *Pionus maximiliani*
lathami, *Calyptorhynchus*
Lathamus discolor
latirostris, *Calyptorhynchus*
leadbeateri, *Lophocroa*
leari, *Anodorhynchus*
lehmanni, *Aratinga pertinax*
lepida, *Pyrrhura*
leptorhynchus, *Enicognathus*
leucocephala, *Amazona*
leucogaster, *Pionites*
leucophthalma, *Aratinga*
leucotis, *Pyrrhura*
libs, *Corocopsis nigra*
lilacina, *Amazona autumnalis*
lilianae, *Agapornis*

lineola, Bolborhynchus
longicauda, Psittacula
longipennis, Diopsittaca nobilis
Lophocroa leadbeateri
lorentzi, Psittacella picta
Loriculus amabilis
Loriculus aurantiifrons
Loriculus beryllinus
Loriculus catamene
Loriculus exilis
Loriculus flosculus
Loriculus galgulus
Loriculus philippensis
Loriculus pusillus
Loriculus sclateri
Loriculus stigmatus
Loriculus tener
Loriculus vernalis
Lorius albidinucha
Lorius chlorocercus
Lorius domicella
Lorius garrulus
Lorius hypoinochrous
Lorius lory
lory, Lorius
luchsi, Myiopsitta monachus

lucianii, Pyrrhura
lucionensis, Tanygnathus
luconensis, Prioniturus
lunulatus, Bolbopsittacus

macao, Ara
macgillivrayi, Barnardius barnardi
macgillivrayi, Eclectus roratus
macgillivrayi, Probosciger aterrimus
macleayana, Cyclopsitta diophthalma
maclennani, Geoffroyus geoffroyi
macrorhynchus, Calyptorhynchus banksii
maculata, Aratinga solstitialis
mada, Prioniturus
madaraszi, Psittacella
magnirostris, Psittacula eupatria
major, Aratinga aurea
major, Neopsittacus musschenbroekii
major, Oreopsittacus arfaki
major, Psittacella madaraszi
major, Psittacula alexandri
malachitacea, Triclaria
malherbi, Cyanoramphus
malindangensis, Prioniturus waterstradti
manilata, Orthopsittaca
manillensis, Psittacula krameri

maracana, Primolius
margaretae, Bolborhynchus aurifrons
margarethae, Charmosyna
margaritensis, Aratinga pertinax
marshalli, Cyclopsitta diophthalma
Mascarinus mascarinus
mascarinus, Mascarinus
massaicus, Poicephalus gulielmi
massena, Trichoglossus haematodus
matschiei, Poicephalus meyeri
maugei, Aratinga chloroptera
maximiliani, Pionus
medius, Neopsittacus musschenbroekii
meeki, Charmosyna
meeki, Loriculus aurantiifrons
meeki, Micropsitta
megalorhynchos, Tanygnathus
melanoblepharus, Pionus maximiliani
melanocephalus, Pionites
melanogenia, Cyclopsitta gulielmitertii
melanonotus, Touit
melanopterus, Platycercus elegans
melanotis, Hapalopsittaca
melanura, Pyrrhura
Melopsittacus undulatus
menstruus, Pionus

mercenaria, *Amazona*
meridionalis, *Nestor*
mesotypus, *Poicephalus senegalus*
metae, *Forpus conspicillatus*
mexicanus, *Ara militaris*
meyeri, *Poicephalus*
meyeri, *Trichoglossus flavoviridis*
Micropsitta bruijnii
Micropsitta finschii
Micropsitta geelvinkiana
Micropsitta keiensis
Micropsitta meeki
Micropsitta pusio
micropteryx, *Trichoglossus haematodus*
microtera, *Pyrrhura amazonum*
militaris, *Ara*
mindanensis, *Bolbopsittacus lunulatus*
mindorensis, *Loriculus philippensis*
mindorensis, *Prioniturus discurus*
minor, *Alisterus scapularis*
minor, *Aratinga frontata*
minor, *Enicognathus ferrugineus*
minor, *Geoffroyus geoffroyi*
misiorensis, *Micropsitta geelvinkiana*
mittelli, *Trichoglossus haematodus*
mitrata, *Aratinga*

modesta, *Psittacella*
modesta, *Psittacula longicauda*
molinae, *Pyrrhura*
mollis, *Lophocroa leadbeateri*
moluccanus, *Trichoglossus haematodus*
moluccensis, *Cacatua*
monarchoides, *Polytelis anthopeplus*
monachus, *Myiopsitta*
montanus, *Prioniturus*
morotaianus, *Lorius garrulus*
moszkowskii, *Alisterus chloropterus*
multistriata, *Charmosyna*
musschenbroekii, *Neopsittacus*
Myiopsitta monachus
mysoriensis, *Geoffroyus geoffroyi*

nana, *Amazona albifrons*
nana, *Aratinga*
nanina, *Micropsitta finschii*
Nannopsittaca dachilleae
Nannopsittaca panychlora
narethae, *Northiella haematogaster*
naso, *Calyptorhynchus banksii*
nattereri, *Amazona ochrocephala*
necopinata, *Micropsitta bruijnii*
nenday, *Aratinga*

Neophema chrystogaster
Neophema chrysostoma
Neophema elegans
Neophema petrophila
Neophema pulchella
Neophema splendida
Neopsephotus bourkii
Neopsittacus musschenbroekii
Neopsittacus pullicauda
neoxena, *Aratinga acuticaudata*
nesophilus, *Trichoglossus haematodus*
Nestor meridionalis
Nestor notabilis
Nestor productus
neumanni, *Aratinga acuticaudata*
nicefori, *Aratinga leucophthalmus*
nicobarica, *Psittacula longicauda*
nigra, *Coracopsis*
nigrescens, *Platycercus elegans*
nigrifrons, *Cyclopsitta guliemitertii*
nigrigenis, *Agapornis*
nigrogularis, *Trichoglossus haematodus*
nipalensis, *Psittacula eupatria*
nobilis, *Diopsittaca*
normantoni, *Cacatua sanguinea*
Northiella haematogaster

notabilis, *Nestor*

novaezelandiae, *Cyanoramphus*

Nymphicus hollandicus

obiensis, *Eos squamata*

obiensis, *Geoffroyus geoffroyi*

obscura, *Pyrrhura egregia*

occidentalis, *Barnardius zonarius*

occidentalis, *Pezoporus*

occidentalis, *Psittaculirostris desmarestii*

ochrocephala, *Amazona*

ocularis, *Aratinga pertinax*

Ognorhynchus icterotis

olallae, *Forpus xanthopterygius*

ophthalmica, *Cacatua*

oratrix, *Amazona ochrocephala*

orbygnesi, *Bolborhynchus*

orcesi, *Pyrrhura*

Oreopsittacus arfaki

ornata, *Charmosyna placentis*

ornatus, *Trichoglossus*

Orthopsittaca manilata

pachyrhyncha, *Rhynchopsitta*

pacifica, *Pyrrhura melanura*

pallescens, *Northiella haematogaster*

palliceps, *Platycercus adscitus*

pallidus, Pionites melanocephalus
pallida, Psittacella brehmii
pallidior, Charmosyna placentis
pallidus, Forpus cyanopygius
palmarum, Amazona leucocephala
palmarum, Charmosyna
panamensis, Amazona ochrocephala
panychlora, Nannopsittaca
papou, Charmosyna
paraensis, Aratinga pertinax
parvifrons, Pyrrhura
parvipes, Amazona ochrocephala
parvirostris, Psittacula krameri
parvula, Cacatua sulphurea
passerinus, Forpus
pastinator, Cacatua
patagonus, Cyanoliseus
perlata, Pyrrhura
peronica, Psittacula alexandri
personata, Prosopieia
personatus, Agapornis
pertinax, Aratinga
peruviana, Hapalopsittaca melanotis
peruviana, Pyrrhura
peruviana, Vini
petrophila, Neophema

Pezoporus occidentalis
Pezoporus wallicus
pfrimeri, *Pyrrhura*
Phigys solitarius
philippensis, *Loriculus*
phoenicura, *Pyrrhura molinae*
picta, *Psittacella*
picta, *Pyrrhura*
pileata, *Micropsitta bruijnii*
pileata, *Pionopsitta*
Pionites leucogaster
Pionites melanocephalus
Pionopsitta pileata
Pionus chalcopterus
Pionus fuscus
Pionus maximiliani
Pionus menstruus
Pionus senilis
Pionus seniloides
Pionus sordidus
Pionus tumultuosus
pistra, *Trichoglossus johnstoniae*
placentis, *Charmosyna*
platenae, *Prioniturus*
platurus, *Prioniturus*
Platycercus adscitus

Platycercus caledonicus
Platycercus elegans
Platycercus eximius
Platycercus icterotis
Platycercus venustus
Poicephalus crassus
Poicephalus cryptoxanthus
Poicephalus flavifrons
Poicephalus gulielmi
Poicephalus meyeri
Poicephalus robustus
Poicephalus rueppellii
Poicephalus rufiventris
Poicephalus senegalus
polychloros, Eclectus roratus
Polytelis alexandrae
Polytelis anthopeplus
Polytelis swainsonii
ponsi, Pionus sordidus
pontius, Psittinus cyanurus
porphyrocephala, Glossopsitta
pretrei, Amazona
Primolius auricollis
Primolius couloni
Primolius maracana
Prioniturus discurus

Prioniturus flavicans
Prioniturus luconensis
Prioniturus mada
Prioniturus montanus
Prioniturus platenae
Prioniturus platurus
Prioniturus verticalis
Prioniturus waterstradti
Probosciger aterrimus
productus, *Nestor*
Prosopeia personata
Prosopeia tabuensis
proxima, *Micropsitta meeki*
Psephotus chrysopterygius
Psephotus dissimilis
Psephotus haematonotus
Psephotus pulcherrimus
Psephotus varius
Pseudeos, *fuscata*
Psittacella brehmii
Psittacella madaraszi
Psittacella modesta
Psittacella picta
Psittacula alexandri
Psittacula calthorpae
Psittacula caniceps

Psittacula columboides
Psittacula cyanocephala
Psittacula derbiana
Psittacula echo
Psittacula eupatria
Psittacula exsul
Psittacula finschii
Psittacula himalayana
Psittacula intermedia
Psittacula krameri
Psittacula longicauda
Psittacula roseata
Psittacula wardi
Psittaculirostris desmarestii
Psittaculirostris edwardsii
Psittaculirostris salvadorii
Psittacus erithacus
Psitteuteles goldiei
Psitteuteles iris
Psitteuteles versicolor
Psittinus cyanurus
Psittrichas fulgidus
pucherani, Geoffroyus geoffroyi
pulchella, Charmosyna
pulchella, Neophema
pulcherrimus, Psephotus

pulchra, *Gypopsitta*
pullarius, *Agapornis*
pullicauda, *Neopsittacus*
purpuratus, *Touit*
Purpureicephalus *spurius*
pusilla, *Glossopsitta*
pusillus, *Loriculus*
pusio, *Micropsitta*
pyrilia, *Gypopsitta*
pyrrhops, *Hapalopsittaca*
pyrrhoptera, *Brotogeris*
Pyrrhura *albipectus*
Pyrrhura *amazonum*
Pyrrhura *caeruleiceps*
Pyrrhura *calliptera*
Pyrrhura *cruentata*
Pyrrhura *devillei*
Pyrrhura *egregia*
Pyrrhura *eisenmanni*
Pyrrhura *emma*
Pyrrhura *frontalis*
Pyrrhura *griseipectus*
Pyrrhura *haematotis*
Pyrrhura *hoffmanni*
Pyrrhura *lepida*
Pyrrhura *leucotis*

Pyrrhura lucianii
Pyrrhura melanura
Pyrrhura molinae
Pyrrhura orcesi
Pyrrhura parvifrons
Pyrrhura perlata
Pyrrhura peruviana
Pyrrhura pfrimeri
Pyrrhura picta
Pyrrhura rhodocephala
Pyrrhura roseifrons
Pyrrhura rupicola
Pyrrhura snethlageae
Pyrrhura subandina
Pyrrhura viridicata

queenslandica, Cacatua galerita

ramuensis, Cyclopsitta guliemitertii
regulus, Loriculus philippensis
reichenowi, Pionus menstruus
reichenowi, Poicephalus meyeri
restricta, Pyrrhura molinae
reticulata, Eos
rhodocephala, Pyrrhura
rhodocorytha, Amazona
rhodops, Geoffroyus geoffroyi

Rhynchopsitta pachyrhyncha
Rhynchopsitta terresi
riciniata, Eos squamata
riedeli, Eclectus roratus
robertsi, Bolborhynchus aurifrons
robustus, Poicephalus
roratus, Eclectus
rosea, Micropsitta bruijnii
roseata, Psittacula
roseicapilla, Eolophus
roseicollis, Agapornis
roseifrons, Pyrrhura
rosenbergii, Trichoglossus haematodus
rosselianus, Lorius hypoinochrous
rothschildi, Charmosyna pulchella
ruber, Loriculus sclateri
rubiginosus, Trichoglossus
rubrifrons, Chalcopsitta sintillata
rubrigularis, Charmosyna
rubrigularis, Pionus menstruus
rubrirostris, Bolborhynchus aurifrons
rubritorquis, Aratinga
rubritorquis, Trichoglossus haematodus
rubrogenys, Ara
rubronotata, Charmosyna
rueppellii, Poicephalus

rufiventris, *Poicephalus*

rupicola, *Pyrrhura*

saissetti, *Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae*

salutuensis, *Amazona albifrons*

salvadorii, *Lorius lory*

salvadorii, *Psittaculirostris*

salvini, *Amazona autumnalis*

samuely, *Calyptorhynchus banksii*

sanctithomae, *Brotogeris*

sandiae, *Pyrrhura rupicola*

sangirensis, *Tanygnathus sumatranus*

sanguinea, *Cacatua*

saturatus, *Pionus sordidus*

saturatus, *Poicephalus meyeri*

sauvissima, *Cyclopsitta guliemitertii*

scapularis, *Alisterus*

sclateri, *Forpus*

sclateri, *Loriculus*

semilarvata, *Eos*

semitorquatus, *Barnardius zonarius*

senegalus, *Poicephalus*

senilis, *Pionus*

seniloides, *Pionus*

sepikiana, *Charmosyna josefinae*

septentrionalis, *Nestor meridionalis*

septentrionalis, Trichoglossus haematodus

severus, Ara

siamensis, Psittacula eupatria

sibilans, Coracopsis nigra

simplex, Geoffroyus

sinerubris, Prioniturus platurus

sintillata, Chalcopsitta

siquijorensis, Loriculus philippensis

siy, Pionus maximiliani

snethlageae, Pyrrhura

socialis, Neopsittacus pullicauda

solimoensis, Brotogeris chrysoptera

solitarius, Phigys

solomonensis, Eclectus roratus

solstitialis, Aratinga

somu, Lorius lory

sordida, Pyrrhura molinae

sordidus, Pionus

souancei, Pyrrhura melanura

spengeli, Forpus xanthopterygius

spixii, Cyanopsitta

splendens, Prosopieia tabuensis

splendida, Neophema

spurius, Purpureicephalus

squamata, Eos

stellae, Chamosyna papou

stenolophus, Probosciger aterrimus
stepheni, Vini
stictopterus, Touit
stigmatus, Loriculus
strenua, Aratinga
stresemanni, Micropsitta pusio
stresemanni, Trichoglossus haematodus
Strigops, habroptila
suahelicus, Poicephalus robustus
suavissima, Cyclopsitta gulielmitertii
subadelaidae, Platycercus elegans
subaffinis, Tanygnathus megalorhynchos
subandina, Pyrrhura
subcollaris, Psittacella modesta
subplacens, Chamosyna placentis
sudestiensis, Geoffroyus geoffroyi
sulaensis, Alisterus amboinensis
sulphurea, Cacatua
sumatranus, Tanygnathus
sumbensis, Tanygnathus megalorhynchos
surdus, Touit
surinama, Aratinga pertinax
swainsonii, Polytelis
swindernianus, Agapornis
syringanuchalis, Chalcopsitta duivenbodei

tabuensis, *Prosopeia*
takatsukasae, *Brotogeris sanctithomae*
talautensis, *Eos histrio*
talautensis, *Prioniturus platurus*
talautensis, *Tanygnathus lucionensis*
tanganyikae, *Poicephalus cryptoxanthus*
Tanygnathus gramineus
Tanygnathus lucionensis
Tanygnathus megalorhynchos
Tanygnathus sumatranus
taranta, *Agapornis*
taviuensis, *Prosopeia tabuensis*
tener, *Loriculus*
tenuifrons, *Brotogeris chrysoptera*
tenuirostris, *Cacatua*
terresi, *Rhynchopsitta*
theresae, *Hapalopsittaca amazonina*
tigrinus, *Bolborhynchus lineola*
timneh, *Psittacus erithacus*
timorlaoensis, *Geoffroyus geoffroyi*
tirica, *Brotogeris*
tobagensis, *Amazona amazonica*
tortugensis, *Aratinga pertinax*
Touit batavicus
Touit costaricensis
Touit dilectissimus

Touit huetii

Touit melanonotus

Touit purpuratus

Touit stictopterus

Tout surdus

toxopei, Charmosyna

transfreta, Cacatua sanguinea

transilis, Aratinga wagleri

transvaalensis, Poicephalus meyeri

tresmariae, Amazona ochrocephala

Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus

Trichoglossus euteles

Trichoglossus flavoviridis

Trichoglossus haematodus

Trichoglossus johnstoniae

Trichoglossus ornatus

Trichoglossus rubiginosus

Triclaria malachitacea

tricolor, Ara

tristami, Micropsitta finschii

triton, Cacatua galerita

tucumana, Amazona

tucumana, Aratinga mitrata

tuipara, Brotogeris chrysoptera

tumultuosus, Pionus

tytleri, Psittacula longicauda

ugandae, *Agapornis pullarius*
ulietanus, *Cyanoramphus*
ultramarina, *Vini*
undulatus, *Melopsittacus*
unicolor, *Cyanoramphus*
uvaeensis, *Eunymphicus cornutus*

varius, *Psephotus*
vasa, *Coracopsis*
velezi, *Hapalopsittaca amazonina*
venezuelae, *Aratinga pertinax*
ventralis, *Amazona*
venustus, *Platycercus*
vernalis, *Loriculus*
versicolor, *Alisterus amboinensis*
versicolor, *Amazona*
versicolor, *Psitteuteles*
versicolorus, *Brotogeris*
versteri, *Poicephalus senegalus*
verticalis, *Prioniturus*
vicinalis, *Aratinga nana*
vinacea, *Amazona*
Vini australis
Vini kuhlii
Vini peruviana
Vini stepheni

Vini ultramarina

virago, Cyclopsitta diophthalma

virenticeps, Amazona farinosa

viridicata, Pyrrhura

viridiceps, Touit purpuratus

viridicrissalis, Lorius lory

viridifrons, Micropsitta finschii

viridigenalis, Amazona

viridipectus, Micropsitta keiensis

viridissimus, Forpus passerinus

vittata, Amazona

vosmaeri, Eclectus roratus

vulturina, Gypopsitta

wagleri, Aratinga

wahnesi, Chamosyna papou

wallicus, Pezoporus

wardi, Psittacula

waterstradti, Prioniturus

weberi, Trichoglossus haematodus

weddellii, Aratinga

westralensis, Cacatua sanguinea

wetterensis, Aprosmictus jonquillaceus

wetterensis, Psitteuteles iris

whiteheadi, Prioniturus discurus

wilhelminae, Chamosyna

woodi, Amazona finschi

worcesteri, Loriculus philippensis

xanthanotus, Calyptorhynchus funereus

xanthogenia, Aratinga pertinax

xanthogenys, Platycercus icterotis

xantholaema, Amazona ochrocephala

xantholora, Amazona

xanthomerius, Pionites leucogaster

xanthops, Amazona

xanthops, Forpus

xanthopterygius, Forpus

xanthopteryx, Amazona aestiva

xanthurus, Pionites leucogaster

zealandicus, Cyanoramphus

zenkeri, Agapornis swindernianus

zonarius, Barnardius